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LONDON;

BEING AN ACCURATE

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BRITISH METROPOLIS

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD,

TO

THIRTY MILES EXTENT,

From an actual Perambulation.

By DAVID HUGHSON, *LL.D.*

Pugh, Edward.

VOL. VI.

O happy plains, remote from war's alarms,
And all the ravages of hostile arms!
And happy shepherds, who, secure from fear,
On open downs preserve your fleecy care!
Whose spacious barns grown with increasing store,
And whirling flails disjoint the cracking floor!

Ye happy fields unknown to noise and strife,
The kind rewarders of industrious life;
Ye shady woods where once I us'd to rove,
Alike indulgent to the Muse and Love;
Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
The sweet composures of the pensive soul;
Farewell!—The City calls me from your bowers;

GAY.

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CIRCUIT

OF

LONDON.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

THE county of Hertford, bounded on the east by Essex, on the north by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, on the west by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the south by Middlesex; is of an irregular form towards the north-west and south. The greatest extent of the county from north to south is twenty-five miles, and from east to west thirty-five miles, estimated to contain four hundred and fifty-one thousand acres.

Its principal rivers are the Lea and the Coln, the former uniting all the streams of the eastern and middle parts; the latter of the western. The LEA springing out of Lea grave-marsh, near Luton, in Bedfordshire, crosses the middle of Hertfordshire in a south-east direction to Hertford, where, making a simicircular sweep, and receiving first the Marum or Mimerum, a small stream from Welwyn, and then the Bean, which rises near Yardley; and the united Rib and Quin, coming down by Standon, it passes by Ware; whence, being joined by the Ash, it turns southwards to the Essex border, near Hoddesdon, and receives the Stort, making the limit between Hertfordshire and Essex, and flowing on between Essex and Middlesex, to its junction with the Thames. The Lea is navigable to Hertford, as is the Stort to Bishop's Stortford.

The COLN issues from the neighbourhood of Kit's End, in Middlesex; it then passes northward to North Mims, and, turning west, receives the MUSE, or VERULAM RIVER, from Bedfordshire, at Colney Street. The Coln then flows

by Watford to Rickmansworth, being joined by the GADE, from Gaddesden to Hemel Hemsted, bringing with it a stream from Berkhamsted; then by the Chesham river, out of Buckingham. Below Rickmansworth, the Coln leaves the county, and becomes the limit between Middlesex and Buckingham, to the Thames. The NEW RIVER, which supplies London with water, has its head near Ware, in this county; whence it is carried in an artificial channel parellel and near to the Lea, and enters Middlesex not far from Waltham Cross.

Hertfordshire is an almost perpetual succession of hill and dale. The soil is mostly a strong, red, shelvy clay, mixed with flints, upon a bed of chalk, at different depths from the surface, affording to the husbandmen inexhaustible material for improvement. In general, though not perceptibly among the most fertile countries, this county is eminently fitted for the growth of grain.

Its fine climate renders Hertfordshire the residence of more nobility and gentry in proportion than almost any other county. Its air is pure and dry, but not bleak, equally favouring the health of the inhabitants, and the maturation and goodness of vegetation.

The grains chiefly cultivated, are wheat, barley, and oats. The white wheat is much valued for its fine flour: barley is malted in large quantities for the London market; various intervening crops are also grown, and in no country has the art of agriculture triumphed more over natural defects. Thr manures are various; chalk, the capital one for the clay lands, is laid on in large quantities: the spring or top-dressings, form a peculiar feature of Hertfordshire farming; these consist of soot ashes, malt dust, and doil cake dust or powder.

The live stock chiefly consists of horses for the plough, milch cows, and sheep, principally ewes; few of these, however, are bred in the county, but are obtained by purchase.

Hertfordshire is well wooded, independently of parks and plantations; these yield a quick growth of underwood, which is cut periodically for charcoal, fire wood, and other

pusposes. There is also much oak timber fit for the navy, and inferior shipping, but plank timber is scarce.

The farms of Hertfordshire are from 100*l.* to 400*l.* or 600*l. per annum.* The rents do not on an average exceed 12*s. per* acre. The land is for the most part enclosed, though there are many small common fields lying intermixed, which by agreement are cultivated in the same way as enclosures. The waste lands are computed at about four thousand five hundred acres, including the sheep downs on the skirts of the county.

No considerable manufacture can be expected in an agricultural district like Hertfordshire, which has also the defect of great scarcity of fuel, though this might be remedied by the introduction of canals. At St. Alban's, and near Rickmansworth, are cotton mills for the making of candlewicks; and the neighbourhood of Tring, Berkhampstead, &c. partakes in the straw-plat manufactory, which affords employment for the women and children; but the great business of the county, next to agriculture, is malting, which is carried on to a great extent in and about Hertford, Ware, Hitchin, &c. The malt made here is not only from Hertfordshire barley, but much is brought from Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely. It has a ready conveyance to London, by means of the Lea navigation, which brings back the coal and coke used in the process. On several of the Hertfordshire rivulets paper mills, and other works, are established, for which purpose they are peculiarly adapted from the clearness of their water, and the steadiness of their streams.

The population of the county is considerable on the Essex and Middlesex sides. Hertfordshire was part of the Roman division of the Cattieuchlani and the Cassii. In the heptarchy, part of the county belonged to the East Saxons, and part to the Mercians. It is now comprised in the home circuit, and divided into eight hundreds. Hertford is the county town. There are eighteen nominal market towns, and two parliamentary boroughs, Hertford and St. Alban's, which, with the county, send six members. It pays eleven parts

parts of the land tax, and provides five hundred and sixty men to the national militia.

Hertfordshire is partly in the diocese of Lincoln, and partly in that of London. In Lincoln diocese and Huntingdon archdeaconry, are the deaneries of Baldock, Hertford, Berkhamsted, and Hitchin. In London diocese, are the deanery of St. Alban's, in the archdeaconry of St. Alban's, the deanery of Braughing, in Middlesex archdeaconry.

We enter the county of Hertford at

RICKMERSWORTH, *vulgarly* RICKMANSWORTH, a market town eighteen miles three quarters from London, situate on the Coln. In the neighbourhood is a warren hill, where the sound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo*.

This

* Ecchoes are generally distinguished into various kinds. Those which return the voice but once are called *single*, whereof some are *tonical*, which only return a voice when modulated into some particular musical tone: others *polysyllabical*, which return many syllables, words, and sentences.

Of this kind is the fine eccho which Dr. Plott describes in Woodstock Park, Oxfordshire, that returns very distinctly seventeen syllables in the day time, and twenty syllables in the night. The reason of which is, that the air being more dense on account of being colder, the return of the first vibrations, being slower, gives time for the repetition of more syllables.

Dr. Harris observes, that he found a very fine eccho of this nature near Shidley church, in the wild of Sussex, which would repeat distinctly these words, in the night.

Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
Jussit et erectos——

Such ecchoes as return syllables and words often repeated, are called *multiple*, or *tautological* ecchoes.

The antients mention an eccho of this kind, at the sepulchre of Metella, wife of Crassus, which repeated what was said five times. And Barthius, in his notes on Statius's Thebais, *lib.* vi. *ver.* 10, mentions an eccho, on the banks of the Naha, between Coblentz and Bingen, which repeated a sound seventeen times. This author assures us he had proved the truth of what he asserts, and had told seventeen repetitions. And although

This town in antient records is called Rickmearesworth, and was given by king Offa, with other manors, to his newly erected abbey of St. Alban's; the grant was confirmed by king Ethelred, and the abbot and monks held it at the Conquest, according to Domesday Book, for fifteen hides. Henry I. and John confirmed all the grants, and Henry III. further granted that a market should be held here every Wednesday. These privileges were enjoyed by the abbey till its dissolution, when Rickmersworth came to the crown, in which it remained till Edward VI. in 1552, by charter granted the manor, rectory, and church, to Dr. Ridley, bishop of London, with the right of presentation to the vicarage; and though bishop Ridley was deprived by queen Mary, she continued this donation to the see in the person of Bonner. Rickmersworth reverted to the crown during the reign of queen Elizabeth; and was granted by patent in the third year of the reign of Charles I. as a security for money borrowed of the six clerks in Chancery. That corporation jointly with the king, conveyed it to Mr. Hewit, who sold it to Sir Thomas Fotherley, whose son John was high sheriff of the county, in the next reign. Of the two sons of John, Thomas died without issue; John and his only daughter, were unhappily swallowed up in the great earthquake at Jamaica, in 1694. The consequence

though, in common ecchoes, the repetition is not heard till after the sound is propagated, in this the person who speaks, or sings, is scarcely heard, but the repetition most clearly, and always in surprizing varieties, the eccho seeming sometimes to approach nearer, and sometimes afar off. Sometimes the voice is heard distinctly, and sometimes not at all: one hears only one voice, and another several; one hears the eccho on the right, the other on the left, &c.

Mr. Addison, in his Travels into Italy, mentions an eccho in that country more extraordinary, which will return the sound of a pistol fifty-six times, even though the air be very foggy.

Of artificial ecchoes, that reverberated from the first recess of Westminster Bridge, on the Westminster side, is very perfect.

An eccho is caused by the reflection or reverberation of sound from a solid body; and, in order to its being heard, it is necessary that the ear be in the line of reflection: for the person who made the sound, it is necessary to be perpendicular to the place which reflects it.

was

was that the father gave this estate to his widow for life, and to her assigns for one year following, then to her nephew Temple Whitfield, Esq. whose descendant Henry Fotherley Whitfield, Esq. is the present owner. The mansion is called THE BURY, and situated on the west side of the churchyard.

The market is kept on Saturday, but has not much resort, and the market house is a mean wooden building. There are also two fairs, on the 2d of July, and the 15th of August. The town is under the jurisdiction of two headboroughs. It stands very low, in a swampy and barren soil; but is very convenient for trades that require the use of water, and several mills have been erected, for cotton, flour, silk, paper, &c. Here is also a manufacture for straw-plat.

The CHURCH, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a spacious structure, and contains many handsome monuments; particularly for HENRY CARY, earl of Monmouth, who died 1661;* Sir THOMAS FOTHERLEY, knt. and family; the families of COLTE, SALTER, and WHITFIELD; a mural

* Of this nobleman, we are informed, that he "was grandson to Henry lord Hunsdon, cousin-german to queen Elizabeth. He was in his tender age, educated with the duke of York, afterwards Charles the First. Before he entered upon his travels, he received this admonition from Charles: 'Be always doing something while you are abroad.' It appears that he acted in conformity to that prince's advice, as he returned home a complete master of the languages of those countries through he travelled. He was a great sufferer by the Civil War, particularly by the death of his son, a young gentleman of great hopes, who was killed at Marston Moor. But while some of the nobility were actually embroiled in this war, and others were miserable from the effects of it, the earl of Monmouth enjoyed the calm pleasures of a studious retirement. He composed nothing of his own; but translated from Malvezzi, Bentivoglio, Paruta, Biondi, &c. no less than seven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo." His tomb formerly stood against the south wall of the chancel; but being thought to disfigure the place, it was removed, and the beautiful slab of marble that covered it, is now appropriated as the altar table. A second slab of black marble, that was affixed on the north side of the tomb, was let into the south wall, on which a long inscription has been cut, descriptive of his lordship's family and alliances.—*Granger*, Vol. III. p. 112. *Beauties of England*, &c. Vol. VII. p. 305.

monument

monument for TIMOTHY EARLE, Esq. of Moor House, who died in 1787, and of Dorothy his wife; a marble tablet for admiral WILLIAM BLADWELL, who died in 1783.

In the middle of the nave is a stone, formerly inlaid with brasses, of a man standing between his two wives; but one of the latter was stolen during the late repairs; beneath is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth bvried vnder this stone
The Body of Thomas Day
And his two wives Alice and Joane;
The times here see you may.

Alice	Deceased	the 10th of July, 1585
Joane		the 6th of Avgvst, 1598
Thomas		the 10th of July, 1613

These three, no doubt, had faith in Christ, their sins for to forgive,
And they can tell, that knew them well, ye poore they did relieve."

The church was repaired in 1677, and in 1802 and 1803, in a very substantial manner.

Rickmersworth gave birth to the liberal and benevolent Sir THOMAS WHITE, lord mayor of London, 1553, of whom more particular mention is made, Vol. II. p. 26.

The lesser manors in Rickmersworth, are, CROSSELEY, the MORE, MICHELFELD, LINSTERS, the RECTORY, and PYNESFIELD.

CROSSELEY belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's, and after its dissolution reverted to the crown; queen Elizabeth gave it to her physician, the famous Dr. KEY, or CAIUS, who having made considerable additions to Gonvile Hall, Cambridge, formed the whole into a college, called Gonvile and Caius College, and gave the above manor, as part of its endowment, for ever.

THE MORE, was part of the possessions of George, archbishop of York, youngest son of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, and brother to the stout earl of Warwick, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. It reverted to the crown, and was given by Henry VII. (by the name of DE LA MORE) to John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and Margaret

his wife, daughter of Richard, earl of Salisbury, and to her heirs. The earl of Oxford had led the vauntguard of the army of Henry, and performed great services at the battle of Bosworth Field. The manor again reverting to the crown, James I. granted it to two gentlemen of the names of Woodward and Lucy, and their heirs; who levied a fine for the use of the earl of Bedford for life, with remainder to their heirs. They ultimately sold the More to the earl of Pembroke, who conveyed it in trust to Sir Charles Harbord; he, with others, in 1655, passed it to Sir Richard Franklyn, knight of the shire in 1661; Sir Richard sold off the manor from the estate to Sir William Bucknell; but the MORE HOUSE estate, was given by lady Ann Franklyn to her grandson, Richard Shales, Esq.; it afterwards belonged to the family of Earle, and has been lately purchased by Robert Williams, Esq. of More Park.

MORE PARK, the seat of Robert Williams, Esq. is extensive and beautiful. The house was originally built by cardinal Wolsey, and was afterward in the possession of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth; it was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren; being esteemed one of the most perfect of his brick structures. In 1720, it came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill and Giacomo Leoni. From the south, or principal front, he made a vista through the hill, that once obstructed its view towards Uxbridge. He erected also a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watford, for a vista. This circumstance did not escape the censure of Pope:

> Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
> You'll wish your hill or shelter'd seat again.

This he thus explains in a note: "This was done in Hertfordshire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expence of above 5000*l.* by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his house and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." The house is built of stone, of the Corinthian order. The principal front has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the house by a

beautiful circular colonnade of the Ionic order. Great improvements were made in the house and gardens by George Adams, Esq. to whom the united fortunes of his uncles devolving, assumed the name of Anson. The carriage of the stone from London alone cost 10,000*l.* Mr. Anson soon after sold it, for 20,000*l.* to the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, bart. whose son, Sir Thomas, completed it, and sold it in 1787 to Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. upon whose death, in 1799, it was purchased of his executors by the present possessor. The manor of LINSTERS belongs to St. Thomas's Hospital. The Grand Junction Canal passes through More Park.

Three miles and a half from Rickmersworth, and fourteen from Tyburn turnpike, lies

WATFORD.

This town, as part of Caishoe, was given by king Offa to the abbey of St. Alban's. Henry I. granted the market, and Edward I. two fairs; upon the dissolution of the abbey, Watford remained in the crown, till James I. granted it to lord chancellor Egerton, lord Ellesmere, with whose descendants it continued till the late duke of Bridgewater, in 1760, sold it to the earl of Essex, with whose descendant it still remains.

Watford contains the following manors: CASHIOBURY, the GROVE, GARSTON, MERIDEN, CAROLAND, BYRSTON, and OXEY.

CASHIOBURY, is said to have been the residence of Mercian kings during the Saxon heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Alban's. After the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Moryson, Esq. with the same privileges enjoyed by the abbots. This gentleman held several important employments, under Henry and his successor, and was his ambassador to the emperor Charles V. Mr. Moryson began to rebuild the fabric, which was finished by his son and heir, Sir Charles Moryson, who died in 1599, part of which remains. His son, Sir Charles Moryson, was created a baronet in 1611, and knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles I. and was successively

knight of the shire, burgess for St. Alban's, and Hertford. He married Mary, second daughter of Baptist Hicks, viscount Campden (formerly a citizen of London) and left an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Arthur lord Capel, (a descendant of Sir William Capel, lord mayor of London, 1503) who was inhumanly beheaded, during the Civil Wars*. The son of this worthy nobleman, Arthur earl of Essex, in 1670, was sent ambassador to Denmark, where he bravely supported the honour of his country, and refused to lower the colours, though fired on by the governor of Croninberg castle, to oblige him to comply; and for which the governor was afterwards compelled to beg pardon on his knees. George earl of Essex, the present possessor of

* Lloyd, speaking of this nobleman, observes, "His privacy *before the war* was passed with as much popularity in the country, as his more public appearance *in it* was with valour and fidelity in the field: in our too happy times of peace none more pious, hospitable, charitable and munificent: in those more unhappy of our differences none more reserved, loyal, and active. The people loved him so well, that they chose him one of their representatives; and the king esteemed him so much, that he sent for him as one of his peers in that parliament, wherein the king and people agreed in no one thing, save a just kindness for my lord Capel, who was one of those excellent gentlemen, whose gravity and discretion (the king saith) he hoped would allay and fix the faction to a due temperament (guiding some mens well-meaning zeal by such rules of moderation, as are best both to preserve and restore the health of all states and kingdoms) keeping to the dictates of his conscience, rather than the importunities of the people; to what was just, than what was safe, save only in the earl of Strafford's case, wherein he yielded to the public necessity with his royal master, but repented with him too, sealing his contrition for that miscarriage with his blood, when he was more troubled for his forced consent to that brave person's death, than for losing his own life: which he ventured throughout the first war, and lost by his engagement in the second. For after the surrender of Oxford, he retired to his own house, but could not rest there, until the king was brought home to his; which all England endeavouring as one man, my lord adventured himself at Colchester to extremity, yielding himself upon condition of quarter, which he urged by the law of arms, that law that (as he said on the scaffold) governeth the world, and against the laws of God and man (they are his own words) for keeping the fifth Commandment, dying on the scaffold at Westminster, with a courage that became a clear conscience, and a resolution befitting a good Christian."

Cashiobury,

Cashiobury, assumed the name of Coningsby, on succeeding to the estates of his grandmother, Frances, daughter of Thomas, earl Coningsby, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire.

The seat is elegant, and the situation is the best in the county, upon a dry spot, within a park of large extent: the house is built in form of an H: the middle and the east wing are modern, and in good repair; but the west wing is very old, and by no means corresponding with the other parts of the house. The front faces the south-east, and looks directly on the house in More Park, and which has a noble aspect from Cashiobury House. In the front of the house is a fine dry lawn of grass, which, immediately after the heaviest winter rains, may be rode or walked on, as on the dryest downs; and a little below the house is a river, which winds through the park, and in the driest seasons constantly runs with a fine stream, affording great plenty of trout, cray-fish, and indeed most other kinds of fresh-water fish. On the north and east sides of the house are large wood walks, which were planted by the famous Le Notre, in the reign of Charles II. The woods have many large beech and oak trees in them; but the principal walks are planted with lime-trees, and these are most of them too narrow for their length, and too regular for the modern taste. On the other side of the river the ground rises to a considerable height, which affords an agreeable variety; part of which being covered with stately woods, appearing at a proper distance from the front of the house, have a fine effect on the eye.

The house is spacious, and pleasantly situated in a fine park, through which passes the Grand Junction Canal. The present owner has contrived a kind of cloister, embellished with windows of stained glass, which has a very impressive appearance; the apartments are elegant, and among the pictures are the following:

Dining Room. Algernon, earl of Northumberland; his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Arthur, first earl of Essex, and their son and daughter, Lely. Algernon, second earl of Essex, in armour.

Library.

LIBRARY. Mrs. STRANGEWAYS*, LELY. Lord and lady Percy, VANDYCK. The earl and countess of Clarenden, LELY; the carving of the chimney piece is by GIBBONS. In an adjoining room are the portraits of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; William, earl of Essex, and his lady, REYNOLDS. Arthur, first lord Capel, and his lady. The present earl and his lady, by EDRIDGE.

DRAWING ROOM. Various fine miniature copies from originals of the first masters, by *the present countess of Essex.*

SMALL DRAWING ROOM. A fine picture of the Madona, CARLO MARATTI; a monk's head, CARLO DOLCI; two small views, CANALETTI; sea piece, VANDEVELDE; landscape, GAINSBOROUGH; ditto, WOUVERMANS.

The STATE BED ROOM, is hung with beautiful Gobelin tapestry, exhibiting a village wake, &c. from TENIERS.

KING CHARLES's ROOM. Charles I. full length, VANDYCK. Countess of Ranelagh, KNELLER. Three children of Charles I. VANDYCK. Charles II. LELY.

The manor of THE GROVE, belonged to the family of Heydon as early as the year 1400, whence it came to that of Hampton, &c. and was ultimately purchased by Thomas Villers, earl of Clarendon, related to the earl of Jersey;

* This lady was youngest daughter of Arthur, first lord Capel, of Hadham, the loyalist, and wife of colonel Giles Strangeways, of Melbury Sampford, Dorset, "who," says Granger, "had the command of a regiment in that part of the royal army which acted under prince Maurice, in the West. In 1645, he was imprisoned in the Tower for his active loyalty, where he continued in patient confinement for two years, and upwards of six months. There is a fine medallion of him, struck upon this occasion; on the reverse of which is represented that part of the Tower which is called Cæsar's; with this inscription, *Decusque adversa dederunt.* When Charles II. fled into the West, in disguise, after the battle of Worcester, he sent him three hundred broad pieces; which were, perhaps, the most seasonable present that the royal fugitive ever received. But this was but a small part of the sum which is to be placed to the account of his loyalty, as the house of Strangeways paid no less than 35,000l. for its attachment to the crown. This worthy gentleman was descended from one of the most antient and respectable families in Dorsetshire, was representative in parliament for the county, and one of the privy council to Charles II. He died, 1675."—*Hist. of England,* Vol. III. p. 378. *Collins's Peerage,* Vol. I. 210. ed. 1707.

who

who having married lady Charlotte Capel, daughter of William, earl of Essex, by lady Jane, daughter of Henry Hyde, last earl of Rochester, and grandson of the great earl of Clarendon, was created baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, in 1756, and earl of Clarendon, in 1776, in whose family THE GROVE still remains.

In the house is a valuable collection of portraits, and other fine pictures, mostly brought from Cornbury, in Oxfordshire.

The HALL contains portraits of Francis, lord Cottington; the earl of Kinnoul, VANDYCK; Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, JANSEN; William, marquis of Hertford, VANDYCK; Weston, earl of Portland, son of the lord treasurer; queen Elizabeth; James I.; William, lord Burleigh; his son Robert, first earl of Salisbury; lord chancellor Clarendon; Edward, earl of Jersey, 1697; the earl of Rochester.

SALOON. Lady Anne Hyde, duchess of York; her daughters, queens Mary and Anne; William III. James II. lord chancellor Clarendon; Henry, earl of Clarendon; Lawrence, earl of Rochester, and his first lady; lady Charlotte Hyde; duchess of Queensbury; Jane, countess of Essex; queen Catharine of Portugal. Here are also two fine portraits of a bull and horse, the property of lord Clarendon, by STUBBS.

DRAWING ROOM. The countess of Clarendon, second wife of the lord chancellor; her father and mother, Sir Thomas and lady Ailesbury, VANDYCK; James Stuart, duke of Richmond, "who offered to be a vicarious victim for Charles I." Mary, duchess of Beaufort, LELY; Thomas, earl of Arundel, VANDYCK; lady Newport; Sir Henry Capel; Waller, the poet; and Sir Geoffrey Palmer, LELY; lord keeper Coventry, JANSEN.

DINING ROOM. Villiers, viscount Grandison, VANDYCK; George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, JANSEN; William and Philip, earls of Pembroke, VANDYCK; lord and lady Cornbury, LELY; lady D'Aubigny, count de Borghe, earl and

and countess of Derby, Sir John Minns, lord Goring, all by VANDYCK; lady Barbara Villiers, Philip Villiers, grand prior of France, 1521.

STAIRCASE. The duke of Saxony and the Reformers; Selden, and Spelman.

LIBRARY. Duke of Monmouth.

Near the centre of Watford stands the parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it is a large structure, of stone, and has a square tower about ninety feet high, surmounted by an hexagonal spire about twenty feet high. In the tower are eight good bells, and a clock, with chimes. The inside of the church is spacious, having three aisles, two galleries with pews, and the gallery in which is a fine organ, and seats on each side for the boys and girls of Mrs. Fellows school, and in the front are pews. In the chancel is a large pew belonging to the right honourable the earl of Essex; and opposite another, built for the right honourable the ladies Capel. On the left hand side of the chancel is the cemetery, or burial place belonging to the earl of Essex; where are many fine monuments, beautifully sculptured.

Among these are a memorial for Sir Charles Moryson, with a long Latin inscription, descriptive of his good qualities, preferments, and connexions. The figure is dressed in armour, leaning on his right arm; the figure of his lady reclining, a little below; both are cut in white marble, and dressed with neck ruffs, of the time of queen Elizabeth. At the left end is the figure of a woman, kneeling.

Two little tablets against the south wall of the chapel are the following words slightly inscribed, in gilt letters:

Non humi serpit alata Virtus,
Virtuti, Honori, et æternæ Memoriæ.

"Clarissimi et ornatissimi Viri Dni. Caroli Morisoni equitis aurati, istius Ecclesiæ Patroni hereditarii, et hujus Sacelli Fundatoris; Patris optimi et longe charissimi, Carolus Morisonus eques auratus ac baronettus pientissimus filius, hanc Aram sepulchralem (supremum Amoris et Pietatis officium Parenti bene merenti evolvendo) in Spem certissimam Gloriosæ et beate Resurrectionis pienter et officiose consecravit."

On

On the base of the tablets is a man recumbent on his left arm, dressed in armour, cut out of white marble; and at the left end is the figure of a man dressed in armour, kneeling on one knee; at the opposite end is the figure of a woman, kneeling. The man and woman are each under a large curtain cut in marble, and all have ruffs.

In the middle are two large monuments, on each of which lies the figure of a woman fully dressed. On the east end of the easternmost the inscription is as follows:

"The Monument of the Ladye Briget Countese Dowager of Bedford. A Woman of singular Sincerite in Religion, in cyvill Conversation & Integritie of Life unspotted, in Hospitalitie bountifull & provident in all her Actions descreete and honourable, in great Favor with her Prince & generally reputed one of the noblist Matrons of England for her Wisdom & Judgement. She was Daughter to John Lord Hussey & she was thrise maried first to Sir Richard Morizon Knight, then to Edward Manners E: of Rutland, thirdly to Francys Russel E: of Bedford & she had Issue only by her first Husband one Sonn Sir Charles Morizon Knight, & two Daughters named Jana Sibilla first maried to Edward Lord Russel eldest Sonn to her last Husband the E: of Bedford maried to Arthur Lord Grey. The other Doghter named Elizabeth was first maried to William Norreys Esquier Sonn & Heir apparent to Lord Norreys at whose Charges this Monument was hear erected beinge her soole Executor & nephewe, who hath maried the Lady Briget Vere Doghter to Edward E: of Oxford afterward Elizabeth the second Doghter maried Henry Clinton E: of Lincolne. This noble Countess of Bedford livinge 75 Years in most honorable Reputation died most quietly answerably to her Life in perfect Sence & Memorie the 12 of Jannarie 1600 in the 43 Year of our most gracious Sowerraine Quene Elizabeth."

On the west end of the other monument the inscription runs thus:

"To the Vertue, Honor, & Memorie of the right honorable Ladie, Dame Elizabeth Russel Daughter & sole Heire of Henry Longe of Shingay in the Countie of Cambridg Esq. Wief of the Right Honorable Sir William Russel Kht. Lord Russel of Thorn-

haugh, late under the Raigne of the most excellent Princesse of Renowned & most woorthie Memorie Queene Elizabeth Lord Governor of Flushinge & since Lord Deputie of the Kingdome of Ireland, & one of the Sonnes of the Right Noble Lord Franncis late Earle of Bedford. The Lady beside manie commendable Guifts of Nature wherewith she was liberallie endued as Religion, true Godliness, Chastitie, Wisdome, Temperance, vertuous and honorable Conversation, & for manie other Respects most woorthie to be honored, was reputed and nombred amongst the principall Matrons of her time, & Dame Dorothie Morrison her most lovinge & affectionate Mother, survivinge contrarie to the ordinarie Course of Nature, & her own Harts Desier, hir most deere and most deerlie lovinge and beloved Daughter, hath for the laste Office, & for an eternall Pledge of her motherlie Love & Affection, in the Hope of a glorious & joyfull Resurrection, consecrated this Monument."

On the east end of this are the following words, in capitals:

"This Noble Ladie passinge the fewe & evil Dayes of her Pilgrimage heare in the Vale of Tears in the often Meditation of Death & thereby having learned to nomber her Dayes dyd applie her Hart to Wisdome, as appeared by manie holy Meditacions, and religious Observacions, which she in the Course of hearcing & privat Reading of the holy Scriptures, had conceaved, & for her own Use and Comfort, under her own Hand had comited to Writinge & being now growen wearie of the Vanities and Vexacions of the present Lief, by the Instinct of God's good Spirit whereby she was fullie assured of his Love & Promises in Jesu, desired to be dissolved to be with Christ, & so havinge lived religiouslie, vertuouslie, and honorablie 43 years & of them 27 in holie & and unspotted Wedlocke, having Issue onlie Sir Francis Russell Kht. in the Invocation of Gods holie Name quietlie and sweetlie slepte in the Lord, the 12th Day of June 1611."

At a small distance westward of the last monument is a flat stone even with the pavement, which has three brass plates, on which are engraved the figures of three men; the inscription is to the memory of three antient and faithful servants in the family of Moryson.

On

On the north wall is a small monument, with the figure of a woman, (half size), kneeling before a book which is open. The inscription on a little tablet, on which the book lies, runs thus:

" I know that my Redeemer liveth & that I shall rise out of the earth, in the last Day & shal be covered again with my Skinn & shall see God in mie Flesh yea I my self, shall behould, him not with other but with thes same Eyes—Job. 19. 25. 26. 27. I am the Resurection and the Liffe & hee that beleeveth in me, yea though he, weare dead, yet shall, he live & who soe liveth & beleeveth in me, shall not die for ever—Jhan 11. 25. 26. Yff we beleeve that Jhesus is dead & resen, even so them which sleep in Jhesus, will God bring with him—1 Thess. 4. 14."

On the south wall, near the east window, is a large oval tablet of white marble, dedicated to the memory of admiral Forbes, who was interred here in March 1796. The inscription on his coffin plate and monument contains not only his titles and honourable descent, but also the pedigree of his wife, as follows:

" Near this Place are deposited, in the Vault of her Ancestors, the Remains of the Right Honourable LADY MARY FORBES Daughter of WILLIAM third EARL of ESSEX by the LADY JANE HYDE Daughter of HENRY, fourth EARL of CLARENDON, and EARL of ROCHESTER. To the natural Advantages of an agreeable Person, and a good understanding rendered more amiable by a sweet Temper, and constant Chearfulness, she joined most of the elegant and useful Accomplishments in all the Relations of Life she acted from the best and purest Motives, her Inclinations always coinciding habitually with her Duty, affable with Dignity, polite without Affectation, and frank without Indiscretion, her whole Deportment was marked by the most exact Decency and Propriety, The ruling Passion of her Heart was Benevolence. To supply the Wants, and alleviate the Distresses, of her Fellow Creatures, seemed to be the great Business, and Pleasure of her Life; and to give her an Opportunity of doing an Act of Humanity, was always to confer an Obligation upon her. Secured by Religion, as well as Candour, against the mean Passions of Envy, Hatred, and Malice, she never listened to the

Tale of Slander, nor ever spread the Lie of Detraction. Her Conscience never reproached her with doing or even wishing Ill to others; and when injured herself, she was easy to be reconciled, and ready to forgive. Her soul was peculiarly formed for Friendship, exerting itself in affectionate Attentions and Acts of kindness, not to her Friends only, but even to the Friends of her Friends. She loved Hospitality, and all social Amusements that made others happy: possessing herself such a Flow of Mirth and good humour as rendered her society always pleasing; but tempered by so just a Reserve, as to shew they sprung from a Mind perfectly innocent, and pure of evil Thoughts. In her religious Conduct, she was zealous without Bigotry, pious without Superstition, and devout without Ostentation; thus uniform in the discharge of her Duty both to God and Man, and supported by a Testimony of a good Conscience. She felt no Terrors at the Approach of Death, but rather a confident Hope, and joyful Expectation, of the Approbation of her gracious Redeemer, and just and merciful Judge. As it was the earnest Endeavour, and supreme Happiness of her Life, to do Good, the Design of this Inscription is to enable her to continue to do the same, even in the Grave, by preserving the Memory and Example of her fair Character; which will thereby remain an Ornament to the Illustriouse House from whence she was descended; the Pride and Boast of the Family which she left to lament her. And an Incitement to the present, and future Generations, to admire and emulate her excellent Virtues. She married September ii. MDCCLVIII, the Honourable JOHN FORBES, then a LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, and since ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, and GENERAL OF MARINES, son of George, third EARL OF GRANARD IN IRELAND, to whom she left two Twin Daughters, and died, alas! April ixth, MDCCLXXXII, in LXth Year of her Age.

How did the Good and Virtuous mourn,
And pour their Sorrows o'er her Urn."

Here is also a tablet of white marble to the memory of Jane, wife of John Bell, Esq. The inscription is by Dr. Johnson.

In the churchyard is a large handsome building for a school, built and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, widow, for forty boys and twenty girls; the boys are taught reading,

reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are partly clothed; the girls are taught reading, writing, and useful needle work, and are partly clothed. The school was built in 1704, in the lifetime of its foundress, who lived to see the school filled, or begun. Since her time, legacies have been left by three charitable persons; but yet the income is not sufficient to clothe the children completely; it is governed by nine trustees. In the school room is placed a whole-length painting of the foundress; the regulations of that lady for the government of the school are engrossed, framed, and hung up in the same room, and are ordered to be read by the master to the boys four times a year. Lady Morrison granted 30*l.* a year for preaching a lecture in Watford church every Tuesday morning before the market bell rings. Here are eight almshouses for so many poor widows, and two shillings a week, two hundred faggots, cloth for a gown, and new hats every year. Lady Dorothy Morrison also gave 50*l.* a year for putting out poor children of this parish yearly.

The market place is a long square building. The market is on Tuesday, for corn, cows, sheep, and hogs. There are two fairs in the year, one on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and the other on the 9th of September; the latter is called the statute, and is for hiring of servants; but on both days toys are sold, &c. The principal manufactory of this town is throwing of silk, for which there are three different buildings, two worked by horses and one by water. That which is worked by water is by far the largest. The river Coln runs at the back of Watford town, and through the bottom thereof; and, turning a little, may be seen from the houses on the other side of the town, and may be said in part to surround the town, in the vicinity of which it turns four mills, viz. a paper mill belonging to Mr. Lewin, called Bushey mill; a flour mill in the town of Watford, occupied by Mr. Henry Field; the silk mill, occupied by Mr. Paumier; and a paper mill, occupied by Mr. Lepard, which is called Hamper mill.

The

The town of Watford is large, populous, and handsome, the houses are mostly of brick, and ranged on the sides of the high road upwards of a mile. The approach to the town from London is much improved, though still very inconvenient. Agreeably to the population act, the inhabitants are estimated at three thousand five hundred and thirty; the number of houses six hundred and ninety-one.

Antiquaries are divided respecting the etymology of Watford; some deriving it from WETFORD, on account of the marshy grounds about it; others WATLINGFORD, from its neighbourhood to the Watling Street.

BUSHY, is a village one mile east of Watford, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called Bush Heath, extending toward Stanmore. This heath rises to a considerable height, and affords a delightful prospect. On the one hand, is a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, appearing like a garden. To the south-east is seen Westminster Abbey; to the south, Hampton Court, and on the south-west, Windsor, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surrey. Bushy seems to have been very unfortunate in its antient owners. Its first Norman possessor, Geoffrey de Mandeville, having incurred the pope's displeasure, was obliged to be suspended in lead, on a tree, in the precinct of the Temple, London, because Christian burial was not allowed to persons under such circumstances. Edmond of Woodstock, was beheaded through the vile machinations of queen Isabella, and her paramour Mortimer, on a suspicion of intending to restore his brother Edward II. to the throne; and so much was he beloved by the people, and his persecutors detested, that he stood from one to five in the afternoon before an executioner could be procured, and then an outlaw from the Marshalsea performed the detested duty. Thomas, duke of Surrey, was beheaded at Cirencester, in rebellion against Henry IV. Thomas de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, after obtaining the highest honour in the campaigns in France with Henry V. was killed by the splinter of a window frame driven into his face by a cannon ball, at the siege of Orleans. Richard,

the

the stout earl of Warwick, another possessor, was killed at Barnet. George, duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey. Richard III. was the next possessor. Lady Margaret de la Pole, countess of Suffolk, was beheaded at the age of seventy-two, by the cruel policy of Henry VIII. in revenge for a supposed affront by her son the cardinal. In this parish also lived Titus Silas, who, in a pamphlet entitled, "Killing no Murder," to deliver England from its yoke, advised Cromwell to commit suicide; he gained promotion in the reign of Charles II. and, by his buffoonery, induced that monarch to disgrace the great lord chancellor Clarendon.

Proceediug westward, we arrive at LANGLEY BURY, built about the reign of Charles II. It stands on elevated ground, rising from the west bank of the river Gade, and nearly opposite to Hunton Bridge.

KING'S LANGLEY, derives its name from a royal palace built by Henry III. the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II. was buried in this monastery, but afterward removed to Westminster by Henry V. Here was also born and buried Edmund of Langley, duke of York, son of Edward III. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James I. to Henry prince of Wales. The earl of Essex is now lord of the manor.

Among the antient monuments in the church is one to the memory of Sir JOHN VERNEY; prince EDMOND of Langley, and his wife ISABEL, daughter of Pedro, king of Castile. Here also Peirs Gaveston, favourite of Edward II. was buried. There are several remains of brasses in the church.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, near the preceding, is situated on a hill, on the east side of the river Bulborne. Domesday Book informs us that the town was given by Egelwine the black, and Winifled his wife, to the monks of St. Alban's; hence its name. King John confirmed the grant to the abbey towards supplying the monks with clothing. At the Dissolution the whole manor reverted to the crown; James I. conveyed it to Francis Combe, Esq. who dying without issue, endowed

endowed a school here, and devised the manor, &c. to Trinity College, Oxford, and Sidney College, Cambridge, for the education of his own and his wife's kindred for ever.

Abbot's Langley is famous, as the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspeare, son of a servant to St. Alban's Abbey. For his great literary endowments he was elected abbot of St. Rufus, near Valentia; bishop of Alba, in the neighbourhood of Rome; and, at length, cardinal and pope, by the title of Adrian IV. the only Englishman who attained to that dignity. This pope is styled the Apostle of Norway, for the great pains he took in converting that barbarous nation to the Christian faith. The accounts of his arrogance, &c. must be received with caution.

HEMPSTED, OR HEMEL HEMPSTED,

is a small neat town, situated on the slope of a hill, descending into a rich valley.

King Offa gave six mansions in this town, then called Haen Hampsted, or Old Hampsted, to the monastery of St. Alban's, which grant was confirmed by king Ethelred. After the Conquest the remainder of the villa, which had belonged to the Saxon kings, was given by William I. to William earl of Mortaigne, whose son forfeited it to the crown for raising a rebellion in Normandy against Henry I. It afterwards became the property of Richard earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III.; his son Edmund, in the reign of Edward III. gave it, excepting the warren and church, to the monastery of Bon Hommes, at Esserug, now Ashridge, with whom it remained till the Dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted it to John Waterhouse, Esq. his auditor; by whose interest with that monarch, a charter of incorporation and weekly market were granted to the town. It now belongs to Joseph Hasley, Esq. M.P. for St. Alban's, whose seat at Great Gaddesden, is an elegant edifice, most advantageously situated.

The only ornament of this town is the church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, a beautiful structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a transept, on the cross of which

is built a handsome tower, with Norman Saxon lights, and containing eight fine bells, with chimes, &c. the whole surmounted by a beautiful spire of ornamented lead. The *west end* of the church is decorated with a fine door of Saxon architecture, curiously and richly ornamented, with several mouldings, highly adorned with fleurs-de-lis and vine leaves alternately, fretwork, &c. the capitals are enriched with grotesque figures. The nave is separated from the aisles by a range of five massive columns on each side, and two half columns with sculptured square capitals; these support arches with zig-zag mouldings. The tower is supported by semicircular clustered columns, ornamented. The arch opening into the chancel, is of the same kind as the former. The windows are at present of the pointed form, and the line on the south side has a disagreeablo interruption of uniformity.

Among the monuments is one nearly hidden by the pews, with a knight in plate armour, with a gorget of mail; he is represented as standing on a lion: the head of the lady on his side is represented resting on a cushion; at her feet a dog; her head dress is square, she is dressed in a long cloak, fastened across the shoulders with broaches, whence a knotted cord and tassels descend to the feet. The following is the inscription:

Robert Albyn gist icy
Et Margarete sa femme luy
Dieu de les Almes eyt merci. Amen.

An old stone in this church had the following remains of an inscription on the verge; on the stone was a cross fleury, which indicated it to have belonged to an ecclesiastic:

.....Oxendon de.....vord.....Eccles. de Tren.....*

* Some speculatist in antiquity has taken upon him to deduce, from the above inscription, a similitude to the name *Offa*, and concludes from the most vague premises, that king Offa was buried here; though William of Malmsbury, and other antient historians, have absolutely declared that he was inhumed at or near Bedford. This is a very reprehensible mode of misleading the public mind, and ought to be duly condemned. The assertion appeared in the Northampton Mercury, October 7, 1808.

The market house is of wood, adjoining the churchyard, and exhibits a curious mode of antique architecture; it appears indeed to be the original building, constructed in the reign of Henry VIII.; great quantities of corn and meal are annually disposed of in this place, which has been encreased by means of the Grand Junction Canal.

The principal benefaction to Hemel Hempsted was by Mr. Thomas Warren, in 1796, who, by will, gave 1200*l.* stock, in trust, that the dividends should be applied to the support of fifty poor widows, at 7*l.* 10*s.* each annually, on the 3d of January; the remainder for the foundation of two free schools, for thirteen boys and fifteen girls.

Hemsted Bury, a neat modern building, is at present the property of Mr. Hilton; and though the grounds are not extensive, they are pleasantly laid out. Part of the antient mansion in which Mr. Waterhouse entertained Henry VIII. is still standing. The estate lately belonged to the earl of Marchmont, and has had many possessors during the two last centuries.

According to the population act, Hemel Hemsted contained two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two persons, inhabiting four hundred and ninety-seven houses.

Returning to Two Waters, and crossing Box Moor, at twenty-six miles from the metropolis we arrive at

Berghamsted, Berkhamsted, Beckhamsted St. Peter's, or, as it is corruptly, though generally spelt,

BERKHAMPSTEAD.

This town has been from situation, hinted as a British *oppidum*, by Salmon, had not any foss or bank, their usual security, been seen near it, though the woodlands enclosing the vallies, seem to sanction the idea. Dr. Stukeley, from the Roman coins that have been found here, asserts, that it must have been a Roman station; and others have stated it to have been *Durocobrivis*.

Leaving all these conjectures with their due weight, we shall abide by the testimony of Norden, who says, that "the Saxons, in old time, called this town Berghamstedt, because

because it was seated among hills; for *Berg* signified a hill; *ham*, a town; and *stedt*, a seat; all which are proper for the situation hereof."

The ruins of an old castle, which was very large and strong, on the north side of the town, are supposed to be remains of a palace, where the kings of Mercia resided. The castle was encompassed by a moat that covers above four acres. The keep is on the north side of the moat, and the remains of the bridge are now visible. The castle was judiciously set on the north side of the town, on dry ground, though among springs, and made exceedingly strong by the Saxons.

It was near Beckhamsted that Frederick, abbot of St. Alban's, a man of the royal blood, and related to king Canute, impeded the march of William I. by causing the trees on the road side to be felled and laid across the way, after a consultation of the English nobility at this place. The abbot "first threw trees, and then oaths; and brought the *Conqueror* to mean concessions, and swallowing oaths he never meant to keep. But William was so much a *conqueror*, that he conquered that just dread mortals should have of the Avenger of perjury. He swore upon the Gospel, and the reliques of St. Alban's church, that he would keep inviolable the good and antient laws of the kingdom: yet he took away all their lands, and divided them among his commanders and his countrymen. They that would excuse him in this small slip of perjury, lay it upon Norman advice, that he broke through his engagement. He seems to have wanted no counsel in the case, to slight those he had subdued, and to trust for his support in the throne, to the men whose valour had raised him to it."*

* *Salmon.* When William enquired of the abbot, at a subsequent meeting, why he had cut down the trees to impede his passage, Frederick boldly answered, that, "He had done no more than his duty;" and that "if all the ecclesiastics in the kingdom had performed theirs in like manner, it would not have been in the power of the Normans to have advanced so far." The abbot was obliged, afterwards, to seek refuge from William's vengeance, in the monastery of Ely, where he died of grief and mortification, at the sufferings of his enslaved country.

Berkhamsted castle was given by king William to Robert, earl of Mortaigne, his half brother, who rebuilt, and much enlarged it. His son William, having rebelled against Henry I. that monarch caused the castle to be partially razed, and seized upon the earl's other possessions. It afterwards became a royal residence, and Henry II. kept his court here, when he granted the church of Hauering, in Essex, to the monks of St. Bernard de Monte Jovis, to find firing for the poor.

Henry granted to "all the men and merchants of this town great privileges, even the same as they enjoyed under Edward the Confessor; that they should have liberty of selling their merchandize through England, Normandy, Aquitain, and Anjou, quit of tolls and duties." They had farther an exemption from the common jurisdiction, and had particular offices of this honour and liberty, such as high steward, escheator, coroner, bailiffs, &c. and that no market should be held within seven miles of the town."

The crown continued possessed of Berkhamsted till king John granted it to Geoffrey Fitz Piers, earl of Essex. This nobleman founded two hospitals here, one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the other to St. John the Evangelist, for lepers, and vested the guardianship of both in the brothers of the hospital of St. Thomas D'Acres, in London, obliging them, however, to spend the revenue in Berkhamsted, and not carry it elsewhere. This earl is supposed to have rebuilt the castle from the foundation; and having deceased in the fourteenth year of John's reign, the king granted the government of it to Ranulph, a German; in 1216, the castle was besieged by the dauphin of France, in concert with the barons, and was bravely defended. The besieged made two successful sallies, and carried off a great booty, as well as the standard of William de Magnavilla; they held out till the king gave them orders to surrender.

Henry III. changed the market, which had been on Sunday, to Monday. That monarch, when he created his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, invested him with the castle and honour of Berkhamsted, as an appendage to the earldom

dom. This earl, after having made two pilgrimages to the Holy Land, married his second wife, the daughter of Raymond, count of Provence, and sister of the queen of England, who he endowed, at the church door of Westminster Abbey, with the third portion of all his estates, and this of Berkhamsted among the rest. He was afterwards elected king of the Romans, and died, leaving by his second wife, Edmond, earl of Cornwall, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Clare, earl of Glocester and Hereford, from whom he was divorced, and living a life of discontent, founded the convent of Esserugge, where he died without issue, and was buried near his father, at Hales Abbey, in Glocestershire. His nephew, king Edward I. was declared his heir, who granted to Piers Gaveston, on his marriage with the king's sister, Berkhamsted, and all its royalties; by the death of this upstart favourite, the estate devolved to the crown; and Edward III. having raised his brother, prince John of Eltham, to the earldom of Cornwall, he added to it the honour, castle, and town of Berkhamsted, with other manors, to the value of 2000*l. per annum.* Upon his decease, without issue, the same king bestowed all these estates on his eldest son Edward, prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, together with the dukedom of Cornwall, "to be held by him and his heirs, and the eldest sons of the kings of England." It has since descended from the crown to the successive princes of Wales, and is held at preseut by John Roper, Esq. of Berkhamsted Place, lessee under his royal highness George prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, &c.

There antiently belonged to the honour of Berkhamsted no less than fifty towns and hamlets in the counties of Herts, Bucks, and Northampton; and the tenants were accustomed to do their service at this town. This custom has, however, been relaxed; the courts are held in each county, and the tenants pay a pecuniary consideration, to be excused the above service. The courts-leet and courts-baron are held on the site of the castle; those for the borough at the church house or loft.

The town formerly sent members to parliament; and it was incorporated by James I. whose children were nursed here, by the name of Bailiff and Burgesses, who might have a common seal, purchase a council house, and make laws for the borough, chuse a recorder and town clerk; the bailiff, recorder, and chief burgess, to be justices of the peace for the borough and liberties; they were to have a silver mace, with the arms of Charles prince of Wales, engraved on it; a gaol was appointed in the bailiff's keeping; another market to be held on Thursday, and various other privileges.

During the war between Charles I. and the parliament, this corporation sunk into oblivion. "This body politic," says Salmon, "is now reduced to a skeleton; and, like the castle, which is to be known only by its walls and moats."

Its market, which is on Monday, is much decayed, though the town is pretty large, with a handsome broad street, of a good length; at the south-east end of which was St. Leonard's Hospital, and at the other end that of St. James. The church of St. Peter is a handsome Gothic structure, and has many chapels and oratories, and eleven of the Apostles on its pillars, with each of them a sentence of the Creed; and on the twelfth pillar is St. George killing the dragon. The living doth not exceed 200*l. per annum*, and is in the gift of the prince of Wales. Here is an almshouse for six poor widows, and 50*l.* a year for their maintenance. Besides the charity school, here is a free grammar school, a handsome brick structure, which was twenty years in building, founded by Dr. Incent, dean of St. Paul's, in the reign of Henry VIII. and endowed with lands by king Edward the Sixth; master's salary 90*l.* usher's 45*l. per annum*, to teach one hundred and forty-four boys gratis, being the subjects of the king of England. St. John's chapel in the church is used only by the master, usher, and scholars. It has an almshouse, endowed by Mr. John Sayer and his wife, with 1300*l.* Berkhampstead gives title of marquis to the duke of Cumberland. There is an exceedingly good road from London through Berkhampstead, to Tring, Aylesbury,

bury, &c. and is two miles and a half nearer than the other road by Amersham. The chief trade is bowl turning, shovel and spoon making; lace is made here by women. Fairs on Shrove Monday, Whit Monday, and St. James's Day; and a statute fair the day after Old Michaelmas Day, for hiring of servants.

Berkhamsted is one street, nearly half a mile in length, on each side of the high road, and a smaller branching from the church towards the castle. The buildings are irregular, some handsomely constructed with brick; others with thatch, &c. It is inhabited by many respectable families, and has some good inns; here also the justices for this district sit to transact their business.

The population act states the inhabitants to be one thousand six hundred and ninety, residing in three hundred and thirty-eight houses.

Berkhamsted Place, the seat of Mr. Roper, was the nursery of the children of James. I.

Proceeding through NORTHCHURCH, or BERKHAMSTED ST. MARY, in which there is nothing worthy notice, we proceed towards Tring, and arrive at the small remains of PENDLEY HOUSE, possessed by the earl of Mortaigne, in the reign of William I.; afterwards by John D'Aygnel, Sir John Delahay, and Robert Whittingham, who held courts here, and in the reign of Henry VI. was knighted, had a licence from the king to make a park in Tring and Albury, and to have free warren in these villas. He was attainted by Edward IV. for adhering to Henry, and this estate was bestowed on Bourchier, lord Cromwell, son of the earl of Essex, who was killed in the fight at Barnet, and dying without issue, the estate was restored to Sir Robert Whittingham, whose daughter having married John Verney, in the reign of Henry VII. Pendley came into that family, and was sold by Edward Verney, sheriff of Herts, 19 Eliz. to Richard Anderson, Esq. who was knighted by king James. Henry, his son, was created a baronet in 1643; his son, Sir Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hewyt, of Pishiobury, and left an only daughter, who married

married into the family of Harcourt, whose descendant, Richard Bard Harcourt, having pulled down most of the mansion, sold the estate to the earl of Bridgewater; his lordship has converted what remains of the mansion into a hunting lodge, in which remain a few family pictures. "If," says Salmon, "a man should seek for a delightful situation, this hath all the charms that nature can give. He that upon knowledge of the world is blessed with an esteem for retirement, may here meet with a situation suitable to the greatness of his mind." After such a description we regret to see the ruin!

We again visit TRING GROVE, to mention that it was here the celebrated linguist, Mr. Robert Hill, tended his uncle's sheep: the circumstances of his life, as written by Mr. Spence, author of "Polymetis," are very curious.

"He was the son of Robert and Phæbe Hill, and was born January 11, 1699, at Miswell, near Tring. His mother lost her husband within the year; returned to her own family at Miswell; and, about five years after, was married to Thomas Robinson, a taylor at Buckingham. On her going thither, she left Robert, the only son of her first marriage, with his grandmother at Miswell: who taught him to read, and sent him to school for seven or eight weeks to learn to write; which was all the schooling he ever had. In the year 1710, she removed with her family from Miswell to Tring Grove; where little Robert was employed in driving the plough, and other country business, for his uncle. But they finding this rather too much for his constitution, which was but weakly, thought an easy trade would be better for him; and so bound him, in 1714, apprentice to his father-in-law, Robinson.

"It was about two years after he was apprentice, that he first happened to get an imperfect Accidence and Grammar, and about three quarters of a Littleton's Dictionary, into his possession. From the first moment of so great an acquisition, he was reading whenever he could; and, as they would scarce allow him any time from his work by day, he used to procure candles as privately as he could, and indulge himself in the violent passion he had for reading, for good part of the nights. He wanted greatly to learn Latin; why, does not appear: for he

he himself does not remember any other reason for it at present, than that he might be able to read a few Latin epitaphs in their church. However that be, this pursuit of his was soon interrupted, by the small-pox coming into Buckingham, and growing so violent there, that his friends sent him to Tring Grove; and, in the hurry, his books were left behind him. At the Grove, he was employed in keeping his uncle's sheep; and speaks of that occupation in as high a stile of happiness, as the romance writers talk of their Arcadian swains: but what made it so happy to him was, as he himself expresses it, 'That he could lie under a hedge, and read all day long.' His study here consisted only of the Practice of Piety, the Whole Duty of Man, and Mauger's French Grammar. These he read over and over so often, that he had them almost all by heart; and has a great deal of them still. He staid there a year and a quarter; and on his return to Buckingham, in 1719, he was highly delighted at seeing his old friend the Latin Grammar again; and immediately renewed his acquaintance with it. In this second attempt of his for Latin, he was assisted by some of his play-fellows among the boys at the free school at Buckingham: and, by such means, enabled himself to read a good part of a Latin Testament, which he had purchased, and a Cæsar's Commentaries, that had been given him, before he was out of his apprenticeship.

"Soon after he was out of his time, he married, and had Horace and a Greek Testament added to his books, by the goodness of a gentleman for whom he was at work. As he could not bear to have a book in his hands, that he could not read; he no sooner received the latter, than he resolved to learn Greek: and, that very evening, communicated his design to a young gentleman, with whom he was acquainted, who gave him a Greek grammar, and promised to assist him as far as he could in his design.

"In the mean time, he found it necessary to do something to add to his income; and therefore, in 1724, set up for a schoolmaster, as well as a tayler; and he had so good success, that he had generally upwards of fifty scholars, for the six or seven years that he practised it. However, there were some difficulties that he met with, in his new employ. He had scarce been in it half a year, when a lad, well advanced in another school, returned home to Buckingham to go to his. In the first conversation, Mr. Hill found, that this new scholar of his was got to

decimal fractions; whereas he himself was but lately entered, and that but a little way, into division. This was a terrible embarrassment, at first; but Mr. Hill took the following method of disentangling himself from it; he set his young man to copying out the tables of decimal fractions, from Wingate; which engaged him for about six weeks: and in the mean time he himself applied so hard to his arithmetic, that he made himself master of decimal fractions, before that time was expired; but to do this, he was forced to sit up the greatest part of every night, in the interval.

"His second wife was imprudent and base; he was obliged to leave Buckingham on account of the difficulties which surrounded him, from her infamous proceedings; and travelled the country as an itinerant taylor and staymaker, fourteen years.

"On the welcome news of her death he returned to Buckingham, where he again settled himself in his first occupation of taylor and staymaker; which answered all his purposes very well for four or five years, in which space he procured books for his use, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew: but marrying a third wife, in 1747, he began to be involved again in difficulties; not by any fault of her's, for he speaks of her as of the best of women, but from the increase of his family.

"Though Mr. Hill, in his whole course of getting the three learned languages, had endeavoured to keep his acquisition of them as much a secret as he could; it could not be so wholly concealed, but that there was some talk of it. In particular, at this period of his life, it was rumoured about the country, 'That he could read the Bible in the same books, and the same strange figures, that the travelling Jews did.' Upon hearing this, a very worthy clergyman in the neighbourhood of Buckingham, when Mr. Hill happened to be working one day at his house, in the way of his trade, put a question to him, relating to a difficulty in the New Testament: 'Pray Robin,' says the doctor, 'Can you solve the difficulty of St. Peter, calling the same person the son of Bosor, whom Moses calls the son of Beor?' Hill's answer was, 'That he did not know any difficulty in it; that they were both one and the same name: Bosor in the Chaldaic pronunciation being exactly the same with Beor in the Hebrew.' 2 Epist. of St. Peter, c. ii. v. 14; and Numbers, c. xxii. v. 5.

"The same gentleman some years after sent Mr. Hill the Essay

say on Spirit, said to be written by the late bishop of Clogher, in Ireland; and desired him to write down his thoughts on that piece, as they occurred to him in reading it. He did so, and our humble taylor proved his lordship to be in the wrong in several of his quotations and assertions in that work. This was the first piece of Mr. Hill's, that was ever printed. The next thing that employed him, was to write a paper against the Papists, whose emissaries were then very busy in those parts, in which Mr. Hill endeavoured to shew, that several of the most important and favourite doctrines of the church of Rome are novel inventions; and consequently, that it is they, and not we, that are the innovators. About the same time, or rather in the interval between these two, Hill wrote the Character of a Jew, when the bill for naturalising that people was in agitation: this, he says, was the best thing he ever wrote, and was the least approved of. He afterwards published Criticisms on Job, in five sheets; which is the largest of all his works.

"According to his own account, Mr. Hill was taken up seven years in getting Latin, and twice as long in getting Greek; but as to the Hebrew, he engaged to teach it to those of tolerable parts, and with very moderate application, in six weeks. He read twenty Hebrew grammars; and wrote one himself: his studies lay chiefly in languages, explaining difficult texts of scripture, and controversial divinity.

"Poetry formed part of his diversion in reading; and in particular he had a Horace, and the Epistles of Ovid, among his books very early; but, among them all, his chief acquaintance have been Homer, Virgil, and Ogilby; and yet, as to Homer, he had gone no farther than his Iliad, in 1758, which he had read over many times. The first day after he came to visit Mr. Spence, he desired to see the Odyssey; which was put into his hands, both in the original and in Mr. Pope's translation. He was charmed with them both; but said, 'He did not know how it was, but that it read finer to him in the latter than in Homer himself.' On this he was desirous of reading some more of Mr. Pope; the Essay on Criticism, was pointed out to him; this charmed him still more; and he called it, 'The wisest poem he had ever read in his whole life.' What became of Mr. Hill we have not been able to learn, but that he was a learned and worthy man, must be indisputable."

Returning north-east by Penley, we arrive at ALDBURY, which was among the possessions of the earl of Mortaigne; in the reign of Henry III. it belonged to Bertram de Crioll, whose son John was summoned, in the forty-first year of this reign, to appear at Bristol, properly equipped, to march against Lewellin, prince of Wales, who had made inroads into the kingdom. It afterwards was possessed by the family of Hyde, one of whom married Peregrine Osborne, duke of Leeds, whose son Peregrine Hyde Osborne, duke of Leeds, 1729, lies buried in the church, within which fabric are also memorials for the families of Hyde, and Anderson, of Penley. The east side of the south aisle is separated from the rest of the building, and contains an altar stone monument, on which are the effigies of a knight and his lady. In the wall is the following inscription on a brass plate:

"This monument was placed and erected in the monastery of Ansritch, by Sir Robert Whittingham, kt. one of the privy-council to king Henry VI. and treasurer in the wars of France under the duke of Bedford, regent for the said king Henry his nephew; which said Sir Robert was after slain at the battle of Tewkesbury, in the county of Glowcester. And Sir John Verney, kt. who married Dame Margaret, daughter and sole heir of the said Sir Robert Whittingham, kt. was after buried in the said tomb with Dame Margaret his ladie. And Sir Ralph Verney, kt. son and heir to the aforesaid Sir John Verney, and Dame Margaret, was buried in the said tomb with Dame Anne his ladie. Which tomb and bodies Edmond Verney, 3d son of Sr. Ralph Verney the younger, kt. which lieth in the chancel of Aldeburie, removed from Aushritche the xxxx year of the reign of our Sovreign Lady Queen Eliz. and made this Chapell with the vault wherein they lie: And after, in the year 1588, buried and laid therein Dame Audrey Carewe, his late wife, and so in this sort caused it to be erected, as due to the said Edmond, who, by lineal descent, ys able to prove yt appertaineth to him and his heyres, as lawful heire to the said Sr. Robert Whittingham, knight."

From Muniborough Hill there is a fine and extensive prospect into Buckinghamshire, &c.

LITTLE

LITTLE GADESDEN is a beautiful and romantic village, encompassed by the county of Buckingham, except by a small track of land, which connects it with Hertfordshire. It belonged, like the rest of the towns and villages in the vicinity, to the earl of Mortaigne, and was granted, with other domains, by Richard earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, to his college at Esserugge, as is more fully stated in Hemel Hemsted and Berkhamsted.

The manors were named Gadesden Parva, Ashridge, Frittsden, and Lucys. The three first were in the crown from the dissolution of the college, till queen Elizabeth granted them altogether to lord and lady Cheney; and ultimately by James I. to lord chancellor Ellesmere, who had also Lucys included, being conveyed to him from lord Dormer, who had his title from the earl of Essex.

ASHRIDGE ABBEY, though accidentally situated in the parish of Pitston, in Bucks, we shall describe in the county of Herts, as being partly in the parish of Gadesden, in the church of which are deposited the remains of most of the noble family of Egerton.

"The house of Bonehomes, called Assecherugge," says Leland, Vol. I. p. 121, "of the foundation of Edmund, earl of Cornwall, is a mile off Berkhamsted, and there the king lodged." Norden described Ashridge as a royal palace, "wherin our most worthy and ever famous Q. Elizabeth lodged as in her owne, being then a more statelie house, at the time of Wyatt's attempte in Q. Maryes dayes." In 1554, Elizabeth, being now become the public and avowed object of Mary's aversion, and being openly treated with much disrespect and insult, thought it most prudent to leave the court and retire to her house at Ashridge. During this period she was accompanied by Sir Thomas Pope, and others, more as spies than attendants.

Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion having broke out, to oppose the queen's match with Philip of Spain; it was immediately pretended that princess Elizabeth, in conjunction with lord Courtenay, afterwards earl of Devon, was privately concerned in that dangerous conspiracy, and that they

they held conferences with the traitors. The princess was consequently summoned to court; and notwithstanding her *governors* sent word that she was ill in health, and unfit to travel, Sir Edward Hastings, Sir Thomas Cornwall, and Sir Edward Southwell, attended by a troop of horse, were ordered to bring her to London. They found her confined to her bed at Ashridge; but under pretence of the strictness of their commission, they compelled her to rise; and still continuing very weak and indisposed, she proceeded in the queen's litter by slow journies, to London. After her release she changed her abode from this place for Hatfield, where she principally resided till she succeeded to the crown.

The collegiate church, in which lay the remains of lord chief justice Bryan, Sir Thomas and Sir John Denham, and other persons of distinction, were demolished in the reign of Elizabeth. "The great hall," says Mr. Lysons, "and the cloisters, were intire in the year 1800. The hall, which was forty-four feet by twenty-two, had a rich Gothic roof, and pointed windows; and was enriched with fluted pillars on the sides. This beautiful specimen of antient architecture, though to all appearance in good repair, was pulled down by the late duke of Bridgwater, and the materials sold piece-meal: the cloisters, which were to have shared the same fate, were standing in the year 1802, after the demolition of the other buildings, but had sustained considerable injury by the pulling down of the adjoining walls. The roof of the cloisters were of Totternhoe stone; wrought with various ornaments, which remained very entire. Among these occurred the arms of the founder, and those of the monastery (a holy lamb standing on the sepulchre, and holding a banner.) The side walls were ornamented with paintings in fresco, well designed, representing the history of Our Saviour; (some parts of which serve to support a wall on the side of the high road at Tring, towards Ailesbury). Some of the figures had been well preserved, but most of them had sustained more or less injury from the damp. The additions which had been made to the conventual buildings about the reign of Elizabeth, were also

pulled down by the late duke," who intended to have erected a stately mansion on the site, which is now going on, from plans by Mr. Wyatt, and under the direction of the earl of Bridgewater, the present possessor. It is upon a grand scale *.

The park is five miles in circumference, and consists of hill and dale beautifully varied, covered with fine turf, and shaded with the finest trees of oak, beech, ash, &c. and has truly the striking features of an antient majestic park. Within the old house were many fine family portraits.

Little Gadesden Church, has nothing particular to recommend it as a structure. It contains, however, many stately monuments of the noble family of Egerton.

This village is famous for the birth of John de Gadesden, who flourished in the beginning of the fourteenth century; the first Englishman who was a court physician, and of whose skill Chaucer makes honourable mention in his Doctor of Physic, prefixed to his Canterbury Tales; though Dr. Friend, from John's own books, will not allow him to deserve it.

Great Gadesden, formerly belonged to the antient family of D'Evreux, earls of Salisbury; afterwards to the noble family of Holland, earls and dukes of Exeter; then to lord Stanley, in the reign of Henry VII. It was conveyed by that family to Sir Robert Cecil, in the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it to Sir Adolphus Carey, whose heirs granted it to the family of Egerton. In the church are many handsome monuments in memory of the family of Halsey. The parish abounds in beech trees.

Beechwood, the seat of Sir John Sebright, bart. is situated in the parish of Flamsted, and was formerly called St. Giles in the Wood. A benedictine nunnery was founded here by Roger de Toni, in the reign of king Stephen; the manor, after the dissolution of the nunnery, was granted to Sir Richard Page. It came by marriage to Sir Edward Sebright, bart. of Worcestershire; his descendant, Sir John Sebright, bart. the present possessor, has a farm here of

* A parliament was held at Ashridge, in the reign of Edward I.

about

about seven hundred acres. The mansion is delightfully seated on an eminence, in the centre of a park well wooded with beech, and other substantial trees.

MARKET STREET seems to have originated from being an accidental stage for the accommodation of passengers travelling towards Dunstable, and the roads which branch from the latter town: it consists of a long straggling street in a bottom, liable to floods, and has nothing to recommend it but its mere convenience.

It is situated in the parishes of Cadington and Studham. The chapel of ease to Cadington was founded by John Coppin, Esq. and by act of parliament was, in 1741, constituted a perpetual cure and benefice.

MARKET CELL, is on the site of a nunnery of Benedictines, founded by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Alban's, about the year 1145. Humphrey, a natural son of lord Berners, was at great expence in building a mansion here, but not living to finish it, the estate was granted, in 1548, to George Ferrers, whose family continued possessors till 1640, when Sir John Ferrers, died seised of it. The family of Coppin, for a considerable period, made this their seat; the whole is at present the property, with the manor of Markgate, of Joseph Howell, Esq.

KENSWORTH church is a small structure of one piece, of Norman architecture, and is very curious. Kensworth Green is a most romantic spot.

Crossing the country from Market Street, we arrive at the road to Bedford, and

LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE.

This town is three miles from Dunstable, and thirty-two miles from London. It is celebrated for the manufacture of straw hats; and has a corn market on Monday, and fairs on April 25, and October 18. It is pleasantly situated among hills, but is a small dirty town near the spring of the river Lea; it is also remarkable for its church and tower steeple, checquered with flint and freestone, and within it a remarkable Gothic font, in form an hexagon, open at the sides, and

and terminating in elegant tabernacle work. Adjoining to the church is Wenlock chapel, wherein are some good monuments. Here is a large market house.

Luton Hoo, in the parish of Luton, is the seat of the marquis of Bute, in whose old chapel is a beautiful piece of Gothic wainscot, carved in 1548, and brought hither from Tyttenhanger in 1608; and in the wood is a portico designed for a house to have been built by lord Wenlock, the antient possessor. It is one of the most beautiful pieces in brick of Gothic elegance to be seen any where; and in the park is a tower of flint and Totternhoe stone, of great antiquity. The ground has received every embellishment of art and judgment by Mr. Brown. The house was built at various periods, by different men, with all the incongruity that can be in materials and arrangements, but all these have been corrected by Mr. Adam, who erected an architectural façade on the mass, and formed such a suite of rooms, as in grandeur of dimensions, and in luxury of decoration, are not often to be equalled. The library, inferior only to Blenheim, is the most magnificent receptacle for books which Europe can exhibit in any private possession; one hundred and forty-six feet in length, divided into three rooms, the books abundantly numerous, scarce, rare, and well arranged, &c. The pictures are chiefly of the Flemish and Italian schools; among the portraits are those of Margaret, queen of Scotland, and her consort Archibald Douglas; the first earl of Pembroke; the earl of Strafford; general Ireton; Pym, the republican; Mrs. Lane, who assisted Charles II. in his flight; chancellor Jeffreys; Jonson, the poet. Dr. Johnson; Dr. Armstrong; the earl of Bute, by Reynolds. The grounds comprize one thousand four hundred acres. Here is a fine botanical garden. In short, ease, elegance, and literature, are prevalent throughout the place. The house stands on an elevated situation, at the edge of Bedfordshire Downs, and was erected by the earl of Bute.

The father of John Pomfret, the poet, was vicar of Luton, where it is supposed he was born in 1667.

Proceeding towards Hitchen, we arrive at LILLEY, which was granted by William I. to Godfrey de Bech. In the reign of Edward I. it was possessed by Robert de Hoo, in whose family it continued till Thomas Hoo sold it to Nicholas de Vaux, whose family had lost the whole of their estate for their adherence to the house of Lancaster. On the advancement of Henry, earl of Richmond, to the throne, this gentleman had restitution of all the estates of which he had been deprived. He signalized himself in the battle of Stoke against the earl of Lincoln, who had set up a counterfeit Plantagenet against Henry VII.; and De Vaux was knighted by the king on that occasion. In the seventeenth of this reign he appeared at the marriage of prince Arthur, dressed in a gown of purple velvet, adorned with silk, furs, and massy gold; the last article amounted to 1000*l.* He had also a collar of SS. weighing eight hundred pounds in nobles. "This," says Salmon, "was magnificent; but it was making himself a packhorse to his own treasure." He was afterwards ambassador to France, to confirm the articles of peace; and in the fifteenth of Henry VIII. was raised to the dignity of a baron; the solemnity being performed at Bridewell palace. Lilly House is now the property of John Sowerby, Esq. This place is also called Lilly Hoo; and here have been horse races.

Great Offley is on the south-west side of Hitchin; here Offa, the Mercian king, had a palace, in which he died. On the east side of it, there is a fine seat, with a park, called Offley Place, the property of Sir Robert Salusbury, bart. Here is a charity school.

Little Offley, is on the north side of Great Offley, of which it was a hamlet, stands on the ledge of hills on the north side of the county, called by some the Alps of England. The Roman Ickenild-way, which divides this county from Bedfordshire, till it comes hither, passes between this place and Hexton.

In the church are many fine monuments, particularly for Sir Henry Penrice, and Sir Thomas Salusbury, both judges of the high court of admiralty.

HITCHIN,

HITCHIN,

is a large populous town, pleasantly situated at the foot of a great hill, which secures it from the cold easterly winds; the air is reckoned salubrious, and it has many respectable inhabitants. It is governed by a bailiff and four constables, two for the town and two for the suburbs.

This town was parcel of the possession of the Mercian kings; it was called Hiz, from the name of the river which passes through it, but was afterwards changed to Hitchin. Norden says, it is properly called Hitchend, because of its former situation at the end of a wood called Hitch. The town is reckoned the second in the county for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. It was formerly famous for the staple commodities of the kingdom, and divers merchants of the staple of Calais resided here, since which that trade is lost; yet the market, which is held on Tuesday, (by prescription free from the payment of toll for any sort of corn or grain,) has long been, and still is, accounted one of the first in the county for corn, but more particularly for the quantity and quality of its wheat. Here is no manufactory, but the inhabitants make a great deal of malt. The fairs are kept on Easter Tuesday and Whit Tuesday, for a few cattle, sheep, and pedlary ware.

This was a place of consequence when king Alfred divided the county into hundreds; it remained in possession of the Saxon kings, and continued in the crown until king Edward the Confessor gave it, with several other places, to earl Harold, who held and enjoyed it till he was slain in battle, when it came to king William the Conqueror, who reserved this manor in the crown, and it has occasionally been esteemed part of the queen's dower.

Henry the Eighth bestowed the vicarage (which was then valued in the king's books at 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) on his foundation, to Trinity College, in Cambridge, and the master and fellows of Trinity college are the present patrons. Here were formerly two priories, one of which is turned into a school.

The church, is an antient and noble building, situated nearly in the centre of the town; it is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, and sixty-seven broad, has a ring of eight bells, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. It consists of the nave and two aisles, with two chapels or chancels. In the north aisle window are paintings of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the Four Cardinal Virtues; and, in the next north window, the Beatitudes. The front hath the twelve Apostles round it, but they are much defaced. In the north and south chancels are some antient and curious monuments. One of which, to the memory of a gentleman, who, by his many benefactions to this town and neighbourhood, in his life time and at his death, has left to the poor many comforts, and to the wealthy a great example of true Christian charity, is in the north chancel, with the following inscription:

"To the pious memory of Ralph Skynner, Gent. who died June 17, 1697, in the 90th year of his age. He was for many years a public blessing, not only to his parish, but the neighbourhood. So truly good, that the most censorious could spy out no occasion for detraction: his charity so great, public and private, and so well placed, that he was indeed the patron of the poor; the widow and the fatherless were his wife and children, for whom, as in his life, so at his death, he made a bountiful provision. In the communion of the church of England he lived sincerely up to his profession, and deserved the character of a true primitive Christian, and as such he died, in modest, humble, and longing, expectation of eternal bliss, through the merits of Jesus. Oh, Saviour! may we live and die like him!"*

At the east end of the middle chancel stands the communion table, and over it is placed an altar piece, said to be done by Rubens, the subject, the offerings of the wise men; it was given by the late John Radcliffe, Esq.

* This gentleman gave at his death 200l. to buy land for the augmentation of the vicarage; 800l. for building and endowing eight almshouses; 60l. for apprenticing ten poor children; and 20l. as a legacy to the poor; the whole arising from estates at Ikleford.

The

The Quakers, the Presbyterians, and the Anabaptists, have each a meeting house in this town.

In this town John Blomvill, Adam Rouse, and John Cobham, founded a priory of White Carmelites of the order of St. Benedict, dedicated it to the honour of our alone Saviour and the blessed Virgin, and king Edward II. confirmed the grant. These friars held the house until the 9th of May, in the 21st of Henry VIII. when they surrendered it into the hands of that king, who suppressed the fraternity of the Carmelites, and granted, by patent, dated the 22d of July, 38th of the same king; the site of the house to Edward Watson and Henry Herdson in fee, who conveyed it, in or about the year 1536, to Ralph Radcliffe, son of Thomas Radcliffe, descended from a younger brother, sprung from Radcliffe Tower, or, as some say, from Ordshall in Lancashire. The last of the descendants of the said Ralph Radcliffe was the late John Radcliffe, Esq. who, dying without issue December 23, 1783, the family, after having resided in Hitchin nearly two hundred and fifty years, became extinct. The only gentleman's seat in the town was built by the above named John Radcliffe, Esq. on the site of the old family mansion; it is now inhabited by the right hon. the earl of Beverley.

Hitchin has a free school for the education of forty-five poor boys; adjoining to which is a house for the residence of the master. Also a charity school for the education (and clothing in part) of thirty-six girls. Here are sixteen almshouses for the residence of as many antient men or women; eight of which were built and endowed by Mr. John Skynner, gent. and the other eight by Mr. Ralph Skynner, gent. both of whom gave several other sums to be applied to the benefit of the poor of Hitchin. Near the church stand six other little houses, which in 1760 were rebuilt by Daniel Warner, of this town, turner, for the residence of six poor widows belonging to Hitchin.

At five miles south-east from Hitchin, and thirty-one from London, is the small market town of

STEVENAGE.

STEVENAGE.

This was antiently written STIGENHAUGHT, which implies *on the highway*, probably a vicinal way from the Ermine to the Watling Street. The six hills at this place, whether Celtic, Roman, or Danish, are upon this road. They may have been British or Saxon, as the bounds of some dominion; they may have been Danish barrows for victory and terror; and they might serve as monuments of the dead, and also the division of the country. So much is certain, if they were Danish for victory, or Celtic for sacrifice, they are not set upon an eminence, as was the practice of both those people. Roman it is hard to make them, since whatever has been said upon the subject, it does not appear that the Romans used here that sepulture, or that token of victory which the northern nations did. If it were once pronounced Stigenhaught, it might mean the hills on the highway; and whoever erected them, or for whatever purpose, they are remarkable enough to have the vill take a new name from them, though it should have had another before *.

In Domesday Book the name is corrupted to Stigenhace, and it is stated to have belonged to the abbey of Westminster. When the abbey was constituted a bishoprick, this estate continued with the new foundation. Edward VI. in consequence of bishop Thirlby's delapidations, and other abuses, having dissolved it; that monarch gave the manors of Stevenach, Ashwell, Holwell, Cadwell, and Datchworth, to Dr. Ridley, bishop of London, and his successors, on paying a rent of 100*l. per annum*. Queen Mary voided Edward's grant, for want of papal confirmation; but having obtained a bull from the pope, she re-granted the whole to bishop Bonner, and it has continued in the possession of his successors. King James I. granted to bishop Monteine, the privilege of a market here on Monday, and three fairs. William and Mary, granted a market on Friday.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated on a hill, and has a nave and two aisles, a large chancel, and

* Salmon's Hertfordshire.

two

two chapels; and at the west end is a tower, surmounted by a massy spire, covered with lead. Among the monuments are those of the rev. Dr. Chester, William Prat, and Stephen Hilliard, all rectors.

Here is an almshouse or hospital, founded by the above Stephen Hilliard, in the reign of Henry VII. called All Christian Souls House; and a grammar free school, which was founded in the reign of Philip and Mary, besides several other funds of charity. This is a great thoroughfare in the north coach road from London, both for people and cattle, to and from Hertford, Hitchen, Baldock, &c.

KNEBWORTH, two miles south, has a market on Friday, and a fair at Midsummer. Its situation is on a hill, or knap, from whence it has the name.

WELWIN, six miles south, on the river Mimram, in the great coach road to the north, was so called by the Saxons from its plenty of springs. It is said, that in 1012, the general massacre of the Danes began here. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Edward Young was many years rector, and here was the scene of his melancholy but pleasing effusions, "The Night Thoughts." In this village is a chalybeate spring, at the corner of the rector's garden." *

WALKERN, on the north-east of Stevenage, on the river Beare, is mentioned on account of Jane Wenman, who was tried for a witch. Mr. Justice Powell obtained a reprieve for the poor creature, after the jury had found her guilty, contrary to his directions. She lived several years afterwards on an allowance from the parish; and it is said that she afterwards became possessed of a comfortable subsistence; that she did a great deal of good with it to the poor, and became as much the object of their esteem as she had

* At Siffivernes, in Codicote parish, near Welwyn, in the year 1627, was a most prodigious walnut tree, covering seventy-six poles of ground. The weight of the boughs at last cleft the trunk to the ground. Mr. Penn, then lord of the manor, had nineteen loads of planks out of it; a gunstock maker at London had as much as cost 10l. carriage: there were thirty loads more of roots and branches. This was attested by Edward Wingate, before a neighbouring justice of peace, to whom Mr. Penn declared he had been offered 50l. for the tree.

been of their detestation. This oppressed woman had been frightened into a confession that she was a witch; and thereupon was committed by Sir Henry Chauncey *, of Yardleybury, who would fain have had her retract, and pacify her accusers.

Salmon and Noble report, that another woman was tried before the same judge Powell, who, among other things that constituted her a witch, had laid to her charge, that she could fly: "Ay," said the judge, "and is this true? Do you say you can fly?"—"Yes, I can," said she—"So you may, if you will, then," replied the judge; "I have no law against it."

BENINGTON is said to have been a residence of the Mercian kings, and a council was held here by Bertulph, in the year 850, on complaint of Askill, a monk of Croyland. The king, in consequence of the great devastations committed by the Danes upon the property of that abbey, granted it a new charter, with vast liberties and extensive manors. The manor has passed through many noble and respectable families, particularly the Magnavilles, Parres, Bourchiers, and Devereux, earls of Essex; and that of Cæsar, who purchased it of Robert, the third earl of Essex, who was compelled to sell it, after his divorce from lady Frances Howard. Benington continued in the Cæsar family till 1744, when it came into that of Cheshire, whose representative, John Cheshire, Esq. is the present possessor. The old manor house was burnt down many years since, and a smaller erected on the site. The church contains many antient monuments.

ASPEDEN belonged, in the reign of Edward IV. to Sir Ralph Jocelyn, twice lord mayor of London, and knight of the Bath at the coronation of queen Elizabeth Gray. Sir Ralph died in 1478; his widow married Sir Robert, third son of lord Clifford. It afterwards passed to the noble family of Yorke, the duke of Buccleugh, and to that of

* This gentleman was one of the deprived judges of James II. but it is said he never sat as judge but one day. He wrote "The Antiquities of Hertfordshire."

Boldero;

Boldero; Charles Boldero, Esq. is the present owner. The church contains many memorials of the antient lords of the manor; particularly of Sir Robert Clyfford, and his lady. In the chancel window was the portrait and achievements of Sir Ralph Jocelyn, which having been removed, an engraving from it was published in 1796, in a quarto account of the church of Aspeden. In the churchyard is a memorial for John and Martha Ward, the parents of Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, who was born here*.

BUNTINGFORD.

Thirty miles from the metropolis, on the road to Royston, is a small market town and chapelry to Layston, situated upon Ermine Street, lying also in the several parishes of Aspeden, Throcking, and Widial.

This town is not mentioned in Domesday Book, nor before 21 Edward III. when that king granted one market every year, and one fair yearly, to Elizabeth de Burgo, and her heirs in Buntingford; the same king afterwards granted another market to be held in the highway, on Saturday every week, and a fair every year, on the day and morrow of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul the Apostles, June 29, to the Lord, his tenants, and their heirs.

* Seth Ward, was born April 15, 1617, and educated at the free school at Buntingford, whence he went to Sidney College, Cambridge, where he was a scholar and fellow. In 1643, he was imprisoned, with several others, for his loyalty, in St. John's College, where he joined in writing a book against the Covenant. After the Restoration he obtained many preferments, and was successively bishop of Exeter and Salisbury; to the latter he obtained that the chancellorship of the order of the Garter should be annexed for ever. He was a learned and charitable prelate. "He was the first that brought mathematical learning into vogue in the university of Cambridge; he excelled in astronomy, and was the first that demonstratively proved the elliptical hypothesis, which is more plain and simple, and consequently more suitable to the analogy of nature than any other. He was polite, hospitable, and generous; and, in his life time, founded the college at Salisbury for the reception and support of ministers widows; and the sumptuous hospital at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire."—*Granger.*

The manor is Corney Bury, in the parish of Layston, which being given by Hugh Tricket to God and the church of the Holy Trinity in London, was at the Dissolution granted by king Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, lord chancellor of England, who obtained of Henry, "That he and his tenants should have a market in the High Street, in the town of Buntingford, on Monday in every week of the year, and two fairs every year, to continue four days, *viz.* on the day and morrow of St. Peter and St. Paul the Apostles, and on the day and morrow of the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, November 30, and December 1, with all the customs and profits belonging to a fair or market:" And the king further granted, "That the said Thomas, lord Audley, and his heirs, lords of the manor, should yearly chuse two men out of the tenants, who should receive the said profits, and pay them to the king, for the public good of the town; to be expended as often as shall be needful."

The chapel was erected by the care and desire of Alexander Strange, vicar of Layston, but at the charge of the neighbouring gentlemen, who contributed 418*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* towards the building. It was begun in 1614, and finished in 1626, and the bishop of London granted a licence for a priest to celebrate divine service. It was erected on account of the parish church standing at a great distance from the town. Mr. Strange was vicar of this place forty-six years, and lies buried in the chapel. He also gave one acre of land to the vicar for reading divine service, and preaching a sermon yearly upon the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, on *Faith and good Works*, and in a short prayer to beg God's blessing on the posterity of those good people, at whose expence the chapel was built; and eight acres and an half lying in Great Harmead and Layston, towards the repair and ornaments of the chapel, to which William Brown added half an acre for the repair of the windows.

The other benefactions to this town were by lady Jane Barkham, who gave 100*l.* to purchase land, the rent of which

which she ordered to be paid to the schoolmaster of the grammar school in Buntingford, for the teaching of five poor children. Henry Marshall and Thomas Andrews, gave five acres and an half of land in Layston, Throcking, and Widial, to the use of the poor in Buntingford, for ever. Sir John Watts, knt. granted an annuity of 4*l. per annum* out of a messuage and pasture in this town, for the same use. And John Crouch, of Alswick, gent. gave 5*l. per annum* out of five tenements in Layston, to twelve poor people in Buntingford.

The greatest benefactor to this place was bishop Ward. He erected a building near the chapel, containing eight mansions or dwellings, having four rooms each, two above stairs, and two below, and endowed it with a sufficient quantity of lands, appointing certain trustees, to elect and maintain four poor men, and as many women, such persons as having formerly lived handsomely, were by misfortune fallen into poverty, out of the parishes of Aspeden and Layston. The school was built in 1630 by Mrs. Freman, widow of William Freman, Esq. of Aspeden Hall, who gave 7*l.* a year to it, to teach seven poor children; and Mr. Bland, rector of Buckland, gave 40*l.* a year more, to teach two poor children; and lady Barkham 5*l. per annum* to teach five poor children; the bishop also gave four scholarships of 12*l. per annum* to Christ's College, to be enjoyed by four scholars, who being born in Hertfordshire, were educated at Buntingford school, till they were masters of arts.

In WIDDIAL church are some curious monuments; and some of the windows have been ornamented with painted glass, designed in a masterly manner, representing the history of Jesus Christ. A few of the subjects are yet perfect. It is a curious circumstance that in the parish of THROCKING, the rector has neither house, nor land, except the churchyard.

BRAUGHING belonged to the Saxon kings, and was given by William I. to earl Eustace, upon whose rebellion it reverted to the crown, and was given by king Stephen to the

church of the Holy Trinity in London, by which it was held till Henry VIII. granted the whole of the monastery and its possessions to Sir Thomas Audley; it has since passed through several families. The church is a very handsome structure. Salmon says, that "near the churchyard is an old house, at present the habitation of poor families: it was given, with all sorts of furniture, for the use of weddings. They carried their provisions, and had a large kitchen, with a caldron, large spits, and dripping pan; a large room for entertainment and merriment; and a lodging room, with bride bed, and good linen: some of this furniture was lately in being."

HAMELS, in this parish, was purchased by Sir John Brograve, attorney-general for the duchy of Lancaster in the reign of queen Elizabeth; it afterwards descended by marriage to the earl of Hardwicke, who sold it to John Mellish, Esq. who was unhappily murdered a few years since. The estate is laid out with much taste, and it abounds in beautiful landscapes.

A benedictine nunnery was founded at Rownea, in the parish of Great Mundane, in the reign of Henry II. by Conan, duke of Britagne, and earl of Richmond; but the revenues were so reduced in the reign of Henry VI. that Agnes Selby, the prioress, was compelled to apply for the royal licence, to resign the estates to John Fray, chief baron of the exchequer, who had the king's permission to apply them to the support of a chantry of one priest in the parish church. At the Dissolution, the revenues were estimated at 13*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* The whole was converted into a farm; the hall is still in existence.

Gough, in his Additions to Camden's Britannica, informs us, that in the year 1729 two labourers digging a trench in Lemonfield, in the parish of WESTMILL, discovered two large Roman vessels, of pale reddish earth, pointed at the bottom, and having handles, with some letters on them, but containing only dirt and chalk. The letters AR AA were stamped on the narrow neck of one of them.

ALBURY was held by the bishop of London, at the time of the Conquest. It is now the property of Nicholson Calvert, Esq. M. P. for Hertford. Albury Hall, in the reign of Charles II. was the residence of Sir Edward Atkins, chief baron of the exchequer, 1686.

LITTLE HADHAM belonged formerly to the bishops of London, who are supposed to have been stripped of it by king John. It was afterwards held by the family of Baud. Sir William Baud granted to the church of St. Paul, London, yearly, a fat buck on the Commemoration of St. Paul; and a doe on the festival of his Conversion *.

The church contains inscriptions for Arthur, lord Capel of Hadham, who was beheaded for his loyalty; his lady; Henry Capel, lord deputy of Ireland, &c. and several antient memorials for the family of BAUD.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD,

is situate at the extremity of the county, adjoining Essex, in the heart of a corn country, thirty miles from London, twenty-six from Cambridge, and thirty-one from New-

* This present, which was for the allowance to enclose his park at Coringham, in Essex, was accompanied with particular ceremony. Stow informs us that "the buck and doe were brought, at the hours of procession, to the steps of the high altar, the dean and chapter being apparelled in copes and vestments, with garlands of roses on their heads. They sent the body of the deer to baking, and had the head fixed on a pole, borne before the cross in their procession to the west door, where the keeper that brought it, blowed the death of the buck, then the horners that were about the city answered him in like manner. For their pains they had each of the dean and chapter 4d. in money, and their dinner, and the keeper was allowed meat, drink, and lodging at their charge, whilst he staid, and at his departure a loaf of bread, with the effigies of St. Paul upon it, and 5s. in money. There were belonging to the church of St. Paul for both the days, special suits of vestments, one embroidered with bucks, the other with does."

Camden justly remarks, "that this looks like a pagan custom crept into Christian practice; that Diana's temple having stood where St. Paul's now does, a buck might antiently have been thus dressed up for sacrifice, which the owners of those lands in Essex were obliged to furnish: and though the Bauds are said to grant this, it might be founded on a demand older than enclosing the park."

market;

market; and is so called from its situation on the river Stort, as well as being possessed by the bishops of London. The road divides about half a mile from the town, one passing Hockrill, the other through Stortford; they join again about the same distance on the other side of the town. Bishop's Stortford and Hockrill are both situate on a rising ground, with the wharf or quay between in the valley, where a number of warehouses are erected for the reception of all kinds of grain, but principally for malt. On the north side of the road leading from Hockrill to Stortford, upon an artificial hill, are the remains of a castle built in the time of William the Conqueror, and was originally called Waytmore Castle*, now only Castle Hill. At that time a prison stood at the bottom of the hill, where soldiers mounted guard, and the rents of certain lands were given to the support of it. William the Conquerer afterwards gave it to the bishop of London, (whence its name,) and ever since that time the bishops of London have appropriated the money which is paid for Castle-guard to themselves. The castle and prison were both demolished by king John for the offence of William de St. Maria, the then bishop, who was one that published the Pope's interdict against the English nation. The bishop was restored by the same prince, and satisfaction made him for demolishing the castle. The hill or keep of the castle is artificial, made of earth carried thither, with a breast-work at top of stones and mortar. A bank of earth leads from it through the moory ground, on which it was situated, to the north-east. There is a large wall from the top of the hill yet remaining. The bishop's prison was in being in bishop Bonner's time, and used by him in his cruel persecution of the Protestants; all the old buildings are demolished, and where the prison stood an inn was erected, which still continues as a public house. The town itself is built in the form of a cross, the two principal streets crossing each other at right angles. No particular

* If we were to derive this name from *Gwaith-maur* in the antient British, it would signify *the Great Work*. Roman coins have been found here.

manufactory

manufactory is carried on here; the staple commodity is malt, of which large quantities are made: this place is a general reservoir for the major part of that article made within twenty-five or thirty miles, particularly from Saffron Walden in Essex, Newport, and villages adjacent; it is deposited in the care of persons called meters, and disposed of by them to factors or brewers in London, for a small commission of three halfpence *per* quarter; it is then put on board barges and sent to the metropolis. The market is held on Thursday, and is very considerable for all kinds of grain. There are three fairs, the principal one on the 10th of October; the summer fairs are, nine days before Whitsuntide; and nine days after; these are principally for horses and horned cattle. The navigation was brought here in the year 1779, from which time the trade and commerce of the town have daily been increasing. The length of the navigation hence into the river Lea is fourteen miles, and to London eighteen miles. Before this river was made navigable, the malts now lodged here were carried to Ware and Stansted, and put on board barges and sent to London; but, by means of this navigation, there is a net saving of fourpence *per* quarter to the gentlemen residing at Walden, Newport, &c. from which places are brought the best brown malt in the kingdom; of course Ware and Stansted receive at present very little malt from this part of the country. Ware is however considered the best market for pale malt, but Stortford for brown.

The number of inhabitants is about three thousand, of which the Dissenters form a considerable part. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is lofty, and stands on high ground; it hath a fine ring of eight bells. There were antiently three guilds and a chantry founded here. In the church are nine stalls on each side the choir. On the north side of the church is a gallery for the young gentlemen of the school; upon it Sir John Hobart's arms, (first earl of Buckinghamshire of that family,) who was educated here, and a great benefactor. At the west end is another gallery, built a few years ago, upon which is an organ; and

it

it is observable, that there was an organ in this church so long ago as the reign of Henry VII. A new font stands before it, with a pavement of black and white marble, inclosed with iron rails. There are a great number of monuments in the church, particularly one, in the north aisle, for seven children of Edward Mapplesden, who died of the small-pox. The large tithes of the parish are in lay hands. There is a handsome meeting house of the Independent persuasion, besides a neat one belonging to the Quakers.

Several benefactions are bestowed on the poor of this town, particularly two almshouses in Porter's Street. But the greatest ornament of Stortford is the school, built by contribution of the gentlemen of Hertfordshire and Essex, at the request of Dr. Thomas Tooke, formerly master, who also procured several sums for completing it from the young gentlemen educated here. When first engaged in it, the school was at the lowest ebb of reputation; but he raised it to great celebrity, and considerably increased the trade of the town, by the beneficial concourse that it brought thither. He revived the annual school feast, and charged his own estate with a yearly present to the preacher on that occasion. He gave a chalice of 20*l.* value to the church, and was a great benefactor to the school library; which is a very good one, and was first set on foot by the rev. Thomas Leigh, B. D. who was vicar of the church, *anno* 1760. Every gentleman at leaving the school presents a book to the library.

Bishop's Stortford sent members to parliament during the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. II. and III.

Between Stortford and West Mill, is GREAT HADHAM; called also MUCH HADHAM, seated on the rivulet Ash. Part of this manor was given by the Saxon king Edgar, to the church of Ely. The parish, however, is distinguished in Domesday Book, as part of the lands of the bishop of London; and at present it is wholly exempt from the archdeacon's jurisdiction, being wholly in that of the bishop or his commissary. It was a peculiar palace of the bishops, by one of whom (probably bishop Kemp) it was granted to

queen Catharine, dowager of Henry V. who, after that monarch's decease, had married Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor, by whom she had issue Edmund Tudor, surnamed of Hadham, on account of his birth at this place. He was created earl of Richmond, by the girding of the sword, &c. and had precedence in parliament after the dukes, on account of his relationship to Henry VI. He died in 1456, and was buried at the abbey of Caermarthen, whence his remains were removed, at the dissolution of that abbey, to the cathedral church of St. David's.

This nobleman married Margaret, sole daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; by her he had issue their only son Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry VII.

Hadham church contains many monuments to respectable persons, who have been rectors.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, or SABRIDGEWORTH,

corruptly called Sabsey, or Sabsworth, was granted by William I. to Geffrey de Magnaville; it was then called Sabrixteworde. His posterity in the male line, who were made earls of Essex, enjoyed this manor till *anno* 1190, when the estate coming to earl William's aunt Beatrix, this manor by marriage passed to William de Say, whose ancestors had lived here, before the Conquest, at Saysberry, which stood in the place called Says Garden, in this town, and gave name to it. They were long owners of it; but the female issue at length marrying to Sir William Parr, earl of Northampton, who forfeited it to the crown, for his treason in siding with the duke of Northumberland to set up lady Jane Grey as queen of England; it was given by king James I. to Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, who sold it to Sir Thomas Hewit, knt. and citizen of London, in 1636, whose son, Sir George Hewit, created lord of James Town, and viscount Goran, in Ireland, dying without issue, bequeathed it by will, with his mansion house, called Pishiobury, to his fifth sister, the lady Arabella Wiseman, whom he made his executrix, and the rest of his estate to his other four sisters. It is now in the family of the earl of Hardwicke.

Besides this manor, which seems at first to be called Sayesbury, there were divers other lesser manors, in this parish, dependant on it, *viz.* PISO, PISHO, PISHIOBURY, belonged to lord Say, who granted it to Warine Fitzgerald, from whose family, by a female, it passed to that of lord Scroope, whence it came to Walter Mildmay, Esq. whose son Sir Thomas, sold it to the earl of Middlesex abovementioned. It has since passed through several families to that of MILLES. TODENHAMBURY; MARTHAMS; HYDE HALL. This manor has been in possession of the family of Jocelyne, from the reign of Henry III. The present possessor is the right honourable Robert Robert Jocelyn, earl of Roden, in Ireland.

Geoffrey de Say, in the reign of king Edward I. obtained a charter for a weekly market on Friday, and a fair yearly upon the eve and day of the Blessed Virgin's nativity; but it appears from Norden's Survey, that the market was altered in his time, from Fridays to Wednesdays, and the fairs were kept on St. George's Day, April 23, and on St. Dennis's Day, October 9, as they now continue.

The rectory is in lay hands, and the vicarage is in the patronage of the bishop of London. The building stands at the east end of the town, near the manor house of Sayesbury; it is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, hath three fair aisles, an handsome chancel and large tower, with a deep ring of five bells. Mr. Ward built a house of timber here for the vicar, at his own charge, on the south side of the churchyard.

In the church there are many monuments; as for John Jocelyne, Esq. who died in 1525; Jeffrey Jocelyne, twice mayor of London, who died in 1478; Sir Walter Mildmay, who died in 1606; Sir Thomas Hewit, who died in 1662; George, lord Hewit, who died in 1689; and Elizabeth, who died in 1635; the son and daughter of Sir Thomas; John Chauncy, who died in 1479; John Chauncy, who died in 1546; Sir William Hewit, who died in 1637; William Chauncy; Thomas de Sabridgworth; John Leventhorp, Esq. who died in 1484; Isabella, his wife, who died in

in 1481; and Agnes, his sister, who died in 1444; Edward Leventhorp, Esq. who died in 1566; Sir John Leventhorp, knt. who died *anno* 1625; and John Leventhorp, Esq. his eldest son. The monuments in this place are well worth seeing.

Hunsdon, was part of the manor of Stansted at the General Survey. In Domesday Book it is said that "Aluinus de Godstone held eleven hides, and half a virgate of land, and that Radulf Talgebosch gave to Ranulph with his niece in marriage ten hides; and the eleventh hide he placed in Honesdone, as parcel of his manor of Stansted, and from this time it became a distinct manor."

Shortly after Richard, earl of Hertford, eldest son of Gilbert de Tonebridge, was possessed of this manor, and gave to the monks of St. Augustine at Stoke, whom he had then just removed out of his castle at Clare, *anno* 1124, a doe every year out of his park at Honesdone; it then passed to Sir Walter de Montgomery, and John Engain, by whose posterity it was sold to Sir William Oldhall, knt. whose son, Sir John, being attainted for assisting king Richard III. in Bosworth field battle, it was forfeited to the crown.

King Henry VII. settled it on his mother, Margaret, countess of Richmond, and Thomas, earl of Derby, her husband, for life; and after their decease king Henry VIII. granted it with the manors of Eastwicke, Barley, and Hide, in this county, to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, in special tail, from whom it reverted to the crown; and the king erected a palace here, to which he often resorted for the pleasantness of the air, and kept his children here; having annexed the manors of Royden and Stansted to it, he made them an honour, and his manor the capital place to it. King Edward VI. settled it afterwards on his sister, the lady Mary, who coming to be queen, it again vested in the crown.

Queen Elizabeth, soon after her accession, granted it to Sir Henry Cary, her maternal cousin, who was afterwards created by the queen, lord Hunsdon; it is now the property of Nicholson Calvert, Esq.

Within the church are many monuments to the memory of Sir John Cary, lord Hunsdon; Felix Calvert, Esq. of Nine Ashes, in this parish; and other respectable parishioners, particularly for JAMES GRAY, a huntsman, whose effigies on a brass plate, depicts him with his broad sword and bugle horn; his cross-bow levelled at a stag, in whose side he has fixed the fatal arrow; at the same instant the grim monarch holds his arrow at the huntsman's breast. The motto *Sic pergo.*

WARE

stands upon the river Lea, and is so called from a sort of dam, anciently made there to stop the current, termed a Wear or Ware*. It is twenty-one miles from London, and is the second post town from thence on the northern road. The town is low, being on a level with the river. It is a place of great trade for all sorts of grain, but chiefly malt, which is conveyed in great quantities to London, by the river Lea, and the new navigable canal; the barges bring back coals, &c.

The town was but a small village in the reign of William I. and no other notice is taken of it in Domeday Book, but that the manor was parcel of the possession of Hugh de Grentemaisuil, of whom it is there recorded, that he held twenty-four hides in Ware. From his family, after some descents, it came to Sayer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, who first laid the foundation of the greatness of this town, which from the very beginning eclipsed the town of Hertford; for he caused the iron chain which locked up the passage over the bridge into this town to be broken, and the road for carts and horses to be laid open, whereas be-

* The Danes seem to be the first who made use of them in these parts; for when they, with the assistance of the barbarous nations, their neighbours, invaded this kingdom, much weakened with intestine quarrels, they having passed the Thames, ventured up the river Lea in their light pinnaces, and came up as far as this place, where they erected a fort; and to secure it from king Alfred's army, raised the waters so high by a great dam or Wear, that it could not come at them, and from this Wear was the town called.

fore

fore all traffic was prohibited this way, and only such persons suffered to pass as paid toll to the bailiff of Hertford, who kept the key to the chain. By this means this place became a great thoroughfare, and inns and houses began to be erected for the reception and entertainment of travellers, so that in a short time it became a populous town.

Margaret, the wife of this earl, surviving her husband, addicted herself to a monastic life, and built a priory here in 1234, and dedicated to St. Francis, for a cell to St. Ebrulf, in Normandy. She gave the tithes of Ware church, and that of Thunderich, for the maintenance of them and their house, and they enjoyed them till the Dissolution; when being surrendered into theking's hands, they were conveyed by that monarch to Trinity College, Cambridge, and leased out by the college. There was another monastic foundation here, of uncertain origin.

Robert de Quincy, the younger son of Sayer, being pleased with the growth of his manor, made use of his interest in the favour of king Henry III. whom he had served in his wars in Gascoigne, to procure a market and fair in his manor of Ware. From his family it passed through many hands to Thomas Fanshaw, the king's remembrancer in the exchequer, who purchased it of Katherine, countess of Huntington. He by a *Quo Warranto* claimed a weekly market on Tuesdays, a court of pied-poudre, view of frank-pledge, waif and stray, free-warren, a park, &c. all which privileges were allowed him, so that there still is a good market kept here on Tuesday, and a fair on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; but the manor was since alienated to Sir Thomas Byde, whose descendant, Thomas Hope Byde, Esq. is the present possessor.

There are several other lesser manors in this town, 1. Westmill, which belonged in the Conqueror's reign to Ralph de Todeni, as appears from Domesday Book, where it is recorded, "That Roger held of Ralph de Todenie, Wesmeale, in Brachings hundred." From his family it passed to the Halfhides, who enjoyed it for divers successions, but at length by the female issue it came to Thomas

Shotbolt, Esq. whose son Philip sold it to George Bromley, a citizen, who suffering much for his loyalty to king Charles I. left it so encumbered to his son George, that he was forced to sell it, and it has passed through several successions. 2. Mardocks, so called from the antient lords of that name. 3. Grumbalds. 4. Blakesware. This town contains principally one fair street near a mile in length, besides divers lesser streets and lanes, and is famous for its inns, one of which is very remarkable for the great bed, twelve feet square, which size is so unusual, that it draws many travellers to view it, &c. In this bed were lodged twelve butchers and their wives. They lay all round thus: two men, then two women, and so on alternately, by which means each man was near no woman but his wife.

The church is a vicarage, the rectory being anciently appropriated by Hugh de Grentemaisnil to the priory of St. Ebrulf, at Utica in Normandy; at the Dissolution it was given by king Henry VIII. to Trinity College in Cambridge, who are the patrons of the vicarage. The building is situate on the east side of the great street, in a spacious churchyard. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is called St. Mary the Great; it contains three large aisles, three chancels, and a square tower, with a spire, in which is a fine ring of bells. The whole represents the form of a cross; and in the middle aisle the governors of Christchurch Hospital, in London, erected an handsome gallery for the children that they put to nurse in this town, before they were removed to Hertford. In the church and chancel are the monuments and inscriptions for Sir Richard Fanshaw, knt. and bart. a person much employed by king Charles I. and II. for his fidelity and loyalty, who died in 1666; Sir Thomas Bourchier, son of Henry, earl of Essex, who died in 1491; Roger Damory, lord of Armoy in Ireland, in the reign of king Edward II. The benefactions to this parish are considerable and numerous.

In Bury Field, were found in 1802, four stone coffins. The bodies which they contained were covered with lime. In the mould was discovered a small copper coin of Constantius, or Constantine.

Ware

Drawn by Architect and Engraved by Hawes

For D. Higham Description of Sussex

NEW RIVER HEAD

WARE PARK, the seat of Thomas Hope Byde, Esq. commands the rich meadows extending from Ware to Hertford, and was antiently the manor of the family of Fanshaw; it was pulled down by Thomas Byde, Esq. and a new mansion erected, on the declivity of a hill, and is most elegantly fitted up. The park and grounds are finely diversified, and the proximity to the rivers RIB and LEA, renders the whole situation extremely pleasant.

CHADWELL is situated in the meadows opposite to Ware Park. Its springs, properly the source of the NEW RIVER, are concentrated in a small pond, surrounded by a railing, whence the stream gently glides towards the metropolis; and is swelled by a cut from the river Lea, which is thus poetically noticed in Scott's AMWELL:

Old Lea mean while,
Beneath his mossy grot, o'erhung with boughs
Of poplar quiv'ring in the breeze, surveys
With eye indignant, his diminish'd tide,
Which leaves yon ancient priory's wall, and shews
In its clear mirror Ware's inverted roofs.

STANDON,

a small market town, stands on the road to Royston, about five miles from Ware. The market is on Friday every week, and the fairs on the day and morrow of St. Mark and St. Peter *ad Vincula*, August 26.

The manor, as appears by Domesday Book, was the possession of Rothais, the wife of Richard, son of earl Gissibert, who held it for six hides of land; their posterity continued in the possession of it for divers successions, and Gilbert de Clare, their grandson, (who took his name from the town of Clare in Suffolk) gave this church, with one hundred and forty acres of land, and a vineyard, to the knights hospitallers; but the manor remained in his family, till it came by the female issue to Lionel, duke of Clarence, and by his heir, to the crown, where it remained, till king Henry VIII. gave it to Sir Ralph Sadler, who built him a fair house in this manor. His son Ralph dying without

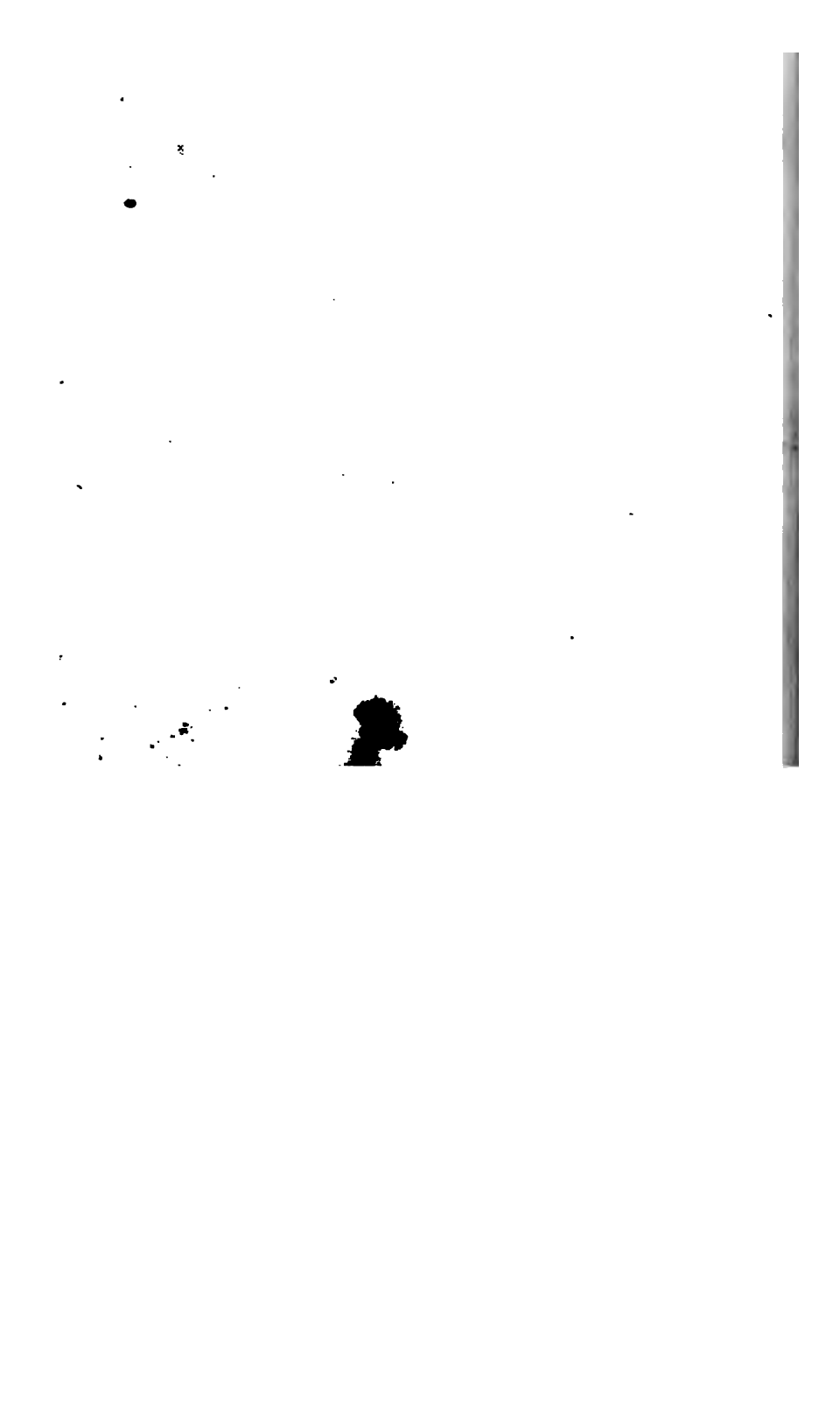
without issue, Gertrude, his daughter, brought this manor into the family of the lord Aston, who is the present lord of it. The rectory, at the Dissolution, came into the king's hands, and was, with the manor, given to Sir Ralph Sadler, from whom lord Aston received it. It is now the property of William Plumer, Esq.

The church is a vicarage. The building is situated near the town, and hath three aisles, and the tower stands at a little distance from the east end of the south aisle; the floor of the chancel is seven steps above that of the church, and the altar three steps above the floor of the chancel; in which are several tombs for Sir Ralph Sadler, who died in 1589; for Sir Thomas Sadler, who died in 1606; for Ralph Sadler, Esq. who died in 1660, and his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Edward Coke, knt. chief justice of the King's Bench, who died *anno* 1601; for Sir William Coffyn, who died *anno* 1538; John Ruggewyn, Esq. who died *anno* 1412; Richard Emerzon, who died *anno* 1562; Philip Astley, Esq. and John Field, merchant of the staple of Calais.

At HAVEN END are two barrows, supposed by Salmon to have been raised by the Danes; and in the neighbouring parish of Widford, are two other barrows of a similar form.

Adjoining to Ware Park is BENGOO; which, in Domesday Book, is denominated BELINGHOO, and now vulgarly called BENJEO. The Ermine Street, from Hertford by Porthill, in this parish, has caused it to be called BENGOO STREET.

Salmon suggests from the several manors recorded to belong to this parish, that it has generally been supposed to include the whole parish of Stapleford, as the latter is not mentioned in the Conqueror's survey. The several manors were divided among Hugh de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, Godfrey de Magnaville, and Godfrey de Beche. At length the manor of Ridgemont, or Bengoo, was sold to the prior of Bermondsey for one hundred and sixty marks; and the church was soon after bestowed upon the monks by Reginald de



BENGEO CHURCH. *with part of* HERTFORD.

de Taynay, with whom it remained till the dissolution of the priory, when it was alienated from the crown by queen Elizabeth, and granted to Catharine, countess of Huntingdon, whence it descended in various modes, and is at present part of the property of T. H. Byde, Esq.

There are two lesser manors, REVELL'S HALL, so called from John de Revelle, its lord in the reign of Henry II. TEMPLE CHELSIN, received its name from a preceptory of the Knights Templars, the site of which still remains, surrounded by a moat.

BENGOO CHURCH, dedicated to St. Leonard, stands upon an eminence, commanding a fine view of Hertford; its chancel forms a semicircle, probably from the circumstance of its being frequented by the knights, and built in that form by them. Its interior is very mean; and its pictureque situation is all that renders it worthy of attention, though it certainly is of very remote antiquity.

Returning to Ware, and proceeding in a southern direction, we arrive at AMWELL, distant nineteen miles from London. In Domesday Book it is denominated EMMEWELLE, supposed to have been derived from Emma's Well, a spring of water issuing from the hill on which the church is situated, and flowing into the New River.

In this village are Amwell Bury, the villa of major Brown; and near the entrance to Ware the house and gardens of J. Hooper, Esq. These gardens were laid out by the late Mr. Scott, who has rendered the village interesting to the sentimental traveller, by a beautiful poem called "Amwell." From his epistle to a friend we extract a poetic description of the curious grotto which he constructed at this place:

"Where China's willow hangs its foliage fair,
And Po's tall poplar waves its top in air,
And the dark maple spreads its umbrage wide,
And the white bench adorns the bason side;
At noon reclin'd, perhaps, he sits to view
The bank's neat slope, the water's silver hue,
Where, 'midst thick oaks, the subterraneous way
To the arch'd grot admits a feeble ray;

Where glossy pebbles pave the varied floors,
And rough flint-walls are deck'd with shells and ores,
And silvery pearls, spread o'er the roofs on high,
Glimmer like faint stars in a twilight sky:
From moon's fierce glare, perhaps, he pleas'd retires,
Indulging musings which the place inspires.
Now where the airy octagon ascends,
And wide the prospect o'er the vale extends,
'Midst evening's calm, intent perhaps he stands,
And looks o'er all that length of sun-gilt lands,
Of bright green pastures, stretch'd by rivers clear,
And willow groves, or osier islands near!" *

Besides

* The following beautiful verses, by Mr. Park, were written by the side of the late Mr. Scott's grounds at Amwell End.

How frail, alas, is human hope
When grafted on the stock of joy;
What blights untimely make it droop,
And all our bloom of bliss destroy.

Musing beside the much lov'd spot
Which Amwell, gentle poet form'd;
Thus moralis'd my pensive thought,
By painful retrospection warm'd.

For he, whose utmost wish was here
(The simple wish that poets crave)
To see, his studious dwelling near
The green walk wind, the green wood wave.

Ere yet the shrubby mount was grac'd
With the full growth that now appears;
Ere mantling ivy had embrac'd
Yon elm, that high his scant top rears,

The master of this fair domain,
Guardian of all its sylvan state,
Was far from this his fav'rite plain
Pierc'd by the restless shaft of fate.

Ere yet his virtuous fame had spread
To those, who now that fame revere,
Himself was mingled with the dead,
Nor praise could reach his dull cold ear.

And this lov'd grove which Theron train'd,
And op'd to all its friendly door;
A sullen stranger now has gain'd,
Who opes the guarded gate no more.

No more the planter's skill is prais'd,
His taste can charm no kindred eye;
And ev'n the grot which Theron rais'd,
No longer guards his memory.

What then avails the poets' toil
To plant the grove, or build the lay?
He does but stock th' ungrateful soil,
Another bears the crop away.

We

Besides being the residence of Mr. Scott, Amwell boasts of having had amongst its inhabitants Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, and Mr. Walton, the angler; the scene of his "Angler's Dialogues," is the vale of Lea, between Tottenham and Ware: he particularly mentions Amwell Hill.

In the churchyard, is the following curious epitaph:

That which a Being was, what is it? show:
That Being which it was, it is not now.
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:
That which now is not, shall a Being be.

Here also lies buried William Warner, author of Albion's England, Argentile and Curan, &c.

"The delightful retreat in this neighbourhood, denominated LANGLEY BOTTOM, is adapted to contemplation; and possesses such capabilities of improvement, that the genius of a Shenstone might easily convert it into a second Leasowes. The transition from this solitude to Widbury Hill, is made in a walk of a few minutes, and the prospect from that hill, in a fine evening, is beautiful beyond description.

Mr. Scott describes the landscapes which Amwell affords, in the following beautiful lines:

How picturesque the view, where up the side
Of that steep bank, her roofs of russet thatch
Rise mix'd with trees, above whose swelling tops
Ascends the tall church tower, and loftier still
The hills ascended ridge! How picturesque,
Where, slow beneath that bank, the silver stream
Glides by the flowery isle, and willow groves
Wave on its northern verge, with trembling tufts
Of osier intermix'd!

A tribute of respect has been paid on the isle mentioned in the above verses, by Robert Mylne, Esq. architect of

We do not accord with the expressions exhibited in the three last stanzas. "The grotto is still kept in excellent order by Mr. Hooper; and though it does not accord with his system of retirement to admit of too frequent visits, yet he is not averse to gratify occasionally the curiosity of persons of taste and discernment."

Blackfriars Bridge, and surveyor to the New River Company, to the memory of Sir HUGH MYDELTON, whose genius and perseverance supplied the metropolis with water, in despight of loss of fortune, and every difficulty. It is a votive urn on a pedestal, surrounded by a close thicket of evergreens, willows, &c. The inscription on the south side of the pedestal is as follows:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
SIR HUGH MYDELTON, BARONET;
WHOSE SUCCESSFUL CARE,
ASSISTED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HIS KING,
CONVEYED THIS STREAM TO LONDON.
AN IMMORTAL WORK:
SINCE MAN CANNOT MORE NEARLY
IMITATE THE DEITY,
THAN IN BESTOWING HEALTH.

A Latin translation of the above is on the north side. The west notes the distance from Chadwell, at two miles; and the meanders of the river from Amwell to London. The east side contains the dedication of this "HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE GENIUS, TALENTS, AND ELEVATION OF MIND, WHICH CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED THIS IMPORTANT AQUEDUCT;" by "ROBERT MYLNE, ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, &c. IN THE YEAR M.D.CCC."

On the hill above the church are traces of an extensive fortification; and in the parish towards Hertford, are traces of an antient road, a large tumulus, &c.

STANSTED ABBOT, was a borough town at the time of the Conquest, and was governed by a portreeve and seven burgesses. Roger de Wancy was lord here in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I.; he gave the church to the priory of Merton. His son Michael, in the reign of Henry, gave a moiety of the vill to the abbey of Waltham; the other moiety he sold to the king, who afterwards bestowed it on the same abbey. Henry VIII. obtained it in exchange for the priory of Blakemore, in Essex. It had been permitted to cardinal Wolsey by pope Clement VII. to alienate this manor, for the purpose of augmenting the revenues of his

Drawn by Ellis Engraved by A. Bacon

The Rye House, Herts.

Geo. Mr. Hugh and Description of London

his college at Ipswich; but upon the cardinal's disgrace and failure of the undertaking, Stansted was granted by the king to Peter Paris, Esq. who sold it to Edward Baesh, Esq. general surveyor for the victuals of the royal navy, &c. at the yearly rent of 4*s.* 4*d.* Stansted is now possessed by William Henry Feild, Esq.

The church contains memorials for the families of Baesh, Feild, &c. but has nothing else remarkable. Sir Edward Baesh, founded an almshouse for six poor widows, a free grammar school, a vicarage house, and a cottage for the parish clerk.

The Rye House, an antient mansion, in the parish of Stansted, and in the road to Hoddesdon, has been very much celebrated in the History of England. It was built by Andrew Ogard, in the reign of Henry VI. that monarch having granted him a licence to impark his manor of Rye, and build a castle thereon. It came afterward into the family of the late Paul Field, Esq. Part of the building (which now serves as a workhouse to the parish) has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably the gate of the castle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect; and, if so, it is among the earliest of those brick buildings, raised after the form of the bricks was changed, from the antient flat and broad, to the modern shape. But this place is more particularly interesting as being the spot said to have been intended for the assassination of Charles II. in 1683. The house was then tenanted by one Rumbold, a maltster, who had served in the army of Oliver Cromwell. Hume, after mentioning that a regular project of an insurrection was formed, and that a council of six conspirators was erected, consisting of the duke of Monmouth, lord Russel, the earl of Essex, lord Howard, Algernon Sidney, and John Hampden, grandson of the great parliamentary leader, thus proceeds: "While these schemes were concerting among the leaders, there was an inferior order of conspirators, who had frequent meetings, and, together with the insurrection, carried on projects quite unknown to Monmouth and the cabal of six. When these men were together, they indulged

dulged themselves in the most desperate and most criminal discourse: they frequently mentioned the assassination of the king and the duke, to which they had given the familiar appellation of lopping; they even went so far as to have thought of a scheme for that purpose. Rumbold possessed a farm called the Rye House, which lay on the road to Newmarket, whither the king commonly went once a year, for the diversion of the races. A plan of this farm had been laid before some of the conspirators by Rumbold, who shewed them how easy it would be, by overturning a cart, to stop at that place the king's coach; while they might fire upon him from the hedges, and be enabled afterward, through bye lanes and cross the fields, to make their escape. But, though the plausibility of this scheme gave great pleasure to the conspirators, no concerted design was as yet laid, nor any men, horses, or arms, provided. The whole was little more than loose discourse, the overflowings of zeal and rancour."

The above extract is to be considered as the narration of the apologist of the Stuarts; who himself admits, in the latter part of the quotation, his doubt of any real plot. A late author seems to have stated the whole with an impartial pen.

"Struck with consternation at the fate of London, and convinced how ineffectual a contest with the court would prove, most of the other corporations in England surrendered their charters into the king's hands, and paid large sums for such new ones as he should be pleased to frame. By these means a fatal stab was given to the constitution. The nomination of all the civil magistrates, with the disposal of all offices of power or profit, in every corporation in the kingdom, was in a manner vested in the crown; and as more than three-fourths of the house of commons are chosen by the boroughs, the court was certain of an undisputed majority.

"In such times, when it was become dangerous even to complain, resistance might be imprudent; but no attempt for the recovery of legal liberty could be criminal in men who

who had been born free. A project of this kind had for some time been entertained hy a set of resolute men, among whom were some of the principal persons of the country party, though various causes had hitherto delayed its completion; particularly the impeachment of the earl of Shaftsbury, the framer of the plot, and his unexpected departure for Holland, where he soon after died. But the zeal of the conspirators, which began to decline, was rekindled by the seizure of the corporation charters, and a regular plan for an insurrection was formed. This business was committed to a council of six; the members of which were, the duke of Monmouth; lord Russel, son of the earl of Bedford; the earl of Essex, lord Howard, the celebrated Algernon Sidney, and John Hampden, grandson of the illustrious patriot of that name.

"These men had concerted an insurrection in the city of London, where they had powerful influence; in Scotland, by an agreement with the earl of Argyle, who undertook to bring the covenanters into the field, and in the west of England, by the assistance of the friends of liberty in that quarter. They had even adopted measures for surprising the king's guards, though without any intention of injuring *his person;* the exclusion of the duke of York, and the redress of grievances, which could not be obtained in a parliamentary way, being all they proposed by rising in arms. Sidney and Essex, indeed, are said to have embraced the idea of a republic; but Russell and Hampden, the more moderate and popular conspirators, had no views but the restoration of the impaired constitution of their country, and the securing of the civil and religious liberties of the nation.

"While these important objects were in contemplation, but before any step had been actually taken, or even the time fixed for such a purpose, the patriotic conspirators were betrayed by one of their associates of the name of Rumsey. Lord Howard, a man of no principle, and in needy circumstances, also became evidence for the crown, in hopes of pardon and reward. Others of inferior note followed

followed the infamous example. On their combined evidence several of the conspirators were seized, condemned, and executed *. Among these, the most distinguished were Russell and Sidney. Both met their fate with the intrepidity of men who had resolved to hazard their lives in the field, in order to break the fetters of slavery, and rescue themselves

* On the 12th of June, Josiah Keeling discovered the plot, real or pretended, to lord Dartmouth and secretary Jenkins, before whom he made open confession of the whole matter, and subscribed his deposition. But afterwards reflecting, that his single evidence would not be considered as legal proof, he prevailed upon Goodnough, under sheriff of London, and one of the conspirators, to admit his brother John Keeling to the next meeting that should be held concerning the plot. This point being gained, the two brothers delivered their joint testimony on the 14th of June. In consequence of their deposition, the king issued a proclamation for apprehending colonel John Rumsey and Richard Rumbold, maltster, who had both served in Cromwell's army; Richard Nelthorpe, Edward Wade, Richard Goodnough, captain Walcot, William Thomson, James Burlon, and William Hone; for the seizure of any one of whom a reward of one hundred pounds was offered.

Rumsey surrendered himself the very next day; and being examined by secretary Jenkins, he made a full confession of all he knew. His deposition was soon after confirmed by the evidence of two other witnesses, Walsh and Shepard; and on the 28th of June, there appeared another proclamation for apprehending the duke of Monmouth, lord Grey, sir Thomas Armstrong, and Robert Ferguson. In a few days lord Howard of Escrick surrendered himself; and upon his information, warrants were issued for seizing the earl of Essex, lord Russell, and several others, who were accordingly secured.,

The plot is said to have consisted in the following particulars: to attack the king's guards: to seize the persons of the king and his brother: if that attempt should miscarry, to assassinate the king and the duke in a hollow way near the Rye House, in their return from Newmarket; and, the better to prevent any opposition, to excite an insurrection in London and other parts of the kingdom. The Rye House was inhabited at this time by a malster named Rumbold; having mentioned the practicability of shooting the king, in his return from Newmarket, by means of a party of resolute men stationed at the Rye House, the conspiracy obtained the denomination of the Rye House plot.

The prisoners were not suffered to languish long in confinement. Walcot was first brought to his trial. The evidences against him were Rumsey, West, and one Bourne, a brewer.

Rumsey

themselves and their fellow subjects from an ignominious despotism*. Monmouth, who had absconded, surrendered on a promise of pardon; Essex terminated his life in the Tower; and sufficient proof not being procured against Hampden

Rumsey swore, that at a meeting at West's chamber, where the deponent was present, and where a list was produced of the assassins, the prisoner agreed to join with them, and offered to command a party that should charge the guards: that he undertook to go and view Rumbold's house, and bought a horse for that purpose: that he was also present at four other meetings; one for dividing London into twenty parts, in order to raise an insurrection; another for concerting a scheme to purchase arms after the disappointment at the Rye House; a third held immediately before the discovery of the plot, and a fourth a few days after.

West deposed, that the prisoner, upon the election of the London sheriff, said, "will the people do nothing to secure themselves?" and told the deponent, that an insurrection was projected to take place within three weeks or a month at farthest: that he expected to be made a colonel of horse, and asked the deponent, "whether he would choose to have any command under him?" that upon his refusal, he desired him to lend him a suit of armour; that the said Walcot informed him of several designs to attack the king and the duke; and that in the affair of the Rye House, he undertook to command that party which was to charge the guards.

Bourne gave in evidence, that Walcot was accustomed to come to Ferguson, when he lodged at his house: that he and several others met at the Dragon on Snow Hill, and frequently at other places, in order to concert a scheme for raising an insurrection, and securing the king and the duke: that the prisoner was present at almost all their meetings, at least at three different ones; and particularly at a consultation held at captain Tracey's, where it was resolved to stand with sword in hand, and to kill Keeling for making the discovery.

The evidence of these was confirmed by a letter, written by the prisoner himself to secretary Jenkins, and in which he had promised, "if his majesty would grant him a pardon, he would discover all he knew either in England, Scotland, or Ireland."

* Law, if not justice, was violated, to procure the condemnation of Sidney, whose talents the king feared. Russel's popularity proved no less fatal to him. He was universally adored by the nation, and consequently a necessary victim in such times. Charles accordingly resisted every attempt to save him; for he scorned, on his trial, to deny his share in the concerted insurrection. In vain did lady Russel, the daughter of the loyal and virtuous Southampton, throw herself at the royal feet, and

Hampden to make his crime capital, he was sentenced to pay an exorbitant fine; which, far exceeding his ability to pay, was equivalent to the sentence of perpetual imprisonment *.

Mr. Gough, in his additions to Camden, has given the following particulars respecting the manor of Rye, from William of Worcestre, p. 86, 87. "*Nobilitas Andreæ Agard, chevalier qui obiit anno Christi* 1454 *die St. Kalixt. apud Bokenham. De proporcione et mensura manerii de Rye per* 16 *milliaria de London in Essex.* Mem. The utter court at Rye, ys 75 steppys in length, and in brede 60 steppys. The hede of the mote is 20 steppys. Item, from the utter yate to the logge paled and parked yn every side ys yn length 360 tayllors yards. *Aula continet in longitudine* 34 *pedes et in latitudine* 24 *pedes.* Item *claustri longitudo continet* 17 *virgas et dimidium, et latitudo continet* 13 *virgas. Longitudo unius quadrati principalis curiæ ex parte boreali continet* 28 *virgas.* Item *continet* 39 *virgas in longitudine ex parte orientali manerii.* Item *dictus Andreas per* 8 *annos in Anglia existens custodiebat capellam in domo sua de presbiteris, clericis, et choristis, qualibet die* 16, *cum* 4 *presbiteris ad expensas C libr. per annum.* Item *dedit ecclesiæ Wyndham Abbey xv capas de panno auro coloris blodii cum les orfreys cum suis arnis. Perquificio manerii de Rye constabat* 1130 *libr.* Item *granavium,* 16 *equi, et* 30 *vaccæ, cum le storehows mercandizarum* 2000 *marcæ.* Item *le byldyng de le inner court edificat. cum bryke, et cameris cum claustro cum reparacionibus ad summam ii m marcarum.*"

crave mercy for her husband: in vain did the earl of Bedford offer an hundred thousand pounds, through the mediation of the all-prevailing duchess of Portsmouth, for the life of his son. The king was inexorable. And to put a stop to all farther importunity, he said, in reply to the earl of Dartmouth, "I must have his life, or he will have mine!" (*Dalrymple's Appen. and Mem. part* i.) "My death," said Russel, with a consolatory prescience, when he found his fate was inevitable, "will be of more service to my country, than my life could have been!" *Lord Grey's Hist. of the Rye House plot. State Trials,* vol. iii.

* Lyttleton's Hist. of England, II. p. 649.

Crossing

WORMLEY BURY.

Crossing the bridge, and keeping along the banks of the Lea; then crossing Broxbourn bridge, and skirting the New River, we arrive at WORMLEY, which was one of the seventeen manors with which king Harold endowed Waltham Abbey. There was a cross erected where the three ways at Wormley meet, to which the abbot of Waltham annually sent some of his canons on the 3d of May and 14th of September, who walked in solemn procession with the parishioners, singing a litany. "This," says Salmon, "seems to be a kind of processioning to keep their lands, that joined to the kingdom of Mercia, distinct from the lands of the abbey of St. Alban's, which were in that kingdom, and were contiguous to Wormley. This place retained the name of Holy Cross." Wormley continued in the possession of the abbey till its dissolution, when it was granted to Edward North, and his heirs, at a rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* *per annum*. After passing through various owners, it devolved to Oliver Cromwell, Esq. of Cheshunt; from whom it is rented by Sir Abraham Hume, bart. of Wormley Bury, whose father was created a baronet in 1769.

The mansion of Wormley Bury, is substantially built of brick, with a handsome portico, supported by four columns of the Composite order; the house is seen with great advantage from the fields near Broxbournbury. The grounds are very pleasant, though contracted in space; a Chinese bridge over a sheet of water, however, adds to the beauty of the scenery.

The church is a small mean fabric, but exhibits traces of great antiquity; and is apparently the original building at the time of the Conquest. Within are memorials of the family of Hume; and an altar piece, representing The Last Supper, given by Sir Abraham Hume; and in the churchyard was buried Dr. JOHN GLEN KING, author of an "Account of the Ceremonies of the Greek Church," and other interesting publications; he was rector of Wormley.

Returning to the public road, we proceed to the pleasant and romantic village of BROXBOURN.

This small, but charming village, is fifteen miles from the metropolis, and beautifully situated on a rising ground, with meadows down to the river Lea; it is also watered by the New River, which passes near the church towards London.

The manor was granted by William I. to Hugh de Grentesmaisnill, who settled it on his wife Adeliza; after her death it became the inheritance of Ivo, her fourth son, on the decease of his elder brothers. He gave Broxbourn to the abbey of Bermondsey, on account of its being the place of his mother's sepulture; the grant, however, was disputed, and reassumed by Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leicester, who had married Petronill, daughter of Hugh, a descendant of Ivo; they jointly, with the consent also of their sons, granted this manor to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who retained it till the dissolution of the priory.

The prior and chapter of St. John's Hospital, had given the church of Broxbourn, with all its revenues, to Richard Fitz Neal, bishop of London, and his successors, under the yearly pension of four marks of silver. It appears, therefore, that this church has been in the possession of the bishops of London, from the reign of Richard I.; and those prelates, from the period that a vicarage hath been endowed here, have been proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage. Bishop Compton, granted 10*l.* 10*s.* to be paid yearly to the bishop, and 30*l.* *per annum* to the vicar and his successors. Though this parish is in the hundred of Hertford, the greatest part of which is in the diocese of Lincoln, yet being in the deanery of Braughing, it is in the diocese of London, and for that reason exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln, and from any archdeacon under him; besides, being a peculiar of the bishop of London, it is exempt also from the archdeacon of Middlesex, to whom the deanery of Braughing is subject, and pays no procurations nor synodals to him.

After the dissolution of St. John's priory, Henry VIII. sold Broxbourn, and its appurtenances, for 1339*l.* to John Cock,

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by [illegible]

For Dr. Hughson's Description of Lincoln

BROXBOURN.

Cock, Esq. who was afterwards sheriff of the counties of Herts and Essex *, and master of requests in the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary I. His son Henry †, knighted by queen Elizabeth, left a daughter and coheiress, who married Sir Robert Oxenbridge, whose daughter Ursula, having married Sir John Monson, installed a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. the manor came into his family, in which it remained till the death of the late lord Monson; when it became the property, by purchase, of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

The house at BROXBOURNBURY, the seat of Mr. Bosanquet, is a noble structure, in the midst of the park; and at a small distance from it were offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the Royal Mews at Charing Cross, but which were lately taken down. They were placed behind a large plantation of trees, which circumstance in a great measure concealed them from public view. A neat portico lodge has been recently added to the improvements, by Mr. Bosanquet.

The antient manor, denominated the BASE or BAAS, was in the reign of Edward IV. the seat of Sir William Say, a principal person in this county, who, with his family, were considerable benefactors to the church. This manor has descended with the manor of Hoddesdon, and is now part of the property of the marquis of Salisbury.

The SPITAL BROOK, a small stream in the high road between Broxbourn and Hoddesdon, appears to have been so called from passing through the estate of the Knights Hospitallers.

A very neat almshouse adorns the village; it was erected by lady Monson. Sir Richard Lucy, also founded here a school, and endowed it with 18*l. per annum.*

* Herts and Essex, till the eighth of Elizabeth, were served by one sheriff, sometimes for the space of seven years.—*Salmon.*

† Sir Henry entertained James I. in his journey from Scotland, as well as the great officers of state, &c. who had come to meet him.

The

The church is situated at some distance from the high road, on the banks of the New River; overlooking the river Lea, towards Nasing eastwardly, and Waltham Abbey and St. Paul's cathedral, towards the north. It is an object of great picturesque beauty from every point of view, and also a handsome and stately fabric, seemingly constructed with boulder, about the reign of Henry VI.; many of the nails of the cases in which the boulder was kept till it acquired a state of solidity, are still remaining in the wall. The building consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles; part of the east end has been repaired with bricks: The tower at the west end is of flints, very substantially compacted; it contains five deep-toned bells and a clock, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire, besides a *sanctus* bell at the corner. The chapel at the north-east end, was built by Sir William Say, knt. in the reign of Henry VIII. and has the following inscription, intersected by the arms of Say, round the frieze, on the outside:

"PRAY FOR THE WELFAYR OF SYR WYLYAM SAY, KNYGT, WYCH FODYD YIS CHAPEL IN HONOR A YE TRENETE THE YEAR OF OUR LORD GOD 1522."

The interior of the church is spacious, and in a high state of elegant embellishment, through the liberality of the parishioners, one of whom has placed a neat piece of stained glass, representing the Virgin and Child, with the four evangelists at each corner, in the east window. The pews are convenient and handsome, and the whole body of the church is very neat, and kept in good order. The gallery at the west end was erected "at the sole charge of Sir John Fleet, knt. and alderman of London; for the use and benefit of the Blue-coat children belonging to Christ's Hospital, harboured in this parish, Ao. Dni. 1691:" but having been for a long time disused for its appropriated purpose, it now serves for the accommodation of a Sunday school, which has been promoted by means of the rev. Mr. Jones*, the present vicar; the gallery also contains an

* We feel ourselves under great obligation to the rev. Mr. Jones, for his friendly reception and useful information respecting his parish.

organ,

organ, by Longman, procured by the same liberal endeavours, which adds very much to the solemnity of devotion. Among the benefactions recorded here, is one of great utility and benevolence, by Marmaduke Rawdon, Esq. who, in 1679, caused the water "to run in leaden pipes of one inch bore, from the main pipe to the stone image in Hoddesdon, from six o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock in the evening, the summer half year; and from eight o'clock in the morning to eight in the evening, the winter half year, for ever."

The wood cieling of the chancel, built by Sir William Say, is in good preservation, and has various devices carved on it in a very curious manner, such as roses, crowns of thorns, stag's heads, which Sir William bore for his crest, &c. In the windows are arms of the alliances of Monson; they are also decorated in some places, with the *white rose*, an evident mark of the period when the present church was founded.

Sir William Say's chantry is built in a superior style of architecture, and consists of two stories, with fire places, probably as residences for the priest who was to perform requiems for the souls of him and his family; the windows of these apartments are very narrow, and defended by iron bars.

"Beneath the arch which separates it from the chancel, is an elegant altar-tomb of grey marble, of a reddish hue; having a rich canopy, supported on four octagonal columns. This was erected in memory of the above Sir William Say, who died in December, 1529, the twenty-first of Henry the Eighth; and his "wyffs, Genevese, and Elizabyth." On the sides of the tomb have been brass plates, containing the arms of the family, together with ten others of whole-length figures, all which are gone: and against the east end, under the canopy, have been brasses, representing a knight, and two ladies, kneeling beneath a representation of the Trinity. On the upper part of the canopy, the crest of the Say's, a stag's head, is repeated on different shields.

"Beneath

"Beneath the arch between the chancel and the south chapel, is a large altar-tomb in memory of Sir John Say, knt. and Elizabeth, his wife. On the slab which covers the tomb, are brasses of the knight and his lady: the former in armour, with his tabard of arms above, gauntlets on his hands, and a long sword coming before him. His lady is richly apparelled in a close dress, with a narrow waist, and an outward cloak, blazoned with the arms of Cheyne, of Cambridgeshire. She has on a necklace of jewellery work, wrought with pearls: on her left hand are three rings; on her right hand, one. Her head-dress is very singular; her hair being turned back, and closely trussed up in a sort of cap of rich lace, from which, by means of wires, a sort of lappet, of very great size, is suspended. Between the heads of these figures, as well as at the corners and on the sides of the tomb, are the arms of Say, impaling those of Cheyne, several times repeated*. Over the centre shield, at the top, is placed the crest of the Says, with the helmet and mantle. Round the verge of the tomb is a mutilated inscription in raised letters: this is as follows; the words in Italics being supplied from Weever.

Here lyeth Dame Elyzabeth, somtyme wyf to *Syr John Say*, *Knyght*, *dawter to Lawrence Cheyne*, *Esqvyer* of Cambrigge shire; a woman of noble blode, and most noble in gode maners, which decessed the xxv day of *Septem.* A. M. cccc lxxiii. and entired in this Church of Brokesborn abydyng the bodye of her said Husband. Whose Soules God Bryng to Ever*lastyng lyff*.

Many ancient brasses, besides those above described, were formerly in this church, and some yet remain; but of these several are now covered by the pews of the chancel. One of them represents a priest, holding a chalice; with a label proceeding from his mouth, thus inscribed:

* These arms represented in their proper colours, by means of pastes of red, blue, and black, which are let into the brasses; the brass itself being employed to represent the yellow parts of the arms, and a white metal somewhat like tin, to describe those intended to be white. This seems to be the mode of describing arms, in use previously to the introduction of engraved lines in different directions.

Sī quis eris quī trānsiris sta p̄lege plora
Sū qe eris fuerā qe quod es p̄ me precor ora.

At the corners, also, are labels, with the words *Jhu mercy;* and *Lady helppe.* Another slab in this chancel is inlaid with a male figure, in a cloak with open sleeves, in the centre, and the emblems of the Evangelists at the corners: from his mouth proceeds a label, with this sentence:

Miserere mei De' sedm̄ magnā unam tuam.

In the north aisle is a slab, inlaid with curious brass figures of JOHN BORRELL, sergeant at arms to Henry the Eighth; ELIZABETH, his wife; and their children, eight sons and three daughters. The sergeant is depicted in plate armour, with roundels at the knees and elbows; on his head a helmet, the vizor up; both hands have gauntlets, and his right hand sustains the mace: he has on a sword and dagger, and his feet rest upon a dormant lion. His lady is arrayed in the square head dress of the time. His arms are a saltire between four leaves in base, on a chief, a tyger's head erased between two battle axes. At the sides of the slab are labels, containing the sentences *Espoier en Dieu,* and *I trust in God,* alternately. According to Weever, the sergeant died in 1531.

Among the other monuments, are several in commemoration of the Cock and Monson families; one of which, in the chancel, erected to the memory of Sir HENRY COCK, keeper of the wardrobe to queen Elizabeth and James the First, who died at the age of seventy-one, in March, 1609, is constructed in a very stately manner, but is now greatly in want of reparation. Near it is the monument of WILLIAM GAMBLE, alias Bowyear, having beneath the inscription a grotesque carving, consisting of various specimens of osteology, exhibited in eight compartments, as through a shop window. The most elegant monument lately erected, records the virtues of HENRIETTA, daughter of Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, in the county of York, baronet, and wife of Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxbourn Bury, Esq. who died at the age of thirty-one, in October, 1797. The

upper part displays a pyramid, on which is sculptured a fine female figure, bearing an inverted torch, and mournfully reclining on an urn overhung by a drooping willow. The inscription also commemorates the exemplary character of ELIZABETH, relict of Jacob Bosanquet, of the city of London, Esq. who lived a widow thirty-nine years, and died at the age of seventy-three, in January, 1799. Beneath are the arms of Bosanquet, impaling Armytage. Sir WILLIAM MONSON, and his lady, who founded the almshouse in Broxbourn; Sir JOHN BAPTIST HICKES, bart. who died in November 1791, aged seventy; THOMAS JONES, Esq. formerly one of his majesty's judges of the supreme court of New York, in North America, with the following inscription:

Near this place lies interred the Body of THOMAS JONES, Esq. late one of his Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of the province of New York, in North America, who having suffered severe hardships and great personal injuries, during the troubles in America; for his firm attachment to the British constitution, and unshaken loyalty to his present majesty, (under whom he held different civil commissions) came to England for the recovery of his health; and being by an act of attainder passed in the state of New York, deprived of his large property, and prevented from returning to his native country, settled at Hoddesdon, in this parish; and having by the polite and friendly attention of the inhabitants found it a most desireable residence, he died there July 25, 1792, aged sixty-one years. His widow, from tender respect to his memory, erected this monument to an affectionate and most indulgent husband, a sincere friend, a kind master, a benevolent member of society, and a loyal subject.

By strangers honour'd!
And by strangers mourn'd!

WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS, Esq. editor of the Reports, who died at the age of seventy-three, in June, 1736, has also a memorial in this church. The font is antient; the bason is supported by a column in the centre, surrounded by eight smaller pillars.

Among the present residents in Broxbourn, is Sir Everard Buckworth Herne, bart.

HODDESDON,

HODDESDON,

sixteen miles and a half from the metropolis, lies in the parishes of Broxbourn and Amwell, to the former of which it is principally a hamlet; it is a great thoroughfare, and a market town.

This town, though an hamlet, yet seems to have been a distinct manor in the Conqueror's reign, for in his survey it is thus recorded: "In Breachings hundred. *Filia Radulphi Tailgebosch tenuit in Hodesdon quatuor Hidas de Feodo Hugonis de Bellocampo, i. e.* The daughter of Ralph de Tailgebosch, held four hides in Hodesdon, of the fee of Hugh Beauchamp." It seems by this record, that Hoddesdon then lay in the hundred of Braughing, but in Edward I.'s reign Stephen de Bassingburne, lord of it, claimed by the grant of king John, a park, free warren, waif, &c. in his manor of Hodesdon, in the hundred of Hertford, before the justices itinerant. Hoddesdon was afterwards held by the duke of Buckingham, who assisted Richard III. in his nefarious practices; but heing found to adhere to Henry, earl of Richmond, he was executed, without trial, at Salisbury, and his estate forfeited. The next possessor was Sir William Say, whose daughter Elizabeth married William lord Mountjoy, and Mary espoused Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex.

King Henry VIII. by charter dated in the twenty-seventh of his reign, granted to the earl of Essex, who then had a fair house at the Base, and Mary his wife, a market to be held in Hoddesdon every Thursday weekly, and a fair for three days. The earl of Essex had an only daughter, who was married to Sir William Parre, lord Parre of Kendal, whose son was created earl of Essex, and marquis of Northampton, and then in possession of this manor.

Queen Elizabeth, by charter dated January 4, 1560, granted a grammar school to be kept in Hodesdon, and incorporated it with various privileges.

In this reign a dispute arose between the bailiffs of Hertford and Hoddesdon, respecting the market days inter-

fering with each other; since that period the approximity of Hertford and Ware, has been prejudicial to the market at this place.

The manor came at length to the possession of Robert, earl of Salisbury, from whom the present marquis of Salisbury, is lineally descended. The manor of Base, which was antiently the seat of Sir William Say, lord of this manor in the time of king Edward IV. hath always gone along with the manor of Hoddesdon, and belongs to the same noble owner.

Here was a chapel erected in the middle of the town, for the ease of the inhabitants, founded by such of both parishes as dwelt near it, and by them kept in repair; but through negligence, it became in time so ruinous, that it was lately pulled down to save charges, and nothing now remains of it but the clock house, which is kept up for the conveniency of the place. A handsome brick structure serves as a place of worship for the hamlet; though the principal inhabitants, resort to the mother church of Broxbourn.

The market house is an antient wooden structure, with grotesque carving; and in the front is the stone figure of Diana, who supplies the town with water, agreeably to the will of Mr. Rawdon, as mentioned under Broxbourn; to this mode of supply Prior refers in the following couplet:

> "A nymph with an urn that divides the highway,
> And into a puddle throws mother of tea."

There is no particular manufactory at Hoddesdon; but it has several good inns. The approach to the town from the London road is very fine. The original manor house, probably built by the earl of Salisbury, is called THE CHAMPION HOUSE, and is a fine specimen of the mode of structure during the reign of James I.; it was lately the residence of the family of Dymock, champions at the coronation of the kings of England. Hoddesdon is also the residence of admiral Williams, and of various respectable families.

A road

A road to the left, at the end of the town, leads by Hayleybury, the seat of William Walker, Esq. to BALLS PARK, and to

HERTFORD.

The hundred and town of Hertford, was parcel of the ancient possessions of the crown, but granted by queen Elizabeth to Sir William Cecil, lord Burleigh.

Hertford is a corporation, the county, and a market town; it is built after the figure of a Roman Y, the castle being placed between the horns; the town contains several streets and lanes, as High Street, the Market Place, Church Street, Castle Street, St. Andrews, and St. John's Street, St. Nicholas Lane, &c. It is most pleasantly situated in a sweet and wholesome air and a dry vale.

A great controversy has arisen among antiquaries, concerning the original name of Hertford; some will have it to have been contracted from Herudford, as Bede wrote it; and from Herotford into Hertford, signifying a Red Ford, &c.

This town was of some note in the times of the antient Britains, who called it Durocobriva. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was accounted one of the principal cities in the kingdom of the East Saxons, where the kings of that province often kept their courts.

When king Egbert established the Saxon monarchy, he denominated the province from this town, and made it the county town, as the most convenient place for the governor of the county, and the management of its concerns.

The Danes, about the year 894, entered the river Lea, a little below Bow, with their light pinnaces, and came as far as the place where now the town of Ware stands, above twenty miles distant from London, where having fortified themselves in a fort, they assaulted Hertford, plundered and destroyed the inhabitants, and burnt their houses; insomuch that king Alfred, who then reigned, was obliged to levy forces, and build a castle in this town for the security of his subjects; and when the Londoners came to Hert-

ford for safety, he modelled them into an army and attacked the fort, but was repulsed with the loss of four principal officers.

Next year Alfred again collected his forces, and having viewed the fort, and the order of the Danish ships, he contrived to drain the waters of the river and straiten it with stakes, that it should be impossible for them to tow their ships back; this had so good an effect, that the Danes were forced to send their wives to the East Angles, and retreat themselves toward Quat Bridge, another fort, which they had upon the Severn, leaving their ships to the Londoners, who carried some of them home, and destroyed such as they could not hawl up to the Thames, the English army in the mean time pursuing them into the west.

Alfred left this town to his son and successor, king Edward senior, who in the fourteenth year of his reign, commanded a borough to be built at Herotford, which by the assistance of his soldiers, was compleated in two years, at the costs and charges of the king*.

The manor of this town was continued as the king's demesne; and by Domesday Book it appears, that king Edward the Confessor was lord; it was then rated at ten hides of land, and had one hundred and sixty-six burgesses, and so continued under king Harold: but when William the Conqueror got the borough into his power, and this town became his lordship, he not only seized the estates of such who had some houses in the borough, but altered its constitution, introducing Norman customs, and by charter, instituting a certain number of burgesses to represent all the commons of the borough, whom he licenced to chuse their burgesses, and a prefect or bailiff to collect the king's rent,

* It was a parcel of the king's revenue, and was fortified with a wall of turf, for the defence of the king's tenants, which is the proper signification of the word *Burgh*, from whence the houses in it were called burgages, and the people that held them of the king, tenants in burgage, or burgesses. The king being lord of this place, gave the inhabitants a licence to trade under his protection, paying him tolls and customs for that liberty, which he appointed a reeve or prefect to collect. This was the original of boroughs in England.

rolls

tolls and customs, and to be the chief officer of the borough, to whom the king allowed 20*s*. yearly for a gown, and to chuse a steward to keep courts for the borough, where wills were proved, burgesses elected, rents paid, controversies determined, by-laws made, offenders punished, fines assessed, services performed, and officers chosen.

This monarch gave the custody of the castle to Peter de Valoines, whose son Roger succeeded him; and when the crown became disputable, obtained a confirmation of the grant from Maud the empress, king Henry I.'s daughter. He had only three daughters; therefore his brother obtained the government of the castle, which, after his death, fell to Gunora, who married Robert Fitz-Walter: he refused to resign it to king Stephen, who would have seized it; in the reign of king John, Richard de Monfichet was governor of the castle, and forester of Essex, but he sold them to the king for one hundred marks, who committed it to the care of Robert Fitz-Walter, and not long after to Walter Godarvil, knt. a follower of Faulx de Brent.

Lewis, dauphin of France, who came over to assist the barons against their king, besieged this castle; but Walter Godarvil defended it, and slew many of the French, but at length was forced to surrender the town, on condition, that the goods, horses and arms of the burgesses might be secured. Lewis kept it but a little while before he surrendered it to king Henry III. who constituted first Richard Argentine, then sheriff of the county of Essex and Hertford, governor. About this time Alexander de Swereford, gave all his lands and rents in this town to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Smithfield, London; then Stephen Segrave, Peter de Thany, Richard Monfichet, and William de Valence; after whom it returned to the crown, and king Edward III. granted it to John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, and afterwards duke of Lancaster, that he might have an house there suitable to his quality, and keep a decent habitation. It is called in the grant the honour of Hertford.

At

At this period the town was found by inquisition to have sent two burgesses to parliament, and continued so doing till the reign of king Henry V. when the borough growing poor through the decay of trade, the bailiffs and burgesses petitioned that monarch to excuse them, who consequently dispensed with them, and they did not make any returns till the reign of James I.

King Henry VI. in 1429, kept his Easter in this castle, and by charter, confirmed to the burgesses and tenants of the town, and their successors, two markets weekly on Thursdays and Saturdays, according to the grant of king Edward III. and ordained, "That no markets should be held at Ware, or any where else within seven miles, on those days; if there were, the bailiffs of Hertford might seize the goods there to be sold, as forfeited:" Margaret of Anjou, that prince's consort, had a jointure on this castle and town, and courts were kept in her name. She constituted an horse fair to be kept in such a place within the town as the bailiffs and constables should think fittest.

In the reign of Henry VII. it was ordained in parliament, "that measures and weights of brass should be kept in this town, for a standard for the use of the county." Henry VIII. after his father's death, granted a general pardon to all the burgesses.

Mary I. by her charter dated 1554, incorporated the borough by the name of a bailiff and burgesses, and granted them a perpetual succession, that the bailiff should be yearly chosen out of the burgesses, on Thursday after Michaelmas Day; and if the bailiff died within the year, another should be chosen within six days after his decease, and sworn before the steward; and all constables to be chosen at the same time.

Mary limited the number of burgesses to sixteen, and ordered, "That the bailiff and burgesses whom she then nominated and appointed, should chuse their successors out of the tenants and inhabitants resident in the borough: that the bailiff and burgesses of Hertford should yearly hold three fairs

fairs in the town; on the nativity of St. John Baptist, the eve and morrow of the same feast; on St. Simon and Jude; and Passion Sunday in Lent for the like time, paying 13*s.* 4*d.* to the queen at Michaelmas, yearly, for them."

Queen Elizabeth, on account of the great plague in London and Westminster, adjourned the Michaelmas term to the castle of Hertford.

That queen, by charter declared, "That her borough and town of Hertford, parcel of her dutchy of Lancaster, was an ancient borough, and the tenants and inhabitants had enjoyed divers rights, liberties and jurisdictions, time out of mind, by several charters of her progenitors, and confirmed them all; she further granted, that the bailiff and burgesses may have a common seal, which they may change or break at pleasure; that there should be eleven chief burgesses, which shall be the common council in the borough, who may chuse sixteen assistants to the bailiffs and themselves, and they shall join with the burgesses in chusing their bailiff: that the burgesses and bailiff shall have one market every Saturday, and two fairs in the parish of St. Andrew's, one on the feast of St. John Baptist, and the other on the nativity of the Virgin Mary; and two other fairs in the town of Hertford on Passion Sunday in Lent, and on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, on their vigils and morrows, with all the profits belonging to them, paying 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the queen for all rents and services."

In the 34 & 35 of Eliz. Michaelmas Term was again adjourned from Westminster to the castle of Hertford.

James I. upon a contest which happened between Michael Stanhope, Esq. and the bailiff and burgesses of this corporation. about the toll of their market and commons, gave them a new charter, in 1605, wherein he granted, "That their borough should be a free borough, and incorporated by the name of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the borough of Hertford, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, purchase lands and tenements, &c. plead and be impleaded in any court of record.

" That there shall be ten chief burgesses and sixteen assistants to attend the mayor in all affairs of the borough: that the mayor and chief burgesses shall every year on the feast of St. Matthew, chuse two of the chief burgesses inhabiting the borough, and out of them the mayor, burgesses and assistants shall chuse the mayor for the ensuing year, who upon the feast of St. Michael shall be sworn before the steward and last mayor, and the rest of the chief burgesses; and if the mayor die within a year, another shall be chosen out of the chief burgesses within six days; and if any of them die, the mayor, and the other chief burgesses shall chuse one of the assistants into his place, who shall be sworn *ut supra*.

" That the mayor and burgesses shall have one fair to be held yearly within the borough, on the feast of St. Philip and James, May 1, and on the vigil and morrow of the same; and one market on Saturdays weekly, with the stallage, toll, and all other profits of the same, to hold of the king, as of his castle of Hertford, by fealty only, paying to the king for the hall 2*s*. and for the toll of the market 6*s* 8*d*. at the feast of St. Michael."

The mayor and burgesses of this borough, during this reign, presented a petition to the House of Commons, claiming their antient right to send two burgesses to parliament: a committee was thereupon appointed to examine records, and make their report to the house, which produced a great debate, whether their long discontinuance had not destroyed their right of election? But it was at length agreed, " That to send and maintain burgesses in parliament was no franchise, but a service, and could not be lost by discontinuance; and so it was resolved that this borough should for the future send two burgesses to parliament;" and accordingly a writ was immediately dispatched for their election, and William Ashton, Esq. and Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. were chosen; and going to Oxford, were admitted into the parliament there sitting, as members for this borough.

The

The privilege of electing in this borough was at first *per Burgenses Burgi*; that is, by the mayor and burgesses of the corporation; but during the reign of Charles II. all the inhabitants, who were housekeepers, were introduced by an high hand to out-vote the freemen, and then the return ran *per Burgenses & Inhabitantes*; since that time, all inhabitants of the borough, who contribute to the church and poor, have voices at all their elections, and are so returned.

Here formerly were five churches. The church belonging to the priory, built in the time of William the Conqueror, by Ralph Limesy, his sister's son, who had forty-one manors, and the lands of Christina, one of the sisters of Edgar Etheling, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; which was made a parish church after the Dissolution; and being rebuilt by Thomas Willis, who had obtained the manor and site of the monastery, it was dedicated in 1629 to St. John Baptist, but was afterwards demolished by order of the bishop of Lincoln, the diocesan.

ALL SAINTS, a vicarage in the patronage of the crown; endowed by Sir John Harrison, knt. patron of St. John's church, which he obtained to be united with this, with all the impropriate tithes of that parish, except those of his own lands; Sir John was allowed the alternate presentation. Mr. Gabriel Barber also annexed to this church all the tithes of the liberty of Brickenden, in which this church stands, except of the demesne lands.

This church stands on the south side of the town, and contains two aisles, a nave, chancel, and square tower; in which are eight good bells, and on it a tall spire covered with lead. In the church is an handsome gallery, with an organ, a seat for the mayor and aldermen, and the governors of Christ's Church Hospital.

In this church are tombs to the memory of Sir John Chappeline, formerly vicar; Isabell Newarch, maid of honour to Isabel, queen of England, and second wife to king Richard I.; Lewis Baysbury, chaplain to king Henry VI. and prebendary of Lincoln; William Wake, and Joan his

wife, master of the horse of John duke of Bedford, and surveyor to king Henry VI.; and John Prest, porter to Katherine, queen of England, and wife to king Henry V.; Sir John Harrison, knt. a commissioner and farmer of the customs, and member of parliament for Lancaster, in the reign of Charles I. and Charles II.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, with the chapel of St. Mary, is a rectory, antiently in the patronage of the duchy of Lancaster, and in the presentation of the chancellor of that duchy. The building gives name to the adjoining street. It contains a body, two small aisles, a chancel, and a tower, in which are four small bells, and on it a low spire, covered with lead. It has been lately very neatly repaired.

St. Mary's church, stood near St. Mary Street, but is now quite demolished.

St. Nicholas's church, gave name to the street. It was anciently in the patronage of the dukes of Lancaster, but is now annexed to the parish of St. Andrew.

In these parishes are divers manors.

BRICKENDEN, in the parish of All Saints. King Edward the Confessor gave this manor to the canons of Waltham Cross, who held it at the general survey; it was rated at five hides; Robert de Valence, in the time of Henry II. appropriated the tithes of the manor to the abbey, by which they were both held at the Dissolution, when the manor was given by king Edward VI. to John Aleyn, who sold it to Sir Stephen Soam; his posterity enjoyed it till it was sold to Sir Edward Clerke, citizen and lord mayor of London, in 1697, whose posterity enjoyed it for some time. The manor afterwards belonged to the family of Morgan, and is now inhabited by Mr. Blackmore.

LITTLE AMWELL, in the parish of All Saints. William the Conqueror gave the manor to Ralph de Limesay, who held it for four hides and an half. Alan, his son, gave it to the abbot and convent of Waltham, by whom it was held till the Dissolution, when Henry VIII. gave it to Leonard Chamberlain, Esq. and Richard Andrews, gent.; whence it

it has passed to several possessors. At Little Amwell has been lately erected THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COLLEGE. The principles of this foundation are best known from the report published by the Company, in the "Establishment of the East India College, for the education of young persons intended to be appointed to the civil service of the honourable East India Company in India." *

BALLS,

* The object of this establishment is, to provide a supply of persons duly qualified to discharge the various and important duties required from the civil servants of the Company, in administering the government of India.

Within the last thirty or forty years, a great change has taken place in the state of the Company's affairs in that country: the extension of empire has been followed by a great increase of power and authority; and persons of the same description, who, before, had acted in the capacity of factors and merchants, are now called upon to administer, throughout their respective districts, an extensive system of finance; and to fill the important offices of magistrates, ambassadors, and provincial governors.

As this extension of dominion in India hath been gradual, the wants thence arising have not hitherto been provided in any way fitted to supply them: for though the private and solitary studies of individuals have enabled them to discharge, with ability and honour, the duties devolved upon them; yet the growing exigencies of territories so enlarged have loudly called for an establishment at home, which, upon a wise and well-adapted system, might provide and prepare, in the most direct manner, a succession of civil servants, for their destined functions.

The necessity of such an establishment, so generally felt in England, induced the Company to expect that some institution would have arisen, immediately applicable to the supply of their wants. But all hopes from other quarters having been disappointed, they judged it to be a duty incumbent upon themselves to devise and to institute a plan, that might not only fill up the time of those young persons designed for the civil service of India with general advantage; but should also afford the best means of qualifying them to discharge the duties of their stations there; and to send them thither early enough to engage in all the concerns of active life.

This plan consists of a College for the reception of students at the age of fifteen, to remain till they are eighteen; or till they are sent by the Court of Directors to their respective destinations.

The students will be instructed, by courses of lectures, upon a plan similar to that adopted in the universities.

After

BALLS, was so called from the antient owner Simon de Ball, one of the burgesses of Hertford 26 Edw. I. From him it passed to William Hendmarsh, whose daughter and heir Jane carried it to Richard Willis, Esq. of Horningsey, in Cambridgeshire; their son Thomas sold it to Sir John Harrison, whose posterity enjoyed it till it descended by marriage

After having thus provided for the acquisition of learning in general, it is further intended to furnish them with the means of instruction in the elements of Oriental literature. For this purpose they will not only be taught the rudiments of the Asiatic languages, more especially the Arabic and Persian; but be made acquainted with the history, customs, and manners of the different nations of the East; and as the study of law and political economy is to form an essential part in the general system of education, it will be required that, in the lectures upon these subjects, particular attention be given to the explanation of the political and commercial relations subsisting between India and Great Britain.

Among the variety of studies which may be pursued with peculiar advantage in this country, it is not to be expected that any very great portion of their time can be allotted to the acquiring a knowledge of the several languages of the East; but it is presumed that the main object of the institution will be attained, if the students be well grounded in the rudiments of the *two* languages already specified; and that, on their leaving the college, such instructions be given them as may enable them to prosecute their oriental studies during their passage to India.

The college is to be under the direction and authority of a principal and several professors.

The college year is divided into two terms, the first consisting of twenty-two weeks, and the latter of eighteen weeks. In the last week of the first term of each year, public examinations of all the students are holden by the professors in the different departments of literature and science, under the superintendance of the principal:

1. In oriental literature. 2. In mathematics and natural philosophy. 3. In classical and general literature. 4. In law, history, and political economy.

The compensation made to the Company by the students of the college at the commencement of each term, is fifty guineas; for which they are supplied with every requisite accommodation during that term, a few articles excepted of private convenience. The utmost attention is given, in every instance, to the economy of the institution, consistent with the comfort of its members. All extravagance among the students is discouraged.

The

marriage to the noble family of TOWNSHEND. Lord John Townshend, brother to the marquis, is the present possessor.

SELE, an hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Andrew's; this manor was given by William the Conqueror to Gosfrede de Bech, from whom it passed to Hugh de la Sele, from whom it takes its name.

BLACKEMERE,

The terms of admission for students are one hundred guineas per annum, for each student; a moiety whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expence of books and stationary.

Students to provide themselves with a table spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, and some other small articles, to be mentioned to them at the time of their admission into the college.

Candidates for admission into the college are expected to be well grounded in arithmetic, and qualified to be examined in Cæsar and Virgil, the Greek Testament, and Xenophon.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving the college by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus, and library.

The following regulations were passed at a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, 30th November, 1808.

1. The college being intended to carry on, by the mode of lectures, students who are already somewhat advanced in classical learning, those who should repair thither, without possessing some proficiency in that way, could not profit by the lectures of the professors of classical and general literature, nor receive the individual tuition they might enjoy at a school. Young men, therefore, who have not acquired a tolerable acquaintance with the Latin language and the Greek Testament, should postpone their entrance into the college until they are thus furnished; and if they present themselves before, there will be an absolute necessity for sending them back to their school studies, until they are better qualified. Students, on admission into the college, must bring from the places at which they have been educated, certificates of their competency in the branches here mentioned.

2. It is prescribed by the college regulations, that students shall not, during the first two terms of their attendance, have more than three guineas for pocket money in each term, nor afterwards more than four guineas in each term. There is reason to believe, that in many cases parents and relations, ignorant of this rule, or inattentive to it, have supplied young men with pocket allowances upon a much larger scale, to the detriment of the discipline of the college, and of the young men themselves. Parents and relations are therefore hereby earnestly exhorted to

conform

BLACKEMERE, is another hamlet, in the same parish, the manor at the survey was in the possession of Gosfrede de Bech, from whom it passed through many hands to Sir Stephen Slaney, knt. and lord mayor of London, in whose family it continued till it determined in two daughters, whence it passed to various possessors.

Having visited the principal manors belonging to Hertford, we return, merely to notice the stately structure in the centre of the town, serving for the purposes of a town and county hall; the market, in the principal street; the fine

conform punctually to the regulations on this head, by which they will save young men from temptation to negligence, irregularity, and inexpedient indulgences, and from setting a bad example to others.

3. Two vacations, amounting to three months in each year, being allowed to the students, they will be expected, during term time, steadily to apply to their studies, and not permitted to accept invitations to entertainments or parties of pleasure out of college, the hours of relaxation in which are sufficient for health and recreation.

Besides the college above described, the Company patronize a school subordinate to it, and under the superintendance of the principal, into which boys may be admitted at an early age, and in which they will be taught the elements of general learning, and such other accomplishments as are the usual objects of instruction in the larger seminaries of this country. Especial attention will be paid also to such parts of education as may serve to qualify them for public business, and for the higher departments of commercial life.

Though this school be designed as introductory to the college, it is not to be understood that the Company is pledged to make it the sole channel of an appointment to the college itself; but it is nevertheless proper to observe, that those who shall have passed through both institutions will enjoy the advantage of an uniform system of education, begun in early youth, and continued to their departure for the duties of their public stations.

Notwithstanding that an intimate connection is intended to subsist between the college and the school, it is nevertheless to be understood, that, whilst the college is exclusively appropriated to persons designed for the civil service of the Company abroad, the school will be open to the public at large.

The annual sum of seventy guineas is to be paid for each pupil to the head master; which, without any additional charge, will include, besides the usual course of classical instruction, the French language, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, drawing, and dancing.

quadrangle

quadrangle for the accommodation of five hundred children belonging to Christ's Hospital, London; and the county gaol, which is a convenient structure for its purpose.

The principal benefactions to Hertford were, to the town and corporation, by king Charles II. 100*l.* for the public use; Thomas Tooke, Esq. who gave 50*l.* to bring water to the conduit in the market place; Roger Daniel, citizen of London, gave 5*l. per annum* to be quarterly distributed to a minister, to preach a sermon at All Saints, the first Thursday in every month; lady Mary Harrison, a large silver flagon, for the use of the communion table of All Saints church; Richard Hale, Esq. built the school house, and gave an annuity of 40*l. per annum* to maintain the schoolmaster and usher, and repair the school, making the mayor and chief burgesses governors of it; but reserving the choice of the master to his heirs, unless minors, and then the governors might put one in; Bernard Hale, D. D. who gave 100*l. per annum* to maintain seven poor scholars at Peter's House, in Cambridge, for seven years, to be elected out of this free-school, when fit for the university; Ralph Minors, schoolmaster, gave 10*l.* that the interest of it should purchase three pair of white gloves for the mayor, a justice of peace, and minister, to hear the scholars orations at the Christmas breaking up, and the overplus to be given to the deserving scholars, or poor.

This borough hath given a title of nobility to the families of Strongbow, or De Clare, Seymour, and Conway; it was created a marquisate, in 1793.

HERTINGFORDBURY, was granted by William the Conqueror to Peter de Valoines; whence it descended by marriage to lord Talbot, of Goodrich Castle, in Herefordshire, from whom it was purchased by Edward III. and annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. It was sold by Charles I. to the earl of Salisbury; and was ultimately purchased by lord chancellor Cowper, whose descendant, earl Cowper, is the present possessor, whose house at COLE GREEN, the family mansion, has been lately taken down, his lordship

having removed to PANSANGER, in a more eligible and pleasant situation. A large oak here has been noticed for its size upwards of a century since; it measures seventeen feet in girth, at the height of five feet from the ground, and is a healthful tree.

The church contains several memorials of the noble family of Cowper, particularly a noble cenatoph in memory of William, second earl Cowper; at Hertingfordbury Park, were the famous pictures of the Kit Cat Club.

BISHOPS HATFIELD,

is so called, because it has from the reign of king Henry I. belonged to the bishops of Ely; but the manor was possessed by the Saxon kings, until king Edgar bestowed it upon the monks of Ely, who were lords of it at the Conquest; we find it mentioned in Domesday Book, under the name of *Terra Abbatis de Ely*. In Bradwatre hundred, *Abbas de Ely tenet Hetfelle pro* XL. *Hidis, se defendebat, &c.* It continued in the possession of the Monks, till king Henry I. converted the monastery of Ely into a bishopric, and then the bishops enjoyed it with all the liberties and privileges which had been before granted to the Monks by the kings Edgar, Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror; besides those that king Henry I. Richard I. John and Henry, had added, as free warren, Soc, Sac, Toll, and all forfeitures.

The kings of England, after the donation of the manor, constituted Hatfield a royal palace; and king Edward VI. received his education here. When king Henry VIII. died, the earl of Hertford, with divers other lords, conducted the young monarch hence, and carried him with a great number of the nobility and gentry to the Tower of London, in order to his coronation. In this palace also queen Elizabeth resided at the death of queen Mary, and was removed on Wednesday November 23, 1558, to the Charter House in London.

The bishop of Ely afterwards sold the manor to queen Elizabeth, with those of Little Hadham and Kelshall, in this

this county; but it continued not long in the crown, for king James I. exchanged it with Sir Robert Cecil, knt. for Theobalds, in the parish of Cheshunt. He had been previously created lord Cecil of Effingdon, in Rutlandshire, by James, and was afterwards advanced to the dignity of viscount Cranborn, in Dorsetshire, and earl of Salisbury. His posterity are still lords of this manor, and have a noble seat here, the most honourable James Cecil, marquis of Salisbury, being the present possessor.

Historians affirm, that William of Hatfield, the second son of king Edward III. took his name from this town, being his birth place, *anno* 1335; but the author of the Additions to Camden says, it was from Hatfield in Yorkshire, because queen Philippa his mother gave five marks and five nobles *per annum* to the abbot of Roche, to pray for the soul of her son; it is most probable however, that he took his name from the place of his birth, not of his death.

There are several other subordinate manors held of the manor of Hatfield: WOOD HALL, so called from the abundance of wood and timber growing about it. It was antiently parcel of the possessions of the family of the Bassingburns, whose descendants held it from the reign of king Edward III. to that of queen Elizabeth, when it was sold to Sir John Boteler, knt. and lord mayor of London, in 1540. His posterity afterwards enjoyed it; the manor belongs now to the marquis of Salisbury. PUNSBORNE, so called from its situation in a bottom, was parcel of the possessions of John Fortescue, in the reign of king Henry VI. whose great grandson, Henry Fortescue, conveyed it to the crown in the reign of king Henry VIII. where it remained, till queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Henry Cock, knt. by the name of Ponesborne, alias Punesborne, alias Paysborn, who having no issue male, gave this with other manors to Sir Edmund Lucy, who had in his life time married Frances, his eldest daughter; he had by her only one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Ferrers, knt. and thereby made him lord of this manor; it afterwards had different owners. POPES and HOLBEACH,

so called from some antient lords. ASTWICKE. SIMONDS HIDE, the possession of Simon Fitz Ade, who was lord of it in 1239, 23 Henry III. He left it to his son John Fitz Simon, whose posterity inherited it for several generations. HOLDWELL and LUDWICK. BROCKET HALL, situated on a hill in a large park, well wooded, and full of good timber, inclosed with a brick wall next the road, a mile long, and watered by the river Lea. It afterwards by the marriage of Mary, the heiress of Sir John Brocket, knt. became the lordship of Sir James Read, bart. her son, by Sir John Read, bart. It now belongs to lord viscount Melbourne. The house is a fine structure, by Mr. Paine.

HATFIELD HOUSE, the magnificent seat of the marquis of Salisbury, was built on the site of the antient episcopal palace by Robert first earl of Salisbury. The house is of brick, in the form of a half H. In the centre is a portico of nine arches, and a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611. The structure has a very antique appearance.

The noble founder inclosed two parks; one for red, and the other for fallow deer; in the first he planted a fine vineyard, which was in existence when Charles I. was conveyed here a prisoner to the army.

James, the fifth earl, suffered the house to fall into decay; but the late earl restored it to its pristine magnificence, after the designs by Mr. Donowell. The park and plantations, which are watered by the Lea, exhibit all the beautiful scenery of modern gardening.

In this house are several fine paintings; among which are a portrait of queen Elizabeth, having in one hand this flattering motto, "*Non sine sole iris*;" and a portrait of Petrarch's Laura, on which is this inscription: "*Laura fui: viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha.*" The principal portraits are the lord treasurer Burleigh, and his son Sir Robert Cecil; William, second earl of Salisbury; lord viscount Cranbourn; James, third earl, all by LELY; James, fourth earl, KNELLER; lady Latimer, LELY; Algernon, earl of Northumberland, and his lady, VANDYCK; Mary, queen

queen of Scots; Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; Richard III.; Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; Henry VI.; Catharine de Cornara, queen of Cyprus; a very curious painting on board of Henry VIII. and queen Anna Boleyn, at a wake, near London.

The church, dedicated to St. Ethelreda, is a rectory in the patronage of the marquis of Salisbury: the building is in the form of a cross, having a chapel joined to the chancel. On the west is a tower, with a low spire.

In the chancel are monuments and incriptions for Sir Francis Boteler, of Woodhall, descended from the Botelers, barons of Oversley, Wem, and Sudely; he died 1690; and another for his lady Elizabeth, 1668; Sir Henry Goodyer, 1629; Sir Joseph Jordan, 1685; Dr. Richard Lee, rector, 1684; others for Sir John Brocket, and his lady, and his mother-in-law the lady Saunders, wife of lord chief baron Saunders. In the chapel is a fair marble monument, exhibiting a skeleton, with the treasurer's staff in his hand, for Robert Cecil, first earl of Salisbury.

Hatfield has several almshouses for paupers; and the population under the late act, amounted to two thousand four hundred and forty-two, inhabiting four hundred and eighty-two houses.

Totteridge, though situated near Barnet, is an hamlet belonging to this parish; it is so called from its situation upon the ridge of an hill. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and therefore is thought to have been waste ground, and so passed with the manor to the monks of Ely, and to the bishopric, from which they were alienated to the crown, in consideration of an annuity of 1500*l. per annum*, to be paid out of the Exchequer to the bishops of that see for ever.

The tithes of the village are paid to the rector of Hatfield, who is obliged to find a curate to supply the cure constantly; yet ever since the forty-third year of queen Elizabeth, when the statute was made for the relief of the poor, it has been reputed a distinct parish, and the inhabitants

bitants chuse constables. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor, neither pay to church or poor at Hatfield.

The church or chapel is situate in the middle of the village, and contains a nave and tower of wood at the west end. There are in the church several memorials for the dead; but none of particular interest.

Having gone so far out of the road, we return through Hatfield to WHETHAMPSTEAD, three miles from Welwyn. The manor was part of the possessions of king Edward the Confessor, for furnishing a portion of the provision for the royal table; but afterwards given by that monarch towards the support of his abbey of Westminster. At the dissolution of the abbey it became vested in the dean and chapter, who still possess it. The church is said to be the oldest in the county, except St. Alban's; the clerk's desk is said to be part of the antient rood at this place. There are several memorials for the dead; the most particular is in the north transept; it consists of an handsome alabaster monument, with the figures of a knight and his lady; the inscription is as follows:

"Here lieth the body of the virtuous lady Dame ELIZABETH GARRARD, late wife of Sir John Garrard, knt. and bart. one of the deputy lieutenants of this county, son of Sir John Garrard, and grandchild of Sir William Garrard, knights, both of them sometime lord mayors of the city of London, whose ancestors lie buried in the parish church of Sittingbourn, in Kent, but themselves in the parish church of St. Magnes, in London. She was the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, knt. lord mayor of the city of London. She was born 1611, died 1632."

This place gave birth to John Bostock, or de Whethampsted, a learned and munificent abbot of St. Alban's, in the reign of Henry VI. Here also the barons assembled in 1311 against Edward II. and refused the pacific intervention of two nuncios from the pope.

REDBURNE, stands near the Watling Street, and on the road towards Dunstable, and owes its chief support to its conveniencies for travellers.

Egelwine the Black, and Wincelfled his wife, with the consent of Edward the Confessor, and Editha his queen, gave this manor to the monastery of St. Alban's; but William the Conqueror being offended with Frederick the abbot, for hindering his march to London, took away this manor from the abbey, and all other its lands between Barnet and London Stone; but after Frederick's death, Paul, a monk of Caen in Normandy, succeeded, and by the help of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, obtained the restitution of Redburne, and all other its revenues and lands; so that in Domesday Book it is recorded, "That the abbot of St. Alban's held seven hides, and one virgate of land in Redborn," which grant Henry I. confirmed; and gave the church for the cloathing of the monks, which gift king John ratified; but it was much defaced afterwards by the French, when they went to relieve the castle of Mount Sorrel in Leicestershire, then besieged by William Marischal.

Antiently this place was famous for the relics of St. Amphibalus, who had converted many in divers parts of Britain, and coming to Verulam, made a convert of St. Alban, and lodged with him till he was forced to abscond, under the persecution of Dioclesian, when St. Alban was martyred. He wandered into divers places; he was at last made bishop of Anglesea, in which he testified great zeal against the idols of the Welsh; being apprehended, he was brought to Verulam, and martyred in the same place, where St. Alban had before suffered; but the Christians seeing his body lying neglected, took it, and buried it in this place, where much veneration was paid to it, till it was removed and enshrined with St. Alban's at Verulam in 1178. He was a linguist, and great divine for those remote times. He wrote a book against the Errors of the Gentiles, some Homilies upon the Evangelists, and other learned works mentioned by Bale. This town is at present most remarkable for the old military highway, called Watling Street, upon which it is seated, and for a certain brook near it, called Wenmer, or Womer, which, according to popular superstition,

superstition, never swells higher than usual, but it foretells a scarcity of corn, or some approaching troublesome times. The manor of this town continued in the abbot till the Dissolution, when it passed it the crown, and still remains in it.

There is a small manor in this town, called AIGNELLS, so termed from John de Aignel, its lord in the reign of Edward II. John de Whethamsted, in the reign of Edward IV. purchased it for the use of the monastery of St. Alban's; which possessed it till the suppression, when it was conveyed by king Henry VIII. to the families of Rowlatt, Cox, Bisouth, and King, from whom it passed to lord viscount Grimston, in the same manner as Gorhambury.

Here was a cell of Benedictines, subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban's, dedicated to St. Amphibalus.

The church is a vicarage, the great tithes being appropriated to the abbey, which, after the Dissolution, was given to Sir Ralph Rowlatt, and are since vested in the heirs of Sir Harbottle Grimston, who bought them of Sir Francis Bacon, viscount Verulam. The building was erected by John Whethamsted, and situated near the town It was in the patronage of the heirs of Sir Harbottle Grimston, bart. and now in that of lord Grimston. Philip Lea, vicar of this parish, was ejected for his loyalty in 1642, and his living by sequestration *.

GORHAMBURY, about two miles west of St. Alban's, is the seat of lord viscount Grimstone, and formerly belonging to the abbey; it took its present name from Robert de Gorham, the eighteenth abbot, a Norman. In 1540, Henry VIII. made a grant of the manor to Sir Ralph Row-

* Mr. Camden is of opinion, that Duro-cobrivæ, a station, which Antoninus, in his Itinerary, mentions, must be hereabout; for he says, Dur-coch, in the British or Welsh tongue, signifies the same as Redborn, and Briva, a bridge or passage over a river; and this conjecture is confirmed by the name of a small stream running by it, which below St. Alban's is called *Col.* The distance from Verulam, however, doth not answer, for Antoninus says that it was twelve miles, whereas Redbourne is but seven.

latt,

latt, who sold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper*; he built the late noble mansion about the year 1571, and left it to his son Anthony Bacon, who bequeathed the whole to his brother Francis viscount St. Alban's, lord high chancellor. At the fall of this great genius, he made a grant of his estate to Sir Thomas Meautys, who was his secretary, nephew, and heir; Sir Thomas married Anne, daughter of Sir N. Bacon, K. B. of Culford in Suffolk, and left the estate of Gorhambury to his widow for her life. She afterwards espoused Sir Harbottle Grimstone, who purchased of Hercules Meautys, the next heir, the assignment of his right to the reversion. This Sir Harbottle Grimstone is the direct ancestor of the viscounts Grimstone, in whose family it has remained ever since. The dignity of peerage was revived in the person of the present owner, in June 1790, by the style of Baron Verulam of Gorhambury, lord viscount Grimstone. The present lord, soon after he came to the estate on the death of his father, thought proper to raise a new mansion upon a plan drawn out by Sir Robert Taylor: nothing of the old mansion remains but part of the walls.

The present mansion is a spacious structure of the Corinthian order, connected by two brick wings, stuccoed. The grand entrance is by a flight of steps beneath a handsome pediment, supported by neat columns; the summit of the central part ornamented by a ballustrade and cornice. The hall, library, &c. are decorated by a fine collection of portraits, of which the following are the most eminent: Lord chancellor Bacon, whole length; VANSOMER. Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury; VANDYCK: three quarters. Earl of Clarendon, three quarters; LELY. Queen Eliza-

* Here queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Nicholas Bacon for five days, at the commencement of her reign; the expence amounted to 377l. 6s. 7½d. beside fifteen bucks and two stags. Among the dainties of the feathered kind, in this entertainment, were herons, bitterns, godwittes, dotterds, shovelers, curlews, and knots. In Nichols's relation of her majesty's visit to Cowdrey, in Sussex, where she spent some days, is mentioned, that "the proportion of breakfast was three oxen and one hundred and forty geese!"

beth, ditto; HILLIARD. This is supposed to have been given to lord Bacon by the queen herself. Lodowick Stewart, first duke of Richmond; three quarters. James, second duke of Richmond, three quarters; GELDORP: represented with long flaxen hair, wearing his star, and accompanied by a greyhound. George Calvert*, lord Baltimore; VANDYCK: pourtrayed in black, with short hair. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex; HILLIARD. Richard Weston, earl of Portland, and lord high treasurer during the ministry of the duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles the Second; VANDYCK. The earl is painted in black, with a ruff, blue ribband, and white rod; his hair grey. In this apartment are also busts of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and his second lady, and of their second son, lord Bacon, when a boy. The following portraits are in the dining room: Lord Bacon, three-quarter length, very fine. Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton; VANDYCK. Edward Somerset, earl of Worceter, master of the horse in the times of queen Elizabeth and James the First: represented in the decline of life, in a white jacket, and ruff, with a bald head and a white beard. Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; VANDYCK. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, full length; MYTENS: repre-

* This gentleman was bred to the law, and being early noticed for his political abilities, was patronized by the Cecils, and became one of the secretaries of state under James the First, by whom he was created lord Baltimore of the kingdom of Ireland: he had also some large tracts of land granted to him in that country. Afterwards he obtained a grant of part of Newfoundland; and, on the accession of Charles the First, visited and formed a settlement in that island, but was at length obliged to relinquish possession by the French. The king, to remunerate his losses, granted him a vast extent of country on the north side of Chesapeak Bay, in America; "to hold in common socage as of the manor of Windsor, delivering annually to the crown, in acknowledgment, two Indian arrows, on Easter Tuesday, at Windsor Castle, with a fifth of the gold and silver ore." He died in April, 1632, before the patent was completed; but this was afterwards delivered to his son Cæcilius, who laid the foundation of the flourishing colony, which the king himself named Maryland, in compliment to his royal consort, and which now forms one of the most considerable of the United States.

sented

sented in white, with a hat and feather on a table near him. Sir Nathaniel Bacon, knight of the Bath, half brother to lord Bacon, seated at a table with books, and dressed in a green jacket, laced, with yellow stockings; and near him, a dog. This picture was executed by Sir Nathaniel himself, whom Peacham, in his Treatise on Limning, has recorded as an admirable painter, and whom Lord Orford, in his Anecdotes, admits to have really attained the perfection of a master. Besides this specimen of his talents, there is another painting in this apartment, which does him great honour for its truth and brilliancy of colouring; it is a large piece, representing a Cook Maid, with dead Game, and an old Game Keeper in the back-ground. This is considered as a real portrait of Dame Jane Bacon, Sir Nathaniel's mother. George Monk, duke of Albemarle, copied by Sir Godfrey Kneller, from Sir Peter Lely. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Cleveland, full length; VANDYCK. His dress is black, with a red ribbon, turnover, and yellow hair. Sir Thomas Meautys, secretary to lord Bacon, and his succesor in the possession of Gorhambury. He is pourtrayed in an elegant but singular habit: in one hand is a spear, the other rests on his side: he has on a sash, brown boots, a laced turnover, and a hat with a white feather.

The DRAWING ROOM. Sir Harbottle Grimston, three quarters; LELY. Sir Harbottle is represented in his robes as Master of the Rolls. St. John preaching in the Wilderness; TINTORETTO. A curious old portrait on pannel, being a small half-length of one of the Grimstons, painted in a green jacket with loose sleeves, and a large bonnet with a long silken appendage. Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral in the reign of Elizabeth; LELY. In the back-ground is a view of a Fleet in a Storm, in allusion to the Spanish Armada, against which the earl acted as commander in chief. Lady Grimston, first wife of Sir Harbottle, and daughter to Sir George Croke. Adoration of the Shepherds; LUCA GIORDANO. Algernon, earl of Northumberland, with his lady and child; a long picture;

VANDYCK. The earl is represented in black; his lady in blue, and sitting. Ascension of the Virgin; ANN. CARACCI. Lady Elizabeth, first wife to Sir Samuel Grimston, and daughter to Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham; LELY. Lady Ann Grimston, second wife to Sir Samuel, and daughter to Tufton, earl of Thanet. Sir Edward Grimston, comptroller of Calais, at the age of fifty; painted by HOLBEIN in 1548. Dame Jane Bacon, first wife to Sir Nicholas; small half length; painted by Sir NATHANIEL BACON. Our Saviour curing the Sick Man at the Pool of Bethesda; BASSANO.

The HALL. James I. a full length, in black and gold armour. James II. Sir GODFREY KNELLER. Charles I. HENRY STONE. Catharine, queen of Charles the Second, in the character of St. Catherine; HUYSMAN. Edward Carew, earl of Totness, represented in a white flowered jacket, with a white beard, and short hair; his hand on his sword. Sir Edward Sackville, fourth earl of Dorset; the witty and accomplished nobleman who fought the sanguinary duel under the walls of Antwerp with the Scottish lord Bruce, who fell dead upon the spot*. The earl died in July, 1652. Henry Rich, first earl of Holland, in a striped dress, very rich, with a blue ribbon across his breast, and a hat with a red feather in his hand. The earl was beheaded in March, 1648-9. Catherine Howard, countess of Suffolk, eldest daughter to Sir Knevit, knt. of Charlton, Wilts; whole length, in white, with a great ruff; her bosom partly uncovered. Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk, in his sixty-sixth year; full length: HOLBEIN. Sir Nicholas Bacon. This portrait is mentioned by Granger. In Mallet's Life of the lord chancellor Bacon, the manner of the death of Sir Nicholas is thus related: "He was under the hands of his barber, and the weather being sultry, had ordered a window before him to be thrown open. As he was become very corpulent, he presently fell asleep, in the current of fresh air that was blowing in

* A full relation of this fight, written by Sir Edward himself, is given in the Guardian, No. CXXXIII.

upon him, and awaked after some time distempered all over. 'Why (said he to the servant) did you suffer me to sleep thus exposed?' The fellow replied, that 'he durst not presume to disturb him.' 'Then, (said the lord keeper,) by your civility, I lose my life;' and so removed into his bed-chamber, where he died a few days after."

The park and grounds at Gorhambury include about six hundred acres, and are well stocked with fine timber; particularly beech, oak, and elm. The surface is agreeably diversified; and the scenery composes some good landscapes; to which the contiguity of Prè Wood gives additional interest. The park contains a considerable quantity of fine deer.

VERULAM, of which St. Alban's took its rise, was, when the Romans inhabited this island, a large and populous city; there are no other remains of it except the ruins of walls, some tesselated pavements, and Roman coins, which, from time to time, have been discovered by digging. It was seated on a gentle descent on the western side of the hill, fortified with a mud wall and ditch, and encompassed with woods and marshes*. The Roman-British

* "The situation of this town, says Camden, is very well known to have been close by the side of St. Alban's, for it is still commonly called Verulam, although nothing of it now remains, but ruins of walls, chequered pavements, and Roman coins, now and then digged up. It was seated on the side of an easy hill, which faced the east, and was fortified with very strong walls, and a double rampire with deep trenches towards the south. And on the east part it had a small rivulet, which formerly made on that side a large Mere, or standing water, whereupon it has been conjectured, that this was the town of Cassibelinus, so well defended by woods and marshes, which was taken by Cæsar. For there is not, that I know of, any other mere hereabouts. In Nero's time it was esteemed a Municipium, a kind of town, whose inhabitants enjoyed the rights, and priviledges of Roman citizens. In the reign of the same emperor, when Boadicia, queen of the Iceni, out of an inveterate hatred had raised a bloody war against the Romans, this town, as Tacitus writeth, was by the Britons entirely ruined. Yet afterwards it flourished again, and grew to a very great eminency. If I should lay any great stress on the stories, common amongst the people, and should upon that bottom

British inhabitants enjoyed the same rights and privileges as the Roman citizens; and this so firmly united them to the Romans, that Boadicea, considering them as enemies, razed the city made a most dreadful slaughter of the Romans and their allies; but Suetonius Paulinus, lieutenant of Britain, returning from the conquest of the Isle of Man, with the fourteen

bottom tell you, what great store of Roman coins, how many images of gold, and silver, how many vessels, how many marble pillars, how many capitals, in fine how many wonderful pieces of ancient work have been here fetched out of the earth, I could not in reason hope to be credited. However this short account, which follows, take upon the credit of an ancient historian.

" Ealred the abbot in the reign of king Edgar searching out the old subterraneous vaults of Verulam, broke them all down, and stopped up all the ways, and subterraneous passages, which were arched over head very artificially, and very firmly built, some whereof were carried under the water, which in old time almost encompassed the whole city. This he did, because they were the ordinary lurking places of thieves and whores. He also filled up the ditches of the city, and stopped up certain caves thereabouts, whither malefactors used to fly for shelter. But he laid aside all the whole tiles, and all such stones as he found fit for building. Hard by the bank, they happened upon certain oaken planks, which had nails sticking in them, and were covered over with pitch, as also some other shipping tackle, particularly anchors, half eaten with rust, and oars of fir.

" Eadmer his successor went forward with the work, which Ealdred had begun, and his diggers levelled the foundations of a palace in the middle of the old city. And when they had opened the earth to a greater depth, they met with old stone tables, tiles also, and pillars, pots, and great earthen vessels, neatly wrought, and others of glass, containing the ashes of the dead. And at last out of the ruins of old Verulam Eadmer built a new monastery at St. Albans.—And now the old Verulam is turned into cornfields, and St. Albans flourisheth, which rose up out of the ruins of it."

Stukeley, who spared no pains, or expence, to illustrate the topographical antiquities of this island, gives a particular account of this antient city, with an ichnographical sketch of it taken by himself. " The track of the streets, he understood, were yet in some measure visible, when the corn first comes up, or is nearly ripe. Three years before he was there good part of the wall was standing, but ever since the neighbouring inhabitants had been pulling it up all round to the very foundations to mend the highway. He met hundreds of cart loads of Roman bricks carrying

fourteen legions and ten thousand auxiliaries, immediately attacked the Britains, gained a complete victory, and put eighty thousand to the sword. The city was afterwards rebuilt, and the Britains lived very quietly under the Roman government till the year 304, when Dioclesian persecuted the Christians*. At length, when the Saxons had gained possession

carrying for that purpose, as he rode through the old city. The composition of the Roman wall he found to be three feet layers of flint, and one foot made up of three courses of Roman brick. A great piece of this wall is left by the west gate, called Gorham Block. It is twelve feet thick all ways. He saw several curious pieces of antiquity found here, and could have taken up pecks of remainders of Roman pavements. In walking along the great road, that runs north, and south through the city from St. Michael's church, foundations of houses, streets, gutters, floors, &c. appeared under the hedge rows. He supposes the Watling Street to have passed directly through the city, a little southward of St. Michael's church, and St. Mary's chapel, and so to St. Stephen's."

According to the plan of this ingenious antiquary the present turnpike road from Dunstable passes close by the remains of the old wall, called Gorham Block, and continues in old Verulam from that point till it approaches the rivulet at the bottom of St. Albans.

* St. Alban was born at Verulam, and flourished towards the end of the third century. In his youth he took a journey to Rome, in company with Amphibalus, a monk of Caerleon, and served seven years as a soldier under the emperor Dioclesian. At his return home he settled in Verulam; and, through the example and instructions of Amphibalus, renounced the errors of paganism, in which he had been educated, and became a convert to the Christian religion. It is generally agreed, that Alban suffered martyrdom during the great persecution under the reign of Dioclesian; but authors differ as to the year when it happened. The story and circumstances relating to his martyrdom, according to Bede, are as follows:—Being yet a Pagan, or at least it not being known that he was a Christian, he entertained Amphibalus in his house. The Roman governor, being informed thereof, sent a party of soldiers to apprehend Amphibalus; but Alban, putting on the habit of his guest, presented himself in his stead, and was carried before that magistrate. The governor having asked of what family he was? Alban replied, "To what purpose do you enquire of my family? if you would know my religion, I am a Christian." Then being asked his name, he answered, "My name is Alban; and I worship the only true and living God, who created all things." The magistrate replied, "If you would enjoy the happiness of eternal

possession in England, they conquered this Roman city, and called it Werlamceaster, and Watlingceaster, from the famous Roman highway called Watling Street, on which it stands. One part of the ditch at Verulam is still visible; it is double, but irregularly formed. The streets likewise may still be traced, especially when the corn is nearly ripe. The composition of the Roman wall was three feet of layers of flints, and one foot made up of three courses of Roman brick; and there were round holes quite through the wall, about eight yards distant from each other. That part of the wall by the west gate, called Gorham Block, is twelve feet thick. It would be endless to recount ll the antiquities that have been dug up at Verulam.

ST. ALBAN's,

is an antient borough, twenty-one miles from London; seated on the Ver, a N. W. branch of the Coln. It is situated on a spot of ground, formerly a wood, named Holmhurst, and received its greatest prosperity from the stately abbey in honour of St. Alban, whose relics were miraculously discovered in a dream by Offa, king of Mercia, who, in expiation for his murder of St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had invited to his court to be his son-in-law, constructed this abbey and monastery, "whose

eternal life, delay not to sacrifice to the great gods." Alban answered, "The sacrifices you offer are made to devils? neither can they help the needy, or grant the petitions of their votaries." His behaviour so enraged the governor, that he ordered him immediately to be beheaded. In his way to execution, he was stopped by a river, over which was a bridge so thronged with spectators that it was impossible to cross it the saint, as we are told, lifted up his eyes to heaven, and the stream was miraculously divided, and afforded a passage for himself and a thousand more persons. This wonderful event converted the executioner upon the spot, who threw away his drawn sword, and, falling at St. Alban's feet, desired he might have the honour to die with him. This sudden conversion of the headsman occasioning a delay in the execution till another person could be got to perform the office, St. Alban walked up to a neighbouring hill, where he prayed for water to quench his thirst, and a fountain of water sprang up under his feet: here he was beheaded on the 23d of June.

abbot

Drawn by Schaeffele, & Engraved by Hawkins. Fox & Hughes's Description of London.

ST ALBANS.

abbot was dignified with a mitre, and had precedence of all others in England; who was subject to no other power, but immediately to the pope; and who had episcopal jurisdiction over both clergy and laity, in all the possessions belonging to the monastery." Of the former structure, however, not a vestige is left, except the gateway. The abbey was for Benedictine monks, and continued to flourish under the guidance of pious and learned men, till the rapacity of Henry VIII. and the marauding industry of his reforming commissioners, levelled these magnificent buildings, except the abbey church, which, to the lasting honour of the corporation and inhabitants, was rescued from impending destruction, and purchased by them of Edward VI. for 400*l.* This venerable fabric was then made parochial; and though, during the civil wars, it suffered all the sacrilegious plunder of Cromwell and his rebellious soldiers, still at the approach to the town, either from London, Dunstable, or Watford, St. Alban's Abbey arrests the traveller's attention, and he beholds with awe, a building so antient, and in such preservation, as not to be equalled in Great Britain!

The structure is cruciform; six hundred feet at the intersection, the transepts one hundred and eighty, the height of the tower one hundred and forty-four feet, of the body sixty-five, and the breadth of the nave two hundred and seventeen. Of a pile so vast, in which so many dissimilar parts are united, it is impossible to detail a particular architectural description. We will however give an account of whatever is striking.

The Saxon style of architecture is preserved in many parts of the inside of the church; but the greatest part has been rebuilt in the different styles of the times when repairs became necessary; the objects for the ingenuity of the artists in and about this place are many and various; and had not the Oliverian devastations above-mentioned taken place, the monuments and brasses would have been a fund of amusement for the antiquary; but, alas! only one of the brass monuments has escaped the general wreck. This

is a handsome plate, twelve feet by four, of abbot De la Mare, who lived in the reign of Edward III. This abbot, in his robes, curiously engraved, with appropriate ornaments, affords a capital specimen of sculpture in that reign, and forms a vast idea of the grandeur and magnificence which might have been expected in this celebrated structure.

Facing the entrance of the south door is the monument of Humphrey, brother to king Henry V. commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one side are seventeen kings; but in the niches on the other side there are no statues remaining. Before this monument is a strong iron grating to prevent the images with which it is adorned from being defaced. The inscription, in Latin, alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a supposed blind man detected by the duke, and may be thus translated:

Sacred to the Memory of the best of Men.

Interr'd within this consecrated ground,
Lies he whom Henry his protector found:
Good Humphry, Gloster's duke, who well could spy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye.
His country's light, and state's rever'd support,
Who peace and rising learning deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd;
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herself, her king, and country vile;
Who scarce allows his bones this spot of land,
Yet spite of envy shall his glory stand!*

Its

* Mr. Dodsley, in his Tour through England, observes that the following is a well drawn character of the duke:

Humphrey Plantagenet, surnamed The Good,
Was the fourth son of king Henry the Fourth,
Son, brother, and uncle, of kings!
Duke of Glocester, earl of Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Pembroke,
Lord of Friesland, great chamberlain of England,
Protector and defender of its church and kingdom.

Thus

In the chancel is the duke's vault, discovered in 1703, at which time the body was intire, and in strong pickle; the pickle, however, is now dried up, the flesh wasted away, and nothing remains of this great and good prince but his mere bones.

On the left hand is a raised stone covered with black marble; by the five crosses on the top, it is generally supposed to be one of the altar-stones with which the church formerly abounded. In the floor, on the left side of the vestry room door, are deposited the remains of several of the Maynard family, some of whom were titled barons Uston, of Uston, in Essex.

The shrine of St. Alban stood on the east part of the church, now the vestry: in the pavement are six holes, wherein the supporters of it were fixed: the following inscription is also still to be seen:

St. Albanus Verolamensis, Anglorum Protomartyr, 17 Junii. 293.

Near this place, between two pillars, is a recess built of

Thus great, thus glorious, by birth and creation,
Was he in his honourable titles and princely attributes:
But far more great and illustrious
In his virtuous endowments and princely qualities.
He was a strict observer of justice,
And furnished his noble wit with the better and deeper
Kind of studies,
And under Henry the Sixth governed the kingdom
Five and twenty years; with prudence, honour,
Integrity, and a character fair and spotless:
So that no good men had cause to be displeased,
No bad men had room to find fault.
In a word, he was the father of his country,
And the idol of the people.
He built the divinity school in the university of Oxford,
And was a great benefactor to the abbey at St. Alban's.
But O! (how uncertain are human enjoyments!)
By the envy, malice, and cruelty, of the queen and
Her accomplices,
This most excellent and beloved prince
Was cut off in St. Saviour's Hospital at St. Alban's, (St. Edmund's Bury)
A. D. 1446.

wood, called "The Watch Room," in which the monks attended to receive the donations of numerous devotees, as well as to guard the riches of the shrine. Beneath this building are deposited some antiquities, and two stone coffins with their lids, one of which was found near the pillar, in the great aisle, on which is inscribed an account of Sir John Mandeville, the greatest traveller of his time.

Here the archdeacon holds his court, being separated from the part appropriated for public worship by a beautiful stone skreen richly carved; on the north of this skreen is the stately monument of abbot Ramrydge, who was elected in 1496. The fronts are of most delicate, open Gothic work, with niches above for statues; and in many parts are carved two rams, with the word *ridge* on their collars, in allusion to the abbot's name. This magnificent piece of sculpture, as well as the high altar, is much admired. Near this is the tomb of abbot Whethamsted, who twice held that dignity, and died in 1460. On the opposite side, just before the door, are the remains of a brass plate on a stone, in the floor, of the valiant abbot Frederic, next heir to the crown after Canute. Close by the last mentioned monument is a brass plate to the memory of Sir Anthony Grey, son of Edmund, earl of Kent, knighted by Henry VI. at Colney; but slain next day, at the first battle of St. Alban's, 1455. St. Cuthbert's skreen is still standing, and breaks the view in the long aisle.

Near the west door, on the wall, is a Latin inscription, setting forth that during the pestilence in London, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the courts of justice were held in this abbey.

In this antient edifice is a monument of Offa, who is represented seated on his throne, with a Latin inscription, thus translated:

> The founder of the church, about the year 793,
> Whom you behold ill painted on his throne
> Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known!

In the year 1154, Nicholas Brakspeare, bishop of Alba, (an Englishman, born near this monastery) being chosen pope,

pope, assumed the name of Adrian IV. and granted to this abbey, that as St. Alban was the first martyr of England, this should be the first abbot of England in order and dignity. That the abbot, or monk, whom he should appoint archdeacon, should have a pontifical jurisdiction over the priests and laymen in all the possessions belonging to this church. That no archbishop, bishop or legate, except the pope himself, should be concerned in the affairs of their monastery, to inspect or regulate them. That the abbot should collect and receive the Romescot, or Peter-pence, through all the provinces of Hertford; privileges which no other prior or abbot enjoyed.

A catalogue of the abbots of this house being preserved, and many things remarkable being either done by them, or happening in their time, we will give a brief account of some of those who were most remarkable. Edrick, the second, and Vulsig, the third, were of the royal family. The last was a great scandal to his monks, by his pride in wearing silk vestments, eating and drinking sumptuously, conversing with noble women, riding a hunting, &c. which so raised the hatred of the convent against him, that he died under their curse, and probably of poison. In the time of Ulnoth, the Danes stole away some of St. Alban's bones, and carrying them into Denmark, enshrined them, that they might be worshipped in their nation, as they were in England.

Whilst Eadfrith was abbot, Ulpho, his prior, by his permission, built a chapel to the honour of St. German. He resigned his place, and Ulsin was chosen. This abbot obtained a charter of confirmation of all the grants to his monastery, and procured a market of king Ethelred. He enlarged the town, built three churches, *viz.* St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael's, and made it a borough. He also built St. Mary Magdalen's chapel. Leofric, the tenth abbot, a man of eminence, gave his estate to his younger brother. He was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Alfric, his younger brother, succeeded him, and compiled the life of St. Alban.

Frederick,

Frederick, who so bravely opposed the Conqueror, and brought him to good terms, was the thirteenth abbot.

Paul, his successor, was a great benefactor to his abbey, in not only recovering their lands, and restoring the buildings, but reforming the rule of the monastery to that degree, as to make it a school of religious and pious discipline; abbot Richard obtained a confirmation of all their cells, manors, lands and tithes, with all their liberties and privileges from king William Rufus, and king Henry I. who granted the town a fair to be held every year, to continue eight days next before the nativity of St. John Baptist, and to the abbot free-warren in all his lands, within five miles of St. Alban's, and that his tenants should be discharged from the payment of all tolls.

Abbot Jeffrey gave to the sacristy of this monastery the church of St. Mary of Rickmeresworth, and to the infirmary, for medicines for the sick, the church of St. Peter in this town. He founded the hospital of St. Julian, and assigned divers portions of tithes for the maintenance of the poor he placed in it, and erected a nunnery at Sopwell, with a yard for the burial place of the nuns only. His successor Ralph procured a confirmation of all their possessions and privileges granted by former kings, and others, of king Stephen.

John de Cella, a man of mean parentage, but great piety, was the twenty-first abbot. During his government king John granted to God and the church of St. Alban, and the monks, divers lands, and great liberties, summoned the reeves of all the villages of this county to St. Alban's, to enquire what damages every bishop had sustained, and what was due to them, and held a parliament there to publish his peace, enforce his grandfather's laws, and forbid all unjust exactions before made by the king's officers, sheriffs, foresters, &c. William of Trompington, his successor, was, at the council of Lateran, called by pope Innocent III. where he behaved himself with such learning and discretion, that he was admired by the pope and bishops.

John

John of Hertford. In his time the pope sent letters to the monks to pay five hundred marks to certain merchants, though they owed him nothing, threatening them, that unless they paid them within a month, they should be suspended; which not doing, the convent was made subject to the pope's interdict fifteen days; and to reverse it, complied with his unjust exaction. Edward I. confirmed to John of Berkhampstead, who was the next abbot, exemption from all secular and ecclesiastical authority, the abbot's episcopal power, &c. to which pope Honorius joined his confirmation, upon condition of paying to the apostolic see yearly for those privileges one ounce of gold.

Hugh, the twenty-seventh abbot, enlarged the revenues of his church, by purchasing the manor of Caldcot, and other possessions. In this abbot's time, St. Alban's sent burgesses to parliament several times. His successors were Richard de Wallingford, a very learned man; Michael de Mentemore, in whose time Wat Tyler and Jack Straw raised commotions in several counties, and injured this abbey; but the forces of Richard II. prevailing, and the rebels being dispersed, all the commons of this county, from fifteen to sixty years old, were summoned to appear in the great court of this abbey, to take an oath to be faithful subjects, and never disturb the peace; John Moot built a seat for the abbots at Tittenhanger; John of Whethamsted, set up the painted glass, representing the images of the antient philosophers, who had testified of the incarnation of Christ, and the histories of the Bible, in the church, chapels, and abbey. The battle of Wakefield was fought in his time; William Alban, in whose time printing was introduced into England; William Willingford built the costly front of the high altar at the expence of one thousand one hundred marks; Thomas Wolsey, afterwards cardinal; Robert Cotton, and Richard Boreman, alias Stevenache, who, with the convent, surrendered this rich monastery into the king's hands, then valued at 2102*l.* 7*s.* 1¼*d.* according to Dugdale; 2510*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d. per ann.* according to Speed.

Henry

Henry VIII., in consideration of this surrender, by his charter, dated December 14, 1538, gave yearly pensions, during life, to the abbot 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* unless he gave him some promotion of an equal value; and to the monks, 33*l.* 6*s.* *per annum*; and near forty lesser sums, but none exceeding 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

St. Julian's Hospital was for certain poor people, then called Lazars, which abbot Jeffrey endowed with divers parcels of tithes for their maintenance; Henry II. confirmed the settlement.

For the better government of the brethren of this hospital, several orders were made. 1. That their habit should be a tunic and supertunic of plain russet. 2. That they should be single, or if married, separated from their wives, with the full consent of both parties. 3. That no woman should enter into the house, except the common laundress, or a mother, or sister, to visit their relations when sick, without the license of the Custos. 4. That every brother, at his admittance, was to make oath to obey the abbot of St. Alban's, and his archdeacon, &c.

Upon the dissolution of this abbey, this hospital came to to the crown; it then passed to Thomas Lee, from whom it came to Sir Everard Digby, and afterwards to several private families.

St. Mary de Pratis, de Prè, or St Mary in the Meadows, was so called, because it was situated in a place encompassed with meadows, or warren. The twentieth abbot of St. Alban's, with the consent of his convent, founded an hospital for leprous nuns of the order of St. Benedict, near St. Alban's, giving them a place to build their chapel on in the end of the arable field and meadow of Kingsbury; and for their sustentation, all the procurations of the kings Offa, and Henry, and pope Adrian, with those that should happen at the death of the abbots, and the tithes of the lordship of Luton, and many other things.

King John by charter, in the fifth year of his reign, for the health of his own, his ancestors, and the souls of his

heirs, gave to God and this church of St. Mary de Prè, and to the leprous and diseased women there, thirty acres of desart land, in his wood of Elbroc, to have and to hold in pure, free, and perpetual alms, and they held them till the downfall of the abbies.

Upon the dissolution of the monastery of St. Alban's, this hospital came to the crown, and king Henry VIII. granted the site of it to Sir Ralph Rowlatt, whose son, of the same name, dying without issue, it came to his sisters and co-heirs, of which the younger, who was married to Mr. Ralph Jennings, of Church, in Somersetshire, obtained this estate in the partition; his descendant Sarah, dutchess of Marlborough, was afterwards the owner of it, and it is now the property of countess dowager Spencer.

St. German's chapel is quite demolished.

St. Peter's church is situate in a large burying ground, and was originally built by Ulsinus, about the year 948. It has since undergone many repairs, more particularly in 1803, by act of parliament, at the expence of 4000*l.* * The

* The following curious note is extracted from Mr. Brayley's Description of St. Alban's, in the Beauties of England and Wales, Vol. VII. page 81.

"All the expensive repairs and modern alterations of this fabric, have probably originated from an order of vestry, made the 20th of April, 1756, in the following words: "That the succeeding churchwardens have the old belfry taken down, and the middle floor sunk as low as it can conveveniently be, to make another belfry." To explain this, it is necessary to observe, that the original belfry was so low, as to obstruct that perspective view of the chancel which the then rulers of the parish were desirous of obtaining; and therefore, under the order above stated, they had a new belfry erected, the floor of which is said to have been about twenty-two feet higher than the old floor. This answered the puspose of opening the view, but was soon discovered to have done essential injury to the building, from violating the principles on which it had been originally constructed. The old belfry floor had rested against the four great piers which supported the tower, and were below of solid masonry; yet it now appeared, that the original builders had not carried them up solid so high as the place which the new floor was to rest upon, but had contented themselves with an outside casing, filled only with rubble. Under these

The chancel and tythe of this parish belong to the bishopric of Ely; the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the said bishop. Here is a good organ. At the left hand of the west door is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Edward Strong, who was employed by Sir C. Wren as mason at the building of St. Paul's, London. Mr. Strong lived

circumstances, on the 11th of May, 1785, the vestry resolved, "That, whereas the two piers (or part thereof) of the church tower next the south aisle, *is* in a dangerous and ruinous condition," the same be forthwith "repaired." For that purpose, a carpenter in the parish was employed, who introduced one of his own friends in the character of a surveyor: these fit associates, having undermined the piers of the tower, a heavy building, thirty-three feet square, prepared to set them upon *wooden legs*, and accordingly dragged from London (where probably they had been lying upon the mud in the river Thames) thirty-six great blocks of Memel timber, which they set upright, nine in each pier, and then surrounded them with brick-work separately; and afterwards walled round, and covered with plaster, the four piers, so as to make them look like strong massy columns. With similar inconsideration, the vestry, on the 6th of September, 1786, granted permission to certain persons, who desired it, to add, at their own expence, two new triples to the eight bells already belonging to the church; all tending to increase the superincumbent weight.

"The amount of the expense wasted on this repair, was 2790l. and almost as soon as it was finished, the parish seemed to be alarmed with apprehensions of the consequence; for so early as the 22d of March, 1790, a vestry met to inspect the state of the four principal pillars; and the vicar having moved, that Mr. Richard Norris, of Christ's Hospital, should survey them immediately, he did so on the 24th of April following, and gave it as his "opinion, that so long as the timbers used in them remained sound, the tower might be safe; but," he adds, "should they decay, I doubt the tower's standing; and am sorry to say, that, from the appearance of some of them, I should fear they are proceeding to that state." In the mean time the vicar, and the archdeacon, did all in their power to prevent mischief, and promote peace, but in vain: vestries were held continually: one forbade the ringing of the bells; the next rescinded the prohibition, and ordered it. More surveyors were called in, of whom some said, that the timbers were "perfectly sound, and would be capable of supporting the tower *for at least seven years* to come;" others declared they were decaying; till at length Mr. James Lewis, of Christ's Hospital, having made a fair and unbiassed report of the state of things, the parish were persuaded to take down the tower; after

lived at New Barns, in this parish. Both in this church and churchyard, as well as in the abbey, many noblemen, gentlemen, and common soldiers, were buried who fell in those two battles, between king Henry VI. and his barons in May 1455, and queen Margaret and the barons in 1461; at the first of which the king was taken prisoner, and again recovered at the last. Key Field, the Chequer Inn, Holywell Street, &c. are particularly mentioned in the accounts of one or other of these battles. The pillars that support the roof of this fabric are remarkably handsome, light, and neat. In the steeple is a fine peal of ten bells, and a clock.

St. Michael's church is situate at the west end of the town, out of the borough, and within the walls of the city of Verulam. It is rather smaller than St. Peter's, and has a ring of six bells. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of lord Grimstone. In the chancel is the family vault of the family of that nobleman. On the north side of this chancel, in a niche in the wall, is the effigy of the famous Francis Bacon*, lord Verulam, made of alabaster, and seated in a chair of ebony, in the attitude of study.

Under

after they had gone on for years, sometimes using the church, and at other times having it shut up. To close the scene, on the morning of Saturday, the 21st of November, 1801, (service being at that time performed every Sunday,) the whole floor of the belfry fell at once into the body of the church, and crushed several of the pews to pieces; a beam that supported the floor, and rested on the piers, having broke off, being quite rotten. This event obliged the parish to apply to parliament for an act to enable them to re-build the tower and chancel upon a reduced scale, and more effectually to repair the church: this act passed on the 24th of March, 1803. The bishop of Ely, to whom the chancel belonged, agreed to its being made smaller, and with his lessees of the great tithes of the rectory, handsomely contributed towards the expence, on condition that the parish should secure to the appropriator, the site of the old chancel, and maintain the new one for the time to come. The architect appointed to effect the recent alterations, was Mr. Robert Chapman, of Wormwood Street, London."

* This nobleman was lord high chancellor of England under king James I. He was born in 1560, being the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon,

Under his effigy is a Latin inscription, by Sir Henry Wotton, of which the following is a translation:

Francis Bacon, baron of Verulam, viscount St. Alban's, or, by more conspicuous titles, of sciences the light, of eloquence the law, sat thus: who, after all natural wisdom and secrets of civil life he had unfolded, Nature's law fulfilled, 'Let compounds be dissolved!' in the year of our Lord 1626, of his age sixty-six. Of such a man, that the memory might remain, Thomas Meautys, living his attendant, dead his admirer, placed this monument.

The above panegyric, as it respects the literary character only of this great man, will be universally admitted; but it

lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, eminent for her skill in the Latin and Greek languages. Francis, even in his infancy, gave tokens of what he would one day become; and queen Elizabeth had many times occasion to admire his wit and talents, and used to call him her young lord keeper. He studied Aristotle's philosophy at Cambridge; and he made such a rapid progress in his studies, that at sixteen years of age he had run through the whole circle of the liberal arts as they were then taught, and even then began to perceive those imperfections in the reigning philosophy which he afterwards so effectually exposed, and thence not only overturned that tyranny which prevented the progress of true knowledge, but laid the foundation of that free and useful philosophy which has since opened a way to so many glorious discoveries. On his leaving the university, his father sent him to France; where, before he was nineteen years of age, he wrote a General View of the State of Europe: but, his father dying, he was obliged suddenly to return to England, where he applied himself to the study of the common law at Gray's Inn. His merit at length raised him to the highest dignities in his profession, attorney-general and lord high chancellor: but in this high office he was accused of bribery and corruption; and, being brought to trial before the house of lords, he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of forty thousand pounds, and to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure: but his majesty soon after remitted both fine and punishment. From that time Bacon lived mostly a retired life, closely pursuing his philosophical studies and amusements, in which time he composed the greatest part of his works; though even in the midst of his honours and employments he forgot not his philosophy, but in 1620 published his *Novum Organum*, or "New Organ of Sciences." In this philosophical retirement he died, anno 1626, being sixty-six years of age.

will

will be an awful lesson of instruction, to those who contemplate splendid talents without adverting to the superior splendour of moral excellence, when they reflect that Bacon's real character is justly summed up by Pope in these lines:

> If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
> The wisest, brightest, *meancst* of mankind.

In the churchyard is a memorial for Dr. NATHANIEL COTTON, author of "*Visions in Verse*," &c.

A very respectable body of Dissenters inhabit in this town; there are four meeting houses, for Independents, Quakers, Anabaptists, and Presbyterians; the latter have established a school for the education and clothing of thirty boys and ten girls; besides these, there are thirty boys belonging to the establishment, who are clothed and educated at the expence of the corporation, assisted by voluntary contributions from others. The dowager lady Spencer clothes and educates, at a school of industry, a certain number of poor girls; and a great number of children of both sexes are instructed at a Sunday school.

There are several almshouses at St. Alban's; but none claims the attention of the stranger equal to a building situate on the side of the Hertford road, going out of the town, built and endowed by Sarah duchess of Marlborough. It consists of nine different houses, each divided into four apartments, for the residence of thirty-six old decayed tradesmen*.

The buildings form three sides of an oblong square, each house having a small piece of garden ground behind it, and a fine grass plot before it, enclosed with palisades next the road. Some of the upper apartments are extremely pleasant, enjoying a fine prospect from east to south.

The clock tower in the centre of the town bears marks of antiquity; but it cannot be ascertained when it was built. It is a lofty square tower, the sides of flint, and the corners of free-stone, raised on strong arches of stone; the

* It is said, that the duchess originally founded it for the reduced widows and maiden daughters of officers.

lower

lower part of it has been for some time used for the post-office. In the upper part of this building a large bell, formerly used to be rung at stated times, morning and evening, as a curfew.

In the town hall are holden the quarter sessions for the liberty, as well as for the borough*; also the court of requests, the meeting of the commissioners of the land-tax, the monthly court of the mayor and aldermen, and a petit sessions, every Saturday. This hall is occasionally converted into a ball room, and sometimes public dinners are held here, particularly the mayor's feast, on St. Matthew's day; on these occasions sometimes near three hundred persons have dined in the hall. Underneath the town hall is the prison for the borough, and an engine house; and a dwelling for the jailer.

Near the town hall is the market house, to which great quantities of corn are brought. The first origin of this market was by the interest, and in the time of, abbot Ulsinus, who may be called the great patron of the town, which was considered as part of the demesne of the abbey at the time of the Conquest. By the charter of Charles II. the privileges of the town were much extended and confirmed to the corporation, and particularly pointed out. Under this charter the corporation still acts, by which no higler, foreigner, &c. is to buy any commodity before the market bell rings, (generally at ten o'clock,) at which time the farmers untie their sacks of grain for the inspection of buyers, under a penalty, except the freemen and inhabitants, who may buy for their own use any article without any regard to the bell. This market is well supplied with poultry, butter, eggs, &c. The market cross stands on the spot of ground formerly occupied by a stone cross erected to the memory of queen Eleanor, by Edward I. (about 1290.)

* This liberty extends its jurisdiction in matters both civil and ecclesiastical to the parishes of Watford, Rickmansworth, Norton, Ridge, Hoxton, Abbot's Walden, Abbot's Langley, Sarret, Elstree, Bushy, Caldicot, Shepehale, Sandridge, Redbourn, and Barnet, for which there is a gaol delivery at St. Alban's.

In

In 1794 an act of parliament was obtained for avoiding some dangerous turnings in the public road, in consequence of which, part of the Cross Keys Inn and Keyfield was purchased by the trust, for the purpose of making a spacious and straight road through the town. An act of parliament has likewise been procured for bringing a navigable canal, to pass hence through the lower end of Watford, and communicating with the grand junction canal near Cashiobury Bridge, under the direction of the grand junction company.

Two common breweries, a cotton manufactory, and an oil mill, afford employ for several hands; and there are several good corn mills both above and below the town, on the river Ver. St. Alban's boasts a healthy air, a pleasant situation, spacious streets, and a good neighbourhood; and many very respectable families reside in the town.

SOPEWELL, was a house for Benedictine nuns, built upon the following occasion. Two religious women constructed for themselves a booth with leaves of trees, and covered it with bark, near Eywood, by the river, and lived in great abstinence, chastity and prayer a considerable time, with which abbot Jeffery being made acquainted, he built them a cell, appointed them to be cloathed with vests, after the manner of nuns, and to live after the rule of St. Benedict. He gave them also possessions and rents to support their religious life; but being tender of the reputation of his nuns, he ordered that they should be always locked up in their house, and that none should be taken into the college but a select number of virgins, not to exceed thirteen; he also gave to them a burying place, which he caused to be consecrated, and appointed, that none but the nuns of that house should be buried there. Nothing of the nunnery now remains but some of its walls.

Henry de Albancio, and Cicely, his wife, with Roger, his brother, and Robert, his son, gave two hides and one virgate of land in their manor of Cotes, and Richard de Tony his land, called Blackhide, in the soke of Tidehang, to God, Mary the mother of Christ; and the maidens of this

this cell, in pure, free, and perpetual alms, quit of all services, customs and exactions.

Upon the dissolution, king Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Richard Leigh, knt. from whom it passed by a daughter to Edward Sadler, second son of Sir Ralph Sadler, bart. in whose family it continued in the issue male some time, but that issue failing, it went in marriage to Thomas Saunders, of Flamsted, Esq. who sold it to Sir Harbottle Grimstone, bart. from whom it is now descended to other branches of that family. It was valued at 68*l.* 8*s. per annum. Speed, Weaver.* 40*l.* 7*s.* 10*d. Dudg.* It has been said that Henry VIII. was privately married here to queen Anne Boleyn.

This is now called HOLYWELL HOUSE, the seat of earl Spencer, and the residence of the countess dowager Spencer, situate near the river, at the end of the town leading to Watford; it was built by Sarah duchess dowager of the great duke of Marlborough; hath a very pleasant garden, with a bowling green, a fine sheet of water, a canal, and two other pieces of water, well stocked with fish. In this garden is a well, called Holy-well, which gave name to the house and street leading to it. In Holywell House is preserved the portrait of the duchess, in white, exquisitely handsome. "In this," observes Mr. Pennant, "are not the least vestiges of her diabolical passions, the torments of her queen, her husband, and herself."—On ascending into the town, up Fishpool Street, is a bottom on the right, which was once a great pool. The Saxon princes are supposed to have taken great pleasure in navigating on this piece of water. Anchors have been found on the spot; which occasioned poets to fable that the Thames once ran this way. Drayton, addressing the river Ver, says;

Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these vallies pass,
Where now the sharp-edged scythe shears up thy springing grass;
And where the seal and porpoise us'd to play,
The grasshopper and ant now lord it all the day!

Near the town is a Roman fortification, supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the proprætor; the common people call it "The Oyster Hills," but Mr. Pennant, who

calls this *bury* or mount, Osterhill, conjectures it to have been the site of the Saxon palace at Kingsbury.

St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained in 1455, over Henry VI. by Richard duke of York; the first battle fought in the famous quarrel, which lasted thirty years, and is computed to have cost the lives of eighty princes of the blood, and to have annihilated, almost entirely, the antient nobility of England. In 1461, a second battle was fought here, in which queen Margaret defeated the great earl of Warwick.

Julian Barns, abbess of Sopwell, wrote a book entitled, "The Gentleman's Recreation," or Book of St. Alban's, so called, because it was printed in that town, in a thin folio, in 1481, soon after printing was brought into England, by William Caxton, a mercer in London.

The town is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It has given the titles of viscount, earl, and duke, to the families of Bacon, Jermyn, and Beauclerk.

St. Stephen's church is situated nearly one mile south-west from the borough, and was founded in the tenth century by abbot Usinus; it still displays vestiges of its original architecture. In the chancel stands a curious brazen eagle, inscribed "GEORGIUS CREIGHTONII EPISCOPUS DUNKELDENSIS;" with armorial bearings, &c. Over the monument of Mrs. Olive Montgomery, who died in 1696, is a singular small hatchment, the border ornamented with bones, spades, hour glasses, and other emblems of mortality. In the church-yard is a monument in memory of the right honourable lady Anne Paddey, daughter of Charles, duke of Cleveland and Southampton, who died in 1769, aged sixty-six, and of her husband John Paddey, Esq. formerly her father's butler, who died in 1780, at the age of eighty-three.

Among the eminent men who were natives of St. Alban's, are to be noticed Sir John Mandeville, the traveller; William Alban, LL. D. elected prior of the abbey in 1464; in his time printing was brought into England. John Insomuch,

somuch, a monk and schoolmaster of St. Alban's, erected a printing press in the monastery, and printed several books at it, *viz.* "The Fruit of Time, the Gentleman's Recreation, the Rules of an honest Life," &c.

John Hereford, an inhabitant of St. Alban's, wrote the Enchiridion of a Spiritual Life, printed for Richard Stevenage, in that town.

Sir John King, descended by his father's side from monsieur du Roy, alias King, the French resident in England in the reign of James I. He was educated in Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was contemporary and intimately acquainted with Mr. Samuel Jacomb, Dr. Zach. Cradock, Dr. Simon Patricke, and Dr. Walter Needham. He was inclined to the study of divinity, but at his parents request, took the profession of the law, in which he became so eminent, that he was made solicitor-general to the duke of York, and one of the counsel in ordinary to king Charles II. who knighted him, and was wont to say, that he delighted to hear him plead at the council board. He was buried in the Temple church, London. "Such was his reputation," says Echard, "and so extensive his practice, that in the latter end of his life, his fees amounted to forty and fifty pounds a day."

Sir Francis Pemberton, son of Ralph Pemberton, gent. twice mayor of St. Alban's, was descended of the Pemberton's of Pemberton, in the county palatine of Lancaster. Sir Goddard Pemberton was the first of this family who settled at St. Alban's in 1615. Sir Francis was educated to the law in the Inner Temple, and was so great a proficient in it, that he was made lord chief justice of both benches successively, knighted, and sworn of the privy council. He died in 1697, aged seventy-two, and lies buried in the chapel of Highgate, where he built an house, and resided. Lord keeper Guildford said, that "in making laws he had outdone king, lords, and commons;" to which Mr. Granger adds, "that Sir Francis was a better practitioner than a judge, extremely opinionated of his abilities, and rather *made* than *declared* law."

There

There are divers lesser manors in this vicinity, which antiently belonged to the monastery; but since the Dissolution are in lay hands, 1. NEWLAND SQUILLERS, which king Henry VIII. gave to Sir Richard Lee. 2. BUTTERWICK. 3. BEECH, so called from Godfrey de Beeche, to whom it was given by the Conqueror. King Henry at the Dissolution, gave both these manors to Sir Anthony Denny, one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber. 4. KINGSBURY, so termed from the Saxon kings, who were the antient lords of it, and often kept their court here; Bertulph, king of the Mercians, held a parliamentary council here, *anno* 857, in which the bishops and nobles treated of the public affairs of that kingdom, and settled the bounds and parishes belonging to the territories of the monastery of Croyland. Here was also a large fish pool, belonging to the Saxon kings; and on account of the frequent resort of their nobles and officers to court and to partake of the diversion of fishing, they were a burden to the monks, whereupon the abbot and monks purchased the manor. At the Dissolution it was conveyed to John Cox, whose grandson, Richard Cox, sold it to Sir Francis Bacon. 5. GORHAMBURY. 6. CHILDWICK, possessed by the crown at the Dissolution, from which it passed to the family of Preston. 7. WINDERIDGE, so called from the hill on which it is situated. It came to the crown at the Dissolution, and was conveyed by James I. to John Crosby, Esq. whose brother and heir sold it to Sir Harbottle Grimstone.

The manors of WELD RANDOLFES and NEWBURYES, never seem to have belonged to the abbey; they are not mentioned in Domesday Book.

In the road to Barnet, at two miles from St. Alban's, lies TITTENHANGER, which was began by John Moot, the thirty-first abbot of St. Alban's, and finished by abbot Whethamsted, as a place of retirement from the duties and fatigues attached to the abbey. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Hugh Pawlet, whose second daughter conveyed it to her husband Sir Thomas Pope; he left it to the issue of a subsequent wife, of the Blount family. Thomas

Blount, Esq. of Blount Hall, Staffordshire, was the father of Sir Henry, the great traveller; the latter rebuilt Tittenhanger, of brick, and planted a garden, &c. It was the residence of the Blount family, till its extinction in the middle of the eighteenth century. This house then came into the possession of the family of Hardwicke; it is now the property of the earl of Hardwicke, and inhabited by his brother the right honourable Charles Yorke.

Sir Thomas Pope, was the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and appointed the fellows and scholars to be chosen upon a vacancy, out of those counties and dioceses where they had lands, particularly out of those manors belonging to the founder; Ridge and Tittenhanger are particularly mentioned.

There are monuments in the church to the memory of the family of Blount; the following is worthy of notice:

"Here lies the Lady Busby, wife of Sir John Busby, of Addington, Co. Bucks, Knt. daughter to the Lady Blount, by her first husband, Sir William Manwaring, who was slain in the defence of Chester for the king; she died the 28th of December, 1667, in the nineteenth year of her age, in childbed of her second child, a daughter, which survives to succeed her in those admirable perfections which made her memory dear to all who knew her."

Colney House, in the parish of Shenley, was built about thirty years since by governor Bourchier, at the expence of 53,000*l.*; he afterwards sold it to the late margrave of Anspach, who having lived in it three years, again disposed of it to the earl of Kingston, of whom it was purchased in 1804 by the present possessor, George Anderson, Esq. The house is a handsome regular structure, with two fronts, and wings. The park is well supplied with oaks and elms, and the pleasure grounds are tastefully laid out.

The neighbouring seat of Porters, the residence of the marchioness of Sligo, will be famous as having been the retreat of her ladyship's father, the gallant admiral earl Howe.

Engraved by A. Harrison from a Drawing by Ellis

The Dr. Hughson's Description of London

NORTH MIMS.

The parish of NORTH MIMS is adjoining to Ridge. This was the inheritance of the family of Magnaville; and in the reign of Edward III. the property of the celebrated Sir Robert Knolles. It came by marriage to the families of Coningsby, Hyde, and Osborne, duke of Leeds. On the death of whom, in 1779, the manor was purchased by Henry Brown, Esq. whose seat of NORTH MIMS PARK, is a very handsome structure, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

GOBIONS, in this parish, is so named from the Gobions, its antient lords, and was afterward the seat of lady More, mother-in-law of that illustrious character Sir Thomas More; on whose execution it was wrested from her by the tyrant Henry, notwithstanding it was her jointure from her first husband. It was settled on the princess Elizabeth, who retained it till her death, when it reverted to the More family; and having passed through several families, it was purchased by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, who dying a batchelor, his sisters inherited the manor in 1760. It was afterwards purchased by John Hunter, Esq. an East India director; and is now the property of Mr. Holmes. The gardens were formerly very very much celebrated.

BROOKMANS, formerly belonged to the great lord Somers; it now belongs to S. R. Gaussen, Esq.

North Mims church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some antient memorials for the Coningsbys, Botelers, &c. and a stately monument erected by dame Eliza Jekyl, to lord chancellor Somers.

We now cross the roads from Barnet, and Edgware, to St. Alban's, and arrive at ALDENHAM, which stands near the Watling Street. The manor belonged to the abbots of St. Alban's; at the Dissolution it was conveyed to Ralph Stepney, Esq. whose son, in the reign of Edward VI. sold it to Sir Edward Cary; whose son, Henry Cary, lord viscount Falkland, in Scotland, was made lord deputy of Ireland by James I. Sept. 8, 1622. He was a most accomplished gentleman and courtier, and discharged his great trust so well, that none but a few rebellious Irish complained of his usage, though

though even these were subdued by lenity and not severity. His lordship died in 1633. In his time the memorable protestation was made by the bishops in Ireland, and published by Dr. Downham, bishop of Londonderry, in Christchurch, Dublin, against popery.

His son Lucius Cary, lord Falkland, is thus described by Mr. Granger: "The character of lord Falkland, by the earl of Clarendon, is the completest, if not the finest drawn of any in his admirable history. He is represented as an assemblage of almost every virtue and excellency, that can dignify or adorn a man. His encomium is doubtless somewhat exaggerated; but there seems to be much truth in it, with respect to the private part of his life, as it appears to have been taken from near and repeated views."

The church contains monuments for the above great men, and several antient tombs. Among some of the quaint poetry we select the following, on the tomb of John Robinson, only son of John Robinson, who died May 3, 1674, aged twenty-four.

On a label from his mouth:

"Sarah Smith. Death parts the dearest lovers for a while,
And makes them mourn, who only us'd to smile.

"I. R. I *Sarah Smith*, whom thou didst love alone,
For thy dear love, have laid this marble stone."

We shall now skirt the county, and proceed to ELSTREE, or EAGLESTREE, now a small village, given by king Offa to the monastery of St. Alban's. At the time of the Conquest it is probable that it was a piece of the waste overgrown with wood, which is the the reason that it is not mentioned in Domesday Book, parcel of the manor of Park, which belonged to the monatsery of St. Alban's.

Upon the dissolution of abbies, it came to the crown, and afterward was settled by an act of parliament on Sir Anthony Denny, by the name of Parkbury; in that family it continued till James I. when it was sold to Robert Briscoe, of Aldenham, Esq. who granted it to Sir Baptist Hickes, reserving so much of the court baron, as lies within this parish,

Drawn by Chas. Wagstaff by Scott.

Pub. S. Higham's Newspaper of London

parish, to himself and his heirs. It ultimately came by purchase to the late George Byng, Esq. whose son, one of the knights for Middlesex, is the present possessor.

The church here is a rectory, in the presentation of the crown, ever since the dissolution of the abbey of St. Alban's. The building is near the street, upon a great hill, and contains a body, with a small aisle divided from it, with a wooden building; at the west end of which hang three small bells.

There are no monuments of any consequence.

In 1779, Miss Martha Ray, "the unfortunate victim of an ungoverned passion," was buried here, after having been shot by Mr. James Hackman, a clergyman, who was executed at Tyburn for the offence.

The Roman Sulloniacis has been stated to have existed here; but with more probability on Brockley Hills, where Camden has placed it.

The market town of BARNET, or BERGNET, is sometimes called HIGH BERNET, from its situation on an hill; and CHIPPING BARNET, from the market, which Henry II. granted to the abbots of St. Alban's, to be kept weekly on Monday, as it still continues. It is famous for buying and selling cattle, which are brought hither in great numbers.

In the time of the Saxons, this place was a large wood, granted to the church of St. Alban's, by the name of the woods of Suthaw, Borham, and Huzehege.

Upon the Dissolution, the manor came to the crown, where it remained till queen Mary I. granted it to Anthony Butler, Esq. whose grandson sold it to Sir John Weld, in whose family it continued for some successions, and then passed through divers hands, till it came to Sir Thomas Cooke, knt. and alderman of London, who alienated it, and after passing to various possessors, it belongs to the lady of Beeston Long, Esq.

The church here is a chapel of ease to East Barnet. The building is situated in the middle of the town, and contains three aisles, a small chapel, or vestry house, and a tower with five bells. In it are many handsome monuments with

with inscriptions, for Mr. Palmer, who gave a meadow in Kentish Town to the use of the poor of this place; and John Beauchamp, Esq. who founded the middle aisle in the church.

James Ravenscroft, Esq. founded an almshouse of brick, called Jesus Hospital, in the street called Wood Street, in High Barnet, for six poor widows, and gave houses and lands in Shoreditch, London, to the value of almost 40*l.* *per annum*, of which 10*l.* is to repair the chapel in Barnet, and the rest for the support of the women; except 20*s.* *per annum* to entertain the governors, who are appointed to elect the women, and receive the rents.

In the same street, a free school of brick, was erected by queen Elizabeth, for a master and usher; she endowed it with 7*l.* *per annum*; John Owen, alderman of London, added 8*l.* *per annum* more, towards the maintenance of the school, to be paid by the Fishmongers Company in London; they appointed twenty-four governors, to chuse the master and usher, who were to teach nine children gratis, and all the rest of the parish for a crown a quarter.

At the twelve mile stone beyond the town, stands a high pillar, erected as a memento of the battle fought on that spot, on the 14th of April, 1471, between king Edward IV. and the earl of Warwick, in which the earl was slain, with many of the prime nobility, and ten thousand men*. It may be truly said, that this victory placed Edward firmly on the throne, though another battle was afterwards fought at Tewkesbury, in which the queen and her son were taken prisoners, which was soon followed by the murder of that young prince and his father, (Henry VI.) The queen was

* It is dreadful to recollect the immense slaughter which the quarrels of the houses of York and Lancaster, occasioned. According to the most authentic accounts it appears that there were killed two kings, one prince, ten dukes, two marquisses, twenty-one earls, twenty-seven lords, two viscounts, one lord prior, one judge, many gentry, and eighty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight men!

spared,

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Sands. For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

Column at HADLEY near Barnet.

In Commemoration of the Battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick

spared, and ended her days in France, being ransomed for fifty thousand crowns by Louis XI. The inscription on the pillar is as follows:

Here was
Fought the
Famous Battle
Between Edward
the 4th. and the
Earl of Warwick,
April the 14th,
Anno 1471,
In which the Earl
Was defeated
And slain.

Here the road divides, the right hand to York, and the left to Liverpool: hence to St. Alban's, ten miles; fourteen to Hertford, nine to Hatfield, and ten to Watford. This town is a great thoroughfare, and is governed by a magistrate, high constable, and petty officers; and a court-leet is held at Easter. The market is on Monday; and the fairs on July 24 and 25, for toys; September 4, 5, and 6, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and October 18 and 19, for English, Welch, and Scotch, cattle. This parish has a very large common right; the town and country around is very healthy and fruitful, and is famous for good hay, which is sent to the London markets. At Barnet are horse races in September.

East Barnet, a village near Whetstone, was formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, on the neighbouring common. The mineral water, of a laxative quality, was in much repute, and has lately been inclosed, and a pump erected, at the expence of the neighbouring gentlemen of the county of Herts. The spring has also undergone examination, and the average of its solid contents estimated, by evaporation, by Mr. Goodwin, of Hampstead, who recommends the Highwood Hill chalybeate water and the water of this spring to be frequently drank conjointly.

MOUNT PLEASANT, in this parish, was the residence of Elias Ashmole, Esq. the famous antiquary; of the late Mr. Justice Ashurst; and now of William Wroughton, Esq.

Within the church, among many other memorials for the dead, is a monument for major-general Prevost, who signalized himself during the American war; he died in 1786.

HADLEY, is a pleasant village, in the county of Middlesex, adjoining to Barnet, and is chiefly inhabited by gentry. The church is a very antient edifice, and is supposed to stand on the highest ground of any church in England; it has a beacon on the top of the tower. From the churchyard and around it, are fine prospects over Enfield Chase, the river Thames, and the county of Essex.

Here are six almshouses with suitable allowances.

There being nothing particular to detain us at NORTHALL, we proceed to CHESTREHUNT, CHESTON, or CHESHUNT, supposed to be so called from the chesnut trees with which it formerly abounded; this parish is situated on the eastern boundary of Hertfordshire, twelve miles from London; and is bounded by the parish of Enfield, the same line dividing the counties and the parishes; Northall, Hatfield, Wormley, Waltham Holy-cross*, Holyfield, and Nazing.

Domesday Book records, that "Earl Alan holds Cestrehunt in the hundred of Hertford; it is rated at twenty hides. The arable is three and thirty plow-lands, in demesne ten hides; there are one and forty villaines with the priest, and twelve bordars, having seventeen plow-lands; there are ten merchants who pay ten shillings for rent; eight cottagers and six servants, and one mill of ten shillings rent; for the stream of water sixteen pence; meadow, three and

* It is divided from Waltham Holy-cross by the river Lea, which forming two channels at that part, has given rise to a litigation between the inhabitants of the two parishes, that has continued several centuries; each party claiming a valuable tract of marsh between the streams, and each asserting that to be the original river, which affords them the greatest extent of territory. Independent of this undecided dominion, which has sometimes been attacked, and defended by the weapons of the law, and at others by personal prowess; the parish of Cheshunt is very extensive; being estimated at thirty miles in circumference.—*Ellis's Campagna of London.*

twenty

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Hinchins

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

Cheshunt House, Herts.

Published by J. Stratford at 2 Holborn Hill, May 20th 1809

twenty plow-lands to feed the lord's horses; common of pasture for the cattle; wood to feed one thousand two hundred hogs, and the yearly rent of forty pence."

Cheshunt passed through a long succession of the same family; till at length reverting to the crown, Edward III. granted it, together with the earldom of Richmond, to John of Gaunt; who resigned it when he assumed the title of king of Castile. It was given by Henry IV. to Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland; but he dying without issue, Cheshunt reverted to the crown. Henry VIII. granted it, with all its ample privileges, to his natural son Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset. This duke likewise leaving no heir, Edward VI. bestowed it on Sir John Gates, who being convicted of high treason in the first year of queen Mary; she by letters patent dated the 9th of October, in the fourth year of her reign, granted it to Sir John Hudlestone, knight, who conveyed it to John Cock, and Anne his wife, and their heirs for ever; in which family it remained till it came by marriage to Sir Richard Lucy, and at his death to his daughter Ursula, who married Sir John Monson, knight and baronet; in whose family it continued till the year 1782, when it was purchased of John, lord Monson, by the late George Prescott, Esq. grandfather of the present possessor, Sir G. W. Prescott, bart.

The manor of Cheshunt, is divided into several subordinate manors; that of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by Henry VIII. to cardinal Wolsey, who is supposed to have resided on it in Cheshunt House. This is a plain brick edifice, almost wholly rebuilt since the time of the cardinal, but still surrounded by a broad and deep mote. There is scarcely any thing which has a reference to that ambitious churchman, except a bad picture of him.

In the upper part of Cheshunt House is a room, the door of which appears to be stained with blood. The tradition is, an unfortunate lady became a victim to the cardinal's jealousy; and that he dispatched her with his own hand. After having heard teh story, and seen the stains on the door, one can scarcely avoid connecting the idea of a

person's having fallen a sacrifice, at the moment of struggling to escape from the apartment.

On the decease of Wolsey, the king granted the manor to Sir Thomas Denny, from whose family it passed to that of Dacre, till it was sold to James, earl of Salisbury: his son dying in 1694, it was again disposed of, when Sir John Shaw, of Kent, became the purchaser.

Cheshunt nunnery, situated to the east of the high road, is the property, and residence of Mrs. Blackwood, widow of the late colonel Blackwood, and niece to the late Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, whose brother formerly resided here. It was originally possessed by the canons of Cathale, but was bestowed by Henry III. in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, on the nuns of Cheshunt; who were instituted before the year 1183 *.

A very small part of the nunnery remains, and that appears to have been built not long before the Dissolution; the inside of it has been modernized, and is now used as a

* They were of the Benedictine order, or Black Nuns, the most ancient of all the religious orders in this country; and were denominated Black Nuns from their habit, a black robe with a scapulary of the same, and under that a tunic of white or undyed wool. When they went to the choir, they had over all a black cowl like that of the monks. The discipline of the order was extremely strict; yet this was not sufficient to exempt them from the scandal which was thrown on all institutions of this nature in the reign of Henry VIII. who was delighted when an opportunity offered of exposing them to ridicule. Sir Henry Colt, of Neitherhall, in Essex, who often amused the king this way, took his leave one evening, promising to wait on him early the next morning. He went immediately to Waltham Abbey, the monks of which he had been informed would return in the night from Cheshunt nunnery, where they were accustomed frequently to pass their evenings; and fixing some toils, used for the purpose of taking deer, at each end of a bridge over which he knew they must pass; he waited in silence for the surprizal of his game. The monks arrived at the time they were expected, when Sir Henry and his followers making a noise for the purpose of alarming them, they put out their lights, and hastened over the bridge as quickly as possible; but the sportsmen drawing their nets, secured them all in a cluster. Sir Henry presented them next morning to the king, who encreased their mortification by remarking, that he had often seen sweeter, but never fatter venison.—*Ellis's Campagna.*

kitchen;

Drawn & Engraved by Ellis.

For D.r Hughsons Description of London.

THE OBALDS, *Herts.*

kitchen: the other parts of the house have been built at different periods, but the apartments are modern, and extremely neat and elegant. They contain an admirable collection of pictures of the Italian and Flemish schools, amongst which is a remarkable one, by three eminent masters; the buildings, by Viviani; the figures, by John Miel; and the back ground and distance, by Claude de Lorraine. The floor of the drawing-room is covered with a very large and beautiful carpet, which evinces the elegant taste, as well as the extreme assiduity of Mrs. Blackwood, who has the merit of the performance. The grounds are disposed with taste and judgment; the river Lea forms a canal in the front of the house, and a beautiful vista is terminated by a view of Waltham Abbey, and the woody hills of Essex as a back ground. In short, the whole seems formed by nature, as well as by art, to compose the mind to calm serenity; and if any thing could have rendered these solitary institutions comfortable, it must have been such a situation as Cheshunt nunnery.

Appendant to the lordship of Cheshunt is the manor of Theobald's, Tongs, Theobalds, or Tibaulds, which name it took doubtless from some person so called, who was lord of it; but the magnificent house, which was once on it, was built by William Cecil, lord Burleigh, then lord treasurer of England, of which Mr. Camden gives this character: "A place, than which, as to the fabrick, nothing can be more neat; and as to the gardens, walks, and wildernesses about it, nothing can be more pleasant." Queen Elizabeth paid many visits to her prime minister at Theobalds; each of these visits cost the lord treasurer from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* In 1593, her majesty's visit was prolonged to nine days, at other times three weeks, or a month. The usual expence of lord Burleigh at this place, was 80*l.* weekly; his stables cost him 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*; the sum of 10*l.* *per* week was appropriated to set the poor to work in his garden; and 20*s.* *per* week was distributed by the vicar of Cheshunt, as his almoner.

At

At the accession of James I. to the crown of England, the manor of Theobalds, was in the possession of the lord treasurer's son, Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state, who, judging it prudent to embrace the earliest opportunity of conciliating the favour of his new sovereign, gave him a splendid reception at Theobald's, as he was on his journey from Scotland towards London.

On the borders of Hertfordshire, the king was received by Sir Edward Denny, high sheriff of the county, attended by one hundred and forty gentlemen, well mounted and dressed in blue livery coats, with white doublets, hats, and feathers. On the 3d of May, 1603, his majesty came to Theobald's; where he was met by the lords of the late queen's privy council; who kneeling, did homage to him; and on the day following he added to the council several Scotch noblemen who were in his retinue. James remained here four days, and was most magnificently entertained: in return, he created twenty-eight knights before his departure. The king was so delighted with this place, and its convenient situation for his favourite amusement of hunting, that he gave in exchange for it the more valuable manor of Hatfield; enclosed Theobalds with a wall of ten miles in circumference, and made it his almost constant place of residence *.

James

* Towards the latter part of his reign, he here secluded himself, that he might indulge the spleen and ill-humour with which he was affected, by his disappointment of the intended marriage of his son prince Charles, with the Infanta of Spain. In one of these melancholy reveries, he happened to call for some papers relating to that treaty; which not being immediately found, he endeavoured to recollect to whom he had delivered them: and fixed on one of his attendants of the name of Gib, whom he reviled for his negligence. Gib, in a posture of suppliance, deprecated his fury, and kneeling at his feet, protested his ignorance respecting the papers; asserting that he never received them; and even offered his life to atone for his fault, if he should be found guilty: but the king insensible, through rage, to the equity of his servant's humble solicitation, kicked the suppliant as he passed him. Gib instantly arose, and with becoming fortitude said: "Sir, I have served you from my youth, and you never found me unfaithful; I have not deserved this from you, nor can I live longer

James died at Theobalds on the 27th of March, 1625; and his son and successor, Charles, was first proclaimed at the gate of this palace on the same day, and attended his father's corpse to town on the 23d of the following month.

Theobalds continued a royal residence till the commencement of the Civil War; and to this place Charles retired when he found himself no longer safe at Westminster. During the contest the palace was defaced and partly demolished; and the manor appears, by the records of the court, to have been parcelled out among the officers of the parliamentary army. After the Restoration, Charles II. bestowed the manors of Theobalds, Cross-brook, and Cul-

longer with you under this disgrace. Fare you well, Sir, I will never see your face more;" and immediately quitting the king, he mounted his horse and rode towards London. The news of this extraordinary occurrence soon circulating through the palace, and every one being eager to enquire, or to assign the cause, it came to the knowledge of Endimion Porter, another of the attendants; to whom the king had delivered the papers. Porter produced them before his majesty, who, conscious of the injustice of his conduct, immediately enquired for Gib, and was told he had set out for London. The king dispatched a messenger after him, protesting, that he would neither eat, drink, or sleep, till Gib returned. The messenger came up with him before he reached London, and relating the circumstance of the king's grief and repentance; Gib consented to go back to Theobalds. As he entered the apartment where the king was anxiously waiting for him, his majesty kneeled down, and earnestly solicited forgiveness; declaring he would not rise till Gib vouchsafed to pardon him; and although this was for a time modestly declined, the king persisted so strenuously, that the subject was at last obliged to assume the prerogative of a monarch, and declare the offence consigned to oblivion.

Bishop Burnet relates, that king James, before his death, being weary of the abject submission, to the duke of Buckingham, in which he lived; determined to set himself free, by introducing the former favourite, Somerset, in his room. For this purpose, with the usual caution and timidity that marked his character in affairs of importance, he met the latter in the night, by appointment, in the gardens of Theobalds: two pages of the bedchamber only were present: but as the king died soon after, Somerset imagined they were betrayed, and imputed his death to the contrivance of Buckingham; a suspicion not unlikely to arise in the mind of a person who had himself been guilty of a similar crime.

lings, with all their manerial rights, without the walls of Theobald's Park, on George Monk, duke of Albemarle: and William III. made a subsequent grant of all within the walls to Bentinck duke of Portland.

Theobalds is now in the possession of Sir George William Prescott, whose grandfather purchased it of the duke of Portland in 1763. The remains of the palace were pulled down in 1766. It stood at the south-east corner of what is now Theobald's Square. Part of it, called the King's or Queen's Stable, in Carbuncle Street, was used as the parish workhouse. During the Usurpation, the manor of Theobalds and its demesnes underwent a survey *, which was carried into effect, with a precision very remarkable for such unsettled and turbulent times.

The estate called Theobald's Park, is one of the most compact for its magnitude, of any within the same distance from London: it contains two thousand seven hundred acres, which lie together, and through which there is no right of carriage way to any but the owner. The late George Prescott, Esq. erected the present handsome brick edifice, on a plan nearly similar to the queen's palace in St. James's Park: and a considerable improvement and addition to the ground has lately been made, by altering the course of the road, which formerly passed close to the house.

Four annual courts were formerly held for the manor of Cheshunt, but the present steward holds only two. This court possesses the right of inquest respecting weights and measures.

* When the survey was taken in 1650, Theobalds Park contained from two thousand five hundred and eight to two thousand five hundred and ninety-four acres, which, with several lodges, was valued at 1545l. 15s. 4d. The deer were valued at 1000l.; the rabbits at 15l.; the timber at 7259l. 13s. 2d. exclusive of fifteen thousand six hundred and eight trees marked for the use of the navy, and others already cut down for that purpose. The materials of the barns and wall were valued at 1570l. 16s. 3d. —*Lysons's Environs.* Mr. Lysons adds the following note respecting the timber: "Out of this number nine thousand three hundred and ninety-seven were afterwards deducted, and valued at 1229l. 8s. 6d.; four thousand three hundred and sixty only being reserved for the navy."

In

In the year 1680 Richard, the eldest son of Oliver Cromwell, came to reside at Cheshunt as a private gentleman: a character which he supported with great respectability. He assumed the name of Clark, to avoid the odium which attended the unsuccessful party. Here he passed the remainder of his life unmolested, and free from those cares and vicissitudes with which the situation he was placed in by his father's death, was surrounded. He enjoyed an uncommon share of health, and activity, beyond the advanced age of eighty-five, at which period he died on the 12th of July, in the year 1712, at a house nearly adjoining the vicarage.

There are no descendants now remaining in this parish, of the family of Denny, which flourished long in the county of Herts, and was in great favour with several of our sovereigns.

The authenticity of the Roman remains in this parish is much disputed; some asserting that the vallum and fosse in Kilsmore field, on which Salmon has displayed much learned investigation, are nothing more than a cut originally intended for the New River, but laid aside as less commodious than the present channel; and that the situation of a Druidical temple, with ascending paths corresponding to the four cardinal points, is a hillock on which formerly stood a windmill.

With more appearance of truth is the supposition, that the boundary of the kingdom of Mercia, from that of the East Saxons, passed through Theobald's Park; for there is a custom in this manor, that the elder brother inherits above the bank, and the younger below it in the same field, which could not have been introduced, says the last mentioned author, but by different laws of a different government*.

* Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, has attempted an account of this custom of Borough English. He conjectures that it took place, where the ungodly practice prevailed, of the lord of the manor having, by royal grant, a right to his tenant's bride the first night she was married. From thence he supposes came the custom of settling the lands on the youngest son, because the eldest might, with good reason, be supposed not to be his own, but his lord's.

This custom extends across the whole parish, but relates only to the descent of copyholds, when the possessor dies intestate. Cheshunt possesses the right of an annual fair, and weekly market; but the former is very faintly supported, and the latter totally discontinued.

The church is a spacious Gothic building, consisting of a centre and two aisles, with a chancel; built in the reign of Henry VI. by Nicholas Dixon; the tower is said to have been rebuilt in the reign of Mary. It is furnished with an organ. The church having within these few years been very completely repaired, is now extremely handsome and commodious.

Among the donations the following is extracted:

1667. Robert Dewhurst, Esq. built the free school, and gave it with the enclosed land adjoining for ever, for the benefit of the poor children of this parish, to be taught to read and cast accompts. He also settled by a deed inrolled, upon twelve trustees, certain lands in the parishes of Clavering, Arkesden, and Langley, in the county of Essex, value 80l. per annum, for the following purposes, viz. The schoolmaster to live in the said schoolhouse rent free, and to be paid 26l. per annum for instructing the boys, six of which boys, the poorest and aptest scholars, to be placed out apprentices yearly, and twenty nobles to be given with each, viz. 5l. to bind them, and five nobles for apparel, and to pay the expence of binding them, and 40s. to be spent annually on a dinner in Whitsun week, at the election of scholars to be bound out apprentices; and also sixpence per week each to the ten poor widows in the almshouses at Turner's Hill, to be laid out in wheaten bread, and five chaldron of coals yearly, to be equally distributed between them.

1780. Mrs. Sarah Gwylt gave 900l. Three per Cent. consolidated, for the benefit of the poor in the almshouse, in trust to George Prescott, Francis Morland, and John Delamare, Esqrs.

The church and churchyard abound with memorials of the deceased, some of which are very superb. Among others, on the south side of the altar is a handsome monument, with the following inscription:

Henry Atkins Dr. in Physick, Physician in Ordinary for the space

space of 32 years to King James and King Charles, was the Son of Richard Atkins of Great Berkhamsted in this County of Hertford, Gent. and dyed Anno 1635. Aged 77, and lyeth here interred in this Vault, which he caused to be made Anno 1623 for himself and his only Wife Mary, whom he then buried here, aged 56, who was daughter of Thomas Pigot of Doderish Hall in the county of Bucks Esqr; They had issue only one Son, Sir Henry Atkins Kt. who dwelling at Clapham in the County of Surry, died Anno 1638. Aged 44, and lyes here Buried by his own Appointment.

On the opposite side:

This Tomb in the Year 1543, was Erected to the Memory of Robert Dacres, of Cheshunt in this County Esqr and Privy Councellor to King Henry VIII. and for his Wife Elizabeth, whose Bodies lye both here Interred, and since hath been the Burial place of his Son George Dacres, Esq; who died 1580, and of his Wife Elizabeth; as also of Sir Thomas Dacres Kt. Son of the said George, who died 1615, and of Katherine his first Wife, by whom he had only one Daughter, and of Dorothy his second Wife, who bear him Thirteen Children, whose Son and Heir, Sir Thomas Dacres, Kt. now Living, hath at his Charge this Year, 1611, Repaired this Monument, intending it in due time, a Resting place for himself, his Lady Martha, and their Posterity.

Dormio nunc Liber qui vixi in carcere carnis,
Carnis libertas non nisi morte venit.

Robertus Dacres. 1543.

There are two other memorials for the dead worthy of preservation; one of which, in Latin hexameters, records that Nicholas Dixon, rector of Cheshunt, caused the parish church to be rebuilt; and that he was clerk of the pipe office, under treasurer, and at last baron of the exchequer, while he held this rectory, which was thirty years.

The second, against the south wall, in memory of Thomas Pickard, citizen of London, who died suddenly, Jan. 29, 1719, has the following lines:

A soul prepar'd needs no delays,
The summons come, the saint obeys.

Swift was his flight, and short the road,
He clos'd his eyes, and saw his God.
The flesh rests here till Jesus come,
To claim the treasure from the tomb.

The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the marquis of Salisbury.

In Cheshunt are two dissenting meeting houses, Presbyterian and Ineependent; a third is used occasionally by the people called Quakers.

WALTHAM CROSS, is a hamlet of Cheshunt parish, and contains about an hundred houses. It is distant about eleven miles from London, and takes its name from the antient cross standing at the angle formed by the roads to Ware and Waltham Abbey. This cross was erected by Edward I. in memory of his beloved queen Eleanor, this being one of the stages at which the corpse stopped in its progress towards Westminster.

Lord Orford supposes it to have been designed by Pietro Cavallini, an eminent artist in Mosaic work, and a Roman sculptor of superior genius; the architect also of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

This curious remnant of antiquity is in a very delapidated state. The Society of Antiquaries have twice interested themselves in its preservation. In 1721, they were at the expence of fixing posts round it, to protect it from injury by carriages; and in 1757, at their request, Dr. Stukely applied to lord Monson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, who surrounded the base with brick work. Preparations were made in the year 1795, for taking down this cross, in order to remove it into the grounds of Sir George Prescott, lord of the manor, for its better preservation; but, after removing the upper tier of stone, finding it too hazardous an undertaking, on account of the decayed state of the ornamental parts, and the cement being stronger than the stone, the scaffold was removed; and proper measures were taken to repair this antient memorial of conjugal affection.

The Society of Antiquaries have thus described it in their "Vetusta Monumenta:"

"The

WALTHAM CROSS.

"The cross is hexagon; each side of the lower story divided into two compartments, charged with the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu, in shields pendant each from different foliage. Over these compartments is a quatrefoil; and over that in the point of the whole, a trefoil. The pediment of each compartment is richly fronted with leaves. The spandrils of each pediment are carved with eight-leaved flowers in lozenges, and the pannels are parted by purfled finials divided by two niches. The cornice over the first story is composed of various foliage, and lions' heads, surmounted by a battlement pierced with quatrefoils. The second story is formed of twelve open tabernacles, in pairs, but so divided, that the dividing pillar intersects the middle of the statue behind it. These tabernacles terminate in ornamented pediments, with a bouquet on the top; and the pillars that supported them are also purfled in two stories. This story also finishes with a cornice and battlement like the first, and supports a third story of solid masonry, ornamented with single compartments in relief, somewhat resembling those below, and supporting the broken shaft of a plain cross. The statues of the queen are crowned, her left hand holding a cordon, and her right a scepter or globe."

The society have been at the expence of two engravings of this fine relick, first by Vertue, in 1721; and another by Basire, from a drawing by the late Mr. Schnebbelie, in 1792.

The manor of Dacres, or Crossbrooks, in this hamlet, belonged to the lords of Theobalds; and at the parliamentary survey, the manerial rights were valued at 7*l.* 17s. 4½*d.* and the land at 20*l. per annum*; a court baron is still held for it.

Here was also an antient spital, by prescription and time out of mind, for poor lame impotent people. It is still used for the same purpose, and occupied by poor widows; it pays a small quit rent to the manor of Theobalds, under which it is held.

ESSEX.

THE county of Essex is bounded by Suffolk, the German ocean, Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and the Thames. Its shape is an irregular quadrangle. The sea coast of Essex is very irregular, in consequence of creeks and inlets. The greatest extent of this county, from east to west, is about sixty miles; from north to south about fifty; within which are reckoned one milllion two hundred and forty thousand acres.

The THAMES has all the lower part of its course between this county and Kent; and on account of its high tides, strong embankments are required to protect the low grounds of Essex, by which it is bordered.

The STOUR forms the greatest part of the Suffolk border. The STORT, a small stream rising near Clavering, makes part of the western boundary, from Harley End, in Farnham, to Roydon, where it mixes with the Lea. The LEA, after receiving the Stort, forms the rest of the south-western boundary to its junction with the Thames, below Stratford. The RODON river, near Little Easton, flows southward by Cheping Ongar, Great Ilford, and Barking, and discharges itself into the Thames. The source of the CROUCH is near Billericay, and running directly east, falls into the sea between Foulness island and Burnham marshes. The CHELMER, springs from the neighbourhood of Thaxted, runs south-eastward to Dunmow, through the centre of the county, to Chelmsford, where, receiving a stream called the Cam, it returns eastward, and meets the Pant a little above Maldon. The PANT, or Blackwater, proceeds from Thaxted, south-eastwards to Braintree and Coggleshall; then winding south by Witham, forms a junction with the Chelmer, passes Maldon, and empties itself by a broad estuary into the sea. The COLN flows to the sea by the eastern side of Mersey island, the western of which is washed by the mouth of the Pant. Essex composes part of the eastern side of England, the largest space of level ground

ground in the whole island. The surface of Essex, however, is agreeably diversified with gentle hills and dales. The highest of these hills are at Danbury, near Chelmsford; and the next in height is the range from Laingdon to Burntwood and South Weald. In general, however, the county rises towards the north-west, in which quarter most of the rivers spring. The most level tracts are those of the southern and eastern hundreds. The sea coast is broken into inlets, deeply cut in by the violence of that element. Extensive salt marshes border a great part of the coast. The banks of the Thames are likewise generally low and marshy; and a tract of moist meadow land accompanies the course of the Lea, and the other rivers.

A considerable part of the south-western angle of Essex is over-run by Epping Forest and its several branches, much of which is still in a wild uncultivated state, representing the original appearance of a great portion of this county.

The soil of so extensive a tract as Essex, must be supposed to be extremely various. It has, indeed, all the diversities from the stiffest clay to the tenderest loam, and even light gravel.

Essex proverbially lies under the imputation of a bad climate; yet the upland parts of it, which constitute by much the greater share, seem no more to deserve this character than similar situations in other counties. The east coast, and especially the south-eastern parts, commonly called "the Hundreds," from their low and marshy situation, and exposure to the east winds and sea fogs, have given grounds to the charge of being peculiarly obnoxious in intermittent and other fevers, and their consequences; and though much has been done by clearing, draining, and cultivating, to correct the badness of the air, they are still by no means eligible places for health or pleasure. The water is perhaps more incurably bad than the air; and in dry seasons it is absolutely deficient, so as to occasion much inconvenience in the pasturage of cattle.

Near London, especially among the meadow and marshes of the Thames and Lea, much hay is made for the markets of

of the metropolis. About Epping and Ongar, and on the course of the Roding, the land is chiefly devoted to the dairy, the great supply to London of the finest fresh butter being from this quarter; where also much pork is fed from the refuse of the dairies, and numbers of calves are suckled. Potatoes are cultivated very largely near Ilford, for the supply of London. The general agriculture of the county, however, is turned to the production of grain, and other objects of tillage, every species of which is grown in great perfection and abundance by the spirited and intelligent farmers with whom Essex abounds; and it deservedly ranks among the richest of the farming counties. Hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford. Turnips and carrots are common on the lighter lands; in short, there is scarcely any object of a spirited agriculture in any part of the kingdom, which is not to be found in Essex. Its improvements have been greatly promoted by its inclosures. The wood lands are extensive, but they are not productive of valuable timber.

The stock of cattle and sheep kept in Essex, form an intermixture of breeds from various parts. There are few breeding flocks of sheep in Essex. Agricultural work is done by horses, at a great expence. Large herds of deer run wild in Epping Forest and its branches, and Hainault Forest; but the quantity of waste land, including the forests, is not estimated at more than fifteen thousand acres.

The landed property in this county is much divided; the land is mostly cultivated by a respectable tenantry, whose farms are of moderate size.

The natural productions of Essex consist of such fish as are produced on the coast, and more particularly oysters; there are also several decoys for wild fowl along the coast. Stone and minerals are scarce in Essex; mineral waters, however, have been discovered, but none have retained their reputation except that at Tilbury, which appears to be impregnated with earthy and muriatic salts; pyrites are sometimes met with. This county does not seem to have acquired any peculiar branch of manufacture, till the persecutions, civil and

and religious, carried on in the Low Countries under the duke of Alva, drove into this country a number of artizans and workmen, a body of whom settled at Colchester, where they introduced the manufacture of baize. The towns of Bocking, Braintree, and Coggleshall, participated with Colchester in this manufacture; and it still continues to employ a good many hands in these places, though it is now on the decline. The immediate neighbourhood of London gives employment to a number of people in the various works carried on about Stratford. In other respects Essex is dependent upon agriculture for its population; and the improved state of cultivation generally prevalent furnishes a demand for labour sufficient to keep up an appearance of populousness in the numerous towns and villages.

In the times of the Romans, this county, with Middlesex, and that part of Hertfordshire now in the diocese of London, made up the country inhabited by the Britains, called Trinobantes, and by Ptolomy, Trinoantes, who were, when Cæsar arrived, esteemed the stoutest people in the island. They were then governed by Immanuentius, but soon fell into Cassibelaun's hands, the most worthy and potent of the British kings, who being chosen by an unanimous consent to be their general against the invading Romans, slew Immanuentius, and expelled Mandubratius, his son, and so became the sole king of the Trinobantes. Mandubratius, forced out of his kingdom, fled to Cæsar then in Gaul, and put himself under his protection; and returning with him into Britain, Cæsar, at the request of the Trinobantes, who sent ambassadors to him, to desire that Mandubratius might be his deputy-governor, and declare their submission to the Romans, restored him to his kingdom, and having taken forty hostages of them as pledges of their future subjection, returned to Rome. After this, Britain enjoyed peace for some time, the Romans being taken up with their civil dissensions at home; and Mandubratius dying, Cunobeline obtained the government of these regions. He was the son of Lud, and having had

his education at Rome, kept the Britains, by his interest, in peace, and paying their tribute, they enjoyed their own laws. He was the first that stamped the British coins after the Roman manner.

Cunobeline being offended with his eldest son Adminius, banished him, on which the prince, with a small train, fled to Rome, and submitted himself and his father's kingdom to the emperor Caligula, who immediately represented it to the senate by his letters, which he commanded to be deposited in the temple of Mars, as if the whole isle had submitted to him.

After the death of Cunobeline, Caratacus or Catacratus was regulus over the Trinobantes, who, weary of their subjection to the Romans, with-held their tribute, and grew uneasy, that such as were the betrayers of their liberties and countries were cherished by the Romans. Aulus Plautius was sent by the emperor Claudius to reduce them and the other refractory Britains to their obedience, but found a noble resistance in Caracatus to maintain the freedom of his countrymen, for which he engaged the Roman legions in several battles; the Roman soldiers however, proved victorious, and Caratacus himself being taken captive, was carried in triumph at Rome.

Togodumnus, third son of Cunobeline, and brother of Caracacus, assumed the government in his brother's absence, and with equal boldness and courage prosecuted his country's quarrel against the Romans, then conducted by Vespasian, who not discouraged by some losses in the first battle, nor deterred by the great danger of losing his life in a compleat victory in a third, wherein Togodumnus, and many of his Britains, were slain; which overthrow, when Claudius was certified of, he immediately went in person with greater forces, and in a few months reduced them into the form of a province.

From this time the Trinobantes had no more wars till Nero's reign, when they entered into a combination with the Iceni to shake off the Roman yoke, because they had abused Boadicea their queen, and her daughters, whom

Prasutagus, their king, had left to that emperor's protection; but this insurrection was quickly suppressed by Suetonius Paulinus, with the loss of eighty thousand Britains.

When the Romans had relinquished this island, and the Britains finding themselves too weak for the Scots and Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons out of Germany for their help, the country of the Trinobantes was given to the Saxons by Vortigern, whom they had taken prisoner, for his redemption, and upon the division of the isle among the Saxon generals, it came to be the portion of Uffa, who settled his kingdom here.

The Saxons having settled themselves, changed the name into Eaſt-Seaxa, or Eaſt-ſex-ſcire*; which the Normans retained with very little alteration, calling it Exssesa, or Exsessa, from whence by contraction it is commonly called Essex. This was the least, and consequently the weakest of the Saxon kingdoms, who almost from their first settlement were ever warring and encroaching one upon another, and so was always a feudatory either to the kingdom of Kent or Mercia, till it was subdued by Egbert, and made a province to the West Saxon kings: yet it bore up the face of a principality for the space of two hundred and eighty-one years.

Essex was one of the first provinces that embraced Christianity; king Sebert, being nephew to Ethelbert, king of Kent. Under the Danes the inhabitants of this province were more favoured by that rude people than any other in England. They submitted at the Norman conquest to the ruling powers, and continued loyal till the insurrection of Wat Tyler; to make amends for which, no country suf-

* "The name of East-sex-shire having been abbreviated to *Essex f.* or *Essex fc*, for *schire*, may support a conjecture, that what in forms of law is read for *Essex* and *Middlesex*, *scilicit*, should be read *shire*. It is allowed to be an useless word as it is now understood, and it would be a significant one if it were intended to take in the whole county. If we read *Oxford scilicet*, the meaning seems confined to the city or university; if we read *Oxfordshire*, the whole county seems comprehended."—*Salmon's Essex*.

fered more than this for its loyalty, during the unhappy reign of Charles I. Essex also was one of the first to restore peace to the country by the recal of Charles II. This county, jointly with Hertfordshire, was antiently under the jurisdiction of one high sheriff, from the reign of Henry II. to Elizabeth; since which each county has been governed by its own sheriff.

The whole county of Essex is at present divided into fourteen hundreds, five half hundreds, and one royal liberty. The parishes are reckoned at four hundred and three; the market towns at twenty-four; but in some of these the markets are disused. The county is legally comprehended within the home circuit; and its county town is Chelmsford. It is in the diocese of London, of which it composes the greater part; and it is subdivided into the archdeaconry of Essex, containing seven deanries, one hundred and seventy-five churches and chapels; of Colchester, five deanries, one hundred and sixty-one churches and chapels; of Middlesex (part) three deanries eighty-three churches and chapels; making a total of four hundred and nineteen.

Essex sends eight members to parliament, two for the county, and two each for Colchester, Harwich, and Malden. It pays twenty-four parts in five hundred and thirteen of the land tax, and furnishes nine hundred and sixty men to the militia.

We enter the county of Essex at Stratford Langthorn, three miles and a half from London, in the parish of West Ham. At Maryland Point*, in this hamlet, is Stratford House, noted for its extensive gardens. The village is straggling, but there are several good houses, and considerable gardens attached to them. Stratford has recently greatly increased in houses and inhabitants, with the addition of two new built hamlets, on the forest side of the town; namely, Maryland Point, and the Gravel Pits; one facing the road to Woodford and Epping, and the other that to

* So called because built by a merchant who had raised an estate in that colony, in North America.

Ilford;

Ilford: it is also nearly joined to Bow, in spite of rivers, canals, marshy grounds, &c. *

The same increase of buildings may be seen proportionally in the other villages adjacent, especially on the forest side; as at Low Layton, Layton Stone, Walthamstow, Woodford, Wansted, West Ham, Plaistow, Upton, &c, and this, mostly of handsome houses, chiefly the habitations of rich citizens, able to keep a country as well as town houses, or of such as have left off trade altogether. The number of carriages which are kept in the circle already mentioned, do not amount to less than between five and six hundred.

The land in the neighbourhood of Stratford, Maryland Point, &c. has been much improved by the cultivation of potatoes, which have increased so much, as that some hundred acres are annually planted there; but, by the culture of these roots, the great tithes of these parishes are reduced to less than half of their former value, since it has been determined that the tithe of potatoes belongs to the vicar.

Hence the great road passed to Layton Stone, by the sign of the Green Man, formerly a lodge upon the edge of the forest; and, crossing by Wansted House, went over the Roding near Ilford; and, passing that part of the great forest called Henault Forest, came into the present great road a little on this side the Whalebone, a place so called, because a rib bone of a large whale, taken in the river Thames, was fixed there in 1658, the year that Oliver Cromwell died.

* The remains of a great stone causeway, supposed to have been the highway, or great road, from London to Essex, instead of that which now leads over the bridge between Bow and Stratford, have been discovered towards the bottom of Hackney Marsh, between Old Ford and the Wyke. That the great road lay this way, and that the great causeway continued just over the river, where now the Temple Mills stand, and passed by Sir Henry Hicks's house at Ruckholt, is not doubted; and that it was one of the highways made by the Romans, there is undeniable proof, by the several marks of Roman works, by Roman coins, and other antiquities, found there, some of which were collected by the reverend Mr. Strype, then vicar of Low Layton.

West Ham, is one mile south of Stratford. Near the Abbey Mills, are the site and remains of a monastery, called the Abbey of Stratford Langthorn, founded by William Montfichet in 1135, the demesne of which in this parish, included one thousand five hundred acres; besides several manors in various counties. A gateway of the abbey is still standing; and, adjoining to the Adam and Eve public house and tea gardens, is one of the stone arches of the abbey, where the ground has been much raised. In the kitchen is a carved grave-stone, on which were once some inscriptions cut in brass. In the garden is a stone coffin, dug up in 1770; and, in 1792, several urns, with three leaden coffins, an antique seal, and some old coins, were dug up in a field adjoining to the Adam and Eve. Mr. Holbrook, the proprietor of the field, after having built walls with some of the stones, sold large quantities of them to great advantage. In the same field is one of the chapels nearly entire, and now a stable.

The parish church of this village, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious building, with a tower at the west end, containing ten bells. Within the church are several fine monuments; among the principal are those erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Foot, bart. lord mayor of London, 1650; Sir John Smyth, lord mayor in 1706; Dr. Hugh Smith, an alderman of Tower ward, London, and an eminent physician, who died in 1790; Mrs. Tollet, a famous literary character; and Jeremiah Dummer, Esq. governor of New England, who died in 1739. In the churchyard are deposited the remains of George Edwards, Esq. F. R. S. the great naturalist, who died in 1773.

That unfortunate divine, Dr. Dodd, resided for some years at West Ham. Here he preached and wrote some of his best publications. Much, therefore, is to be regretted that he ever quitted this his favourite place of retirement. The valuable living of this parish was given by lord Sidmouth to the late Dr. George Gregory, well known by his various publications in the literary world.

The

The famous Sir Richard Jebb, physician to his majesty, George III. was a native of Stratford; and Plaistow, another hamlet in this parish, was the retirement of the celebrated poet and dramatist Aaron Hill, Esq.; here he finished his Merope, and several of his poems.

There is a charity school at West Ham for forty boys and twenty girls. Mrs. Bonnell's school maintains and educates forty girls. In the parish are meeting houses for the several denominations of Dissenters; and at Stratford a Roman Catholic chapel. Ten almshouses are on the east side of the churchyard.

The West Ham waterworks were established in 1745, to supply the inhabitants of Stratford, Bromley, Bow, Stepney, and the adjoining districts. They are worked by a steam engine, and a water engine.

At Plaistow is an estate given by Henry Strode, Esq. for the support of his hospital and school, at Egham, Surrey; and at Ox-Leas are twelve acres of marsh land, appropriated to bind out four apprentices for ever; three of West Ham, and one of East Ham parish.

Dr. Fothergill had his famous botanic garden, at Upton.

East Ham is between West Ham and Barking. In this parish, is a spring called Miller's Well, the water of which is esteemed to be exceedingly good, and has never been known to be frozen, or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the parish of Woolwich, lies on this side of the Thames, and divides this parish and Barking from Woolwich.

Green Street House, in this parish, stands about a mile north-west of the church, and is an excellent mansion, partly antient, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the garden, fifty feet high. This house is said, but without sufficient authority, to have been built by Henry VIII. for Anne Boleyn. The estate has been in the family of the Nevils, earls of Westmorland and lord Latimer, some of whom are interred in the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and from its structure is of very remote antiquity. In the churchyard was buried the rev. William

WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. rector of St. George, Queen Square, and a celebrated antiquary, who died in 1765, whilst on a visit to the reverend Mr. Sims, vicar of East Ham. By the doctor's particular desire he was laid in the churchyard, without any memorial, and the turf laid smooth over his grave.

We now cross the high road to the north, and arrive at WANSTED, a village, six miles from London, on the skirts of Epping Forest; it is adorned with several villas; among which, that of George Bowles, Esq. is distinguished for extensive pleasure grounds.

The church, a new and beautiful structure, was finished in 1790. Simplicity and neatness were aimed at in this rural temple, by the architect, Mr. Thomas Hardwick. The portico is of the Doric order, and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part is faced with Portland stone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, was brought from Painswick, in Gloucestershire: that of the chancel is of the same kind of stone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of stained glass; the subject, Our Saviour bearing the Cross: this, and the circular window, at the east end of each gallery (which are also of stained glass) were executed by Mr. Egington of Birmingham. In the chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church) to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The site of the church was given to the parish, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own park, that the remains of the persons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be disturbed, and that divine service might continue, without interruption, while the new structure was erecting*. Dr. Glasse, the present venerable and worthy rector, is known in the religious world by a variety of publications.

Wansted manor originally belonged to Westminster Abbey, by a grant of Alfric, which was confirmed by Edward the Confessor; but before the conclusion of his reign it be-

* Lysons.

came,

Drawn by (Brown) Engraved by Sparrow.

Tyl'ney House, WANSTED, Essex.

Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill, March 5 1800.

For D. Hughson's Description of London.

time, probably by exchange, the property of the cathedral church of St. Paul, and afterwards that of the bishop of London, under whom it was held at the general survey by Ralph Fitz Brien. It belonged in the thirteenth century to the family of Hoding, Huntercombe, Heron, &c. when, in the reign of Henry VIII. by the attainder of Giles Heron, his estates were forfeited. Edward VI. granted it in 1549 to Robert, lord Rich; his son sold it to Robert, earl of Leicester, who devised it, with his other estates, to his wife and her heirs. The countess having married Sir Christopher Blount, Wansted came into the possession of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, who dying without issue, the estate escheated to the crown; it afterwards became the property of George, marquis of Buckingham, who sold it to Sir Henry Mildmay and his wife. The estate continued in this family till 1673, when Sir William Mildmay and others conveyed it to Sir Josiah Child, whose son was created viscount Castlemain and earl Tylney. The late earl dying without issue in 1784, the title ceased; but the estate devolved upon Sir James Tylney Long, bart. upon whose decease, in 1794, it descended to his son, a minor, who also dying, Wansted became the property of his sister, also a minor. "Upon the whole, it is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkham, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkham. What a building would it be, were the wings added, according to the first design!" *

The

* Young's Six Weeks Tour. Mr. Young's comparison between the principal mansions of the nobility, at the latter end of his volume, is curious:

"The houses which particularly merit a comparison, are Holkham, Houghton, Blenheim, Wilton, and Wanstead.

The house is now occupied by the prince of Condè, and his family, of the royal house of Bourbon, who, escaping from the tremendous fury of the French revolution, enjoy themselves here in peace and retirement.

" In point of the beauty of architecture, Holkham and Wanstead rank first; but which of these have the preference, is a question, which by many would be variously determined. In my opinion, Holkham is the most beautiful; for notwithstanding the front of Wanstead is absolutely uniform, and commands at one stroke of the eye, advantages Holkham does not possess, in consisting of parts, which, though uniform with each other, form not one simple whole; yet there is such a light elegance in the pile; such an airiness, that one would swear it moved; I cannot therefore but prefer it. Wilton is so very irregular, that one cannot speak of its architecture in a general stile; but Inigo Jones's part is very fine. Houghton is a magnificent edifice, but it is heavy; not, however, to come within a thousand degrees of Blenheim; which is a quarry, and yet consists of such innumerable and trifling parts, that one would think them the fragments of a rock jumbled together by an earthquake.

" As to their size, I am ignorant which is the largest house.

" Blenheim hall and library, Wilton saloon, and Holkham statue-gallery, are the finest rooms in these houses.

" In respect of complete apartments; of bed-chambers and dressing rooms, Holkham and Wanstead, some would think, nearly on a par, the latter four, the former six; but the latter are much the best rooms. I include four rooms at Wanstead, which are called either dining or drawing rooms; the advantage, however, is on the side of Holkham.

" A ball room is found at Wanstead alone.

" Holkham chapel is preferable to that at Blenheim.

" But I must remark in general, that no house I have yet seen is perfect by many degrees. Suppose one was to be formed out of all these; take the shell of Holkham, and imagine it to contain Blenheim hall and library, Wilton saloon, Wanstead ball room and large dining room; besides every thing it has already, it would be infinitely finer than it is; but still it would want a music room and a picture gallery. The last is an infinite addition to a great house; but the former is indispensible: I cannot allow any to be nearly complete without one. Of all luxuries, none is more elegant than this charming art; pictures and statues may be disposed in any room; but music in perfection, must have one appropriated to it—nor can any furniture be more magnificent, than what ought to adorn such a room. An organ is one striking article.

" Upon the whole, Holkham is not only the largest, but undoubtedly the best house."

Sir

Sir Josiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues leading to the site of the old mansion. His son laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and, after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upward of two hundred and sixty feet in length, and seventy in depth. It is one of the most stately mansions in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any to be seen in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story, and is adorned by a noble portico of six Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of the portico, which is ascended by a double flight of steps, are the family arms; and, over the door which leads into the great Hall, is a medallion of the architect.

The GREAT HALL is fifty-three feet by forty-five. On the ceiling are representations of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by KENT. The pictures are, Kent, the painter; Coriolanus, Porsenna, and Pompey taking leave of his Family, CASALI. In this hall, are antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture: and four vases.

A DINING ROOM, twenty-seven feet square; the pictures, St. Francis; a Madona; a Ruin; and six Family Portraits.

A DRAWING ROOM, twenty-seven feet square; the pictures, a Magdalen; Herodias; and a Madonna.

A BEDCHAMBER, twenty-four feet by twenty; it has five views, and a beautiful chest inlaid with mother of pearl.

In a LIGHT CLOSET adjoining are three Madonnas; and in another light closet two pictures.

These rooms form the front line to the left of the Hall; returning to which another suite of apartments to the right, commence at

A DINING ROOM, twenty-five feet square. On the ceiling are painted the Seasons; the portraits of lord chief justice Glyn and his Family, LELY; a Holy Family; three Landscapes; and two Ruins.

A DRAWING ROOM, thirty feet by twenty-five; the ceiling painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele: the pictures, three flower pieces, by BAPTIST. The chimney piece is elegant: an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the centre; this is the family crest.

A BEDCHAMBER, twenty-five feet by twenty-two: the pictures, Apollo and Narcissus; Satyrs; Cupids; a Madonna; and St. John and the Infant Jesus.

The BALL ROOM, seventy-five feet by twenty-seven, extends the whole depth of the house: it is splendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments, in the taste of the period when the house was built. This apartment is hung with tapestry in two compartments; the subjects, Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the Battles of Alexander. Over the chimney, is Portia, by SCALKEN. The suite of apartments in the back front, commence with

A BEDCHAMBER, twenty-seven feet by twenty-two: the pictures, Venus sleeping; Adonis sleeping; Venus and Psyche; and Diana and Endymion.

A DRESSING ROOM, twenty-seven feet by twenty-five; in which are four landscapes.

ANTI-CHAMBER, forty feet by twenty-seven: here are seven pictures of Ruins; this room is also ornamented with a curious cabinet, a chimney-piece of white marble, and marble tables.

A SALOON, thirty feet square. Over the white marble chimney-piece is a picture of Pandora, by NOLLIKENS the elder: and this room is also adorned with three statues; namely, Apollo, antique; Flora, WILTON; and Bacchus, ditto.

A DINING ROOM, forty feet by twenty-seven: the pictures, Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaspe; the Continence of Scipio; Sophonisba taking poison; all by CASALI; two Landscapes; and three Ruins.

A DRAWING ROOM, twenty-seven feet square: it is adorned with the picture of Angelica and Medora, CASALI.

A BEDCHAMBER, twenty-seven feet by twenty-one: it is hung with rich figured velvet; the bed the same, and lined

with a white Indian satin, trailed with coloured flowers and Chinese figures. In this room is a picture of Ruins.

A DRESSING ROOM, twenty-six feet by eighteen, has a picture by NOLLIKENS.

Under the Great Hall is a noble arcade, from which is entered a common Dining Parlour, forty feet by thirty-five, and a Breakfast Room, thirty-two feet by twenty-five, ornamented with prints by the most eminent masters, pasted on a straw coloured paper, with engraved borders.

In the avenue leading from the grand front of the house to Laytonstone, is a circular piece of water, which seems equal to the length of the front. On each side of the approach to the house, is a marble statue; on the left, Hercules; on the other side, Omphale; to compensate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obelisks and vases extend alternately to the house. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, and through a fine vista, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals; and beyond it, the walks and wildernesses rise up the hill, as they sloped downwards before. Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. built of stone, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto, well worth inspection *. Sir William Penn, high admiral

* Mr. Lysons informs us from various authorities, that "On or near the site of Wansted House stood an old mansion, called Naked-hall House, which seems to have been the manerial residence. It is probable that it was rebuilt by lord chancellor Rich (temp. Edw. VI.) who made it his country residence. Queen Mary was there for some days, between her accession to the crown and her coronation. The earl of Leicester, soon after his purchase, considerably improved and enlarged the house. In the month of May, 1578, he entertained queen Elizabeth there four or five days. At this house was solemnized his marriage with the countess of Essex. This great earl died in 1588, much involved in debt. When his property was valued, the furniture, stock, &c. at Wansted were estimated at 1119l. 6s. 6d.; the pictures at 11l. 13s. 4d.; seven pieces of tapestry, representing the battles of Alexander, at 20l.; the library, consisting of an old Bible, Fox's Acts and Monuments, old and torn,

miral of England, under Oliver Cromell, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, was an inhabitant of Wansted, where he died in 1670.

As we are now upon the subject of the Forest, of which this seat is a majestic ornament, a short account of that tract may not be irrelevant to our subject.

EPPING FOREST is a royal chase, extending from the town of Epping almost to London; it was antiently a very extensive district, and, under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterwards the name of Waltham Forest, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this forest, that of Hainault, which lies to the south-east, was once, it is supposed, an appendage.

The origin and growth of these grand receptacles of game arose in the times of the Britains. "When their princes and great lords had no occasion to set apart places for the preservation of game and beasts of venary, (their bruery, *i. e.* thickets and uncultivated lands, being such nurseries for them) it was the interest both of princes and lords rather to destroy than preserve them."

"During the wars between the Britons and Saxons, so many of the Britains were killed, and so many fled from the conquering Saxons, that the cultivated lands were more than sufficient to maintain the conquerors and the miserable Britons who staid amongst them; for at that time there were no foreign markets where the Saxons traded with the produce of their lands. When the Saxons found themselves masters of the British lands and people, the Saxon captains, as conquerors, in common council agreed to divide the lands they had taken amongst themselves, their friends and companions in conquest. The woods, wastes

torn, seven Psalters, and a service book, valued altogether at 13s. 8d.; his horses at Wansted were valued at 316l. 8d. His lordship's funeral cost the enormous sum of 4000l.

James I. was some time at this place during the year 1607, after his return from a western progress; this being esteemed one of the royal palaces.

and

and bruery lands, that were not appropriated to any particular persons, remained to the chief captain, who in process of time assumed the title of king, who, as occasion offered, granted parcels of such woods to whom he thought fit.

" On this success of the Saxons in Britain, their half-starved friends and relations swarmed out of the German hive, to suck the sweet of our island; multitudes coming over time after time, more and more useless woods were appropriated and improved; and as improvements were made, the game and beasts of venary retired from thence for shelter into the unfrequented woods; whither the Saxon kings, who took delight in hunting, went for their diversion, where was such plenty of game, that there was no occasion for restraining laws to preserve them. These royal unimproved woods are the forests pointed at by Sir Edward Coke in his 4 *Inst.* 319. who says, they are so antient as no record or history doth make any mention of any of their beginnings.

" Whilst the ravenous beasts of prey were so numerous in the royal woods, as to prevent the increase of the beasts of delicious taste for the table, the kings gave free liberty to the nobility and gentry to hunt in their woods; but in Edgar's time, the breed of ravenous beasts being much lessened, he having an elegant taste prohibited hunting his deer, and appointed officers to preserve all game of the table, in his woods, who so rigorously put in execution their orders, that the nobility and gentry were prevented of taking their diversion, and their tenants of their respective rights: at length this arbitrary procedure of the officers grew to so great a grievance, that noblemen, gentlemen and farmers, made great complaints for want of a law to ascertain the king's prerogative and the people's privilege in this case; on which king Canute, in a parliament holden at Winchester in 1016, brought the proceedings to a certainty, that all men might know what they should, and should not do, by publishing forest laws, therein setting out the bounds of his forests, and limiting the power of the forest officers.

" The

" The Saxon and Danish kings made no new forests, but were contented with the woods that were their own demesnes, and were never granted to, or poſſeſſed by the subject; but the kings of the Norman race, not being satisfied with sixty-eight old demesne woods or forests, depopulated well-built towns and villages, to make to themselves places appropriated to their own diversion only.

" William the Conqueror laid waste thirty-six towns in Hampshire to make a forest, which still retains the name of the New Forest; and his forest officers exercised such arbitrary rule, as to abridge even the great barons of the privileges they enjoyed under the Saxon and Danish kings; not at all regarding the liberties given to the subject by Canute's forest laws.

" His son William Rufus is recorded in history for the severity of his proceedings against all that hunted in his forests; inflicting the punishment of death upon such as killed a stag or buck in his forests, without any other law than that of his own will.

" Henry I. and Richard I. were as arbitrary in this case, as their predecessors, in punishing nobility and gentry who hunted in the royal forests, which was with the greatest severity, *viz.* with the loss of eyes and members, other offences fineable at the will of the king; some were never to be pardoned, and no person whatsoever was exempted from appearing at the court of justice seat, upon a summons of the chief justice in Eyre; so that the people were grievously oppressed by those personal services they were bound to perform at those courts in the forest.

" In the reign of king John, these and other oppressions, having exasperated the barons, they took up arms and chose Robert Fitz-Walter their general, and marched to Northampton, and by the way of Bedford to London; whence they sent letters to the earls, barons and knights that adhered to the king, that if they would not desert the perjured king, and join with them in asserting their liberties, they would proceed against them as public enemies.

" These threats drew from John most of the barons that had

had adhered to him, which defection left the king hopeless, and induced him to send William earl of Pembroke and other faithful messengers to let the confederated barons know he would grant them the laws and liberties they desired: upon which a meeting of king and barons was agreed to be on the 15th of June 1215, at Runny Mead, between Staines and Windsor, where a conference began between the barons that adhered to John, and the confederated barons, who were so superior in number to the king's barons, that he seemed to make no difficulty of granting the laws and liberties demanded; which were drawn up as the confederated lords thought fit, in two charters, *viz.* the Great Charter, and the Charter of the Liberties and Customs of the Forest.

"Henry III. in 1225, in the ninth year of his reign confirmed the Charter of Liberties and of the Forest under his seal, and sent one into each county of England: and this charter was witnessed by thirty-one bishops and abbots, and by thirty-three lay barons; in his fourth parliament also archbishop Boniface denounced a curse in Westminster Hall, in the presence of the king and several bishops and noblemen, against those who should break this charter; and to add to the solemnity, the bishops were apparelled in their pontificalibus, and each held a lighted taper in his hand, whilst the archbishop denounced the excommunication in the following words, *viz.*

"By the authority of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and of the glorious Mother of God and perpetual Virgin Mary, and of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul, and of all the apostles and martyrs, of blessed Edward king of England, and of all the saints of heaven, we excommunicate, accurse, and from the benefit of our holy mother the Church we sequester all those, who hereafter shall violate, break, diminish or change the free customs and liberties granted in the Charter of the Forest, by our lord the king, to the prelates, earls, barons, knights, and other freeholders of the realm, and all who secretly or openly by deed, word or counsel shall bring in customs, and keep them when brought in, against the said liberties, or any of them, and

all those who shall presume to judge against them; all and every which persons, that shall willingly commit any of the premisses, let them know that they incur the aforesaid sentence *ipso facto*, and those who commit them ignorantly ought to be admonished, and except they reform themselves within fifteen days after such admonition, and make full satisfaction for what they have done at the will of the ordinary, shall be from thenceforth wrapped in the said sentence, to the perpetual memorial of which thing we the aforesaid prelates have put our seals to these presents."

Thus the grievous oppressions, which the subjects of England then laboured under, were remedied by this charter.

A *Forest*, is a certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide there in the safe protection of the king, for his delight and pleasure, and is in its nature the highest franchise of princely pleasure, comprehending a chase, a park, and a warren; which territory of ground so privileged is meted and bounded with unmoveable marks, meers, and boundaries, either known by record or prescription; and also replenished with wild beasts of venary or chase *, and with great coverts of vert, for the succour of the beasts there to abide; for the preservation and continuance of which place, together with the vert and venison, there are particular officers, laws and privileges to the same, requisite for that purpose, and proper only to a forest, and to no other place.

The beasts of the forest frequent the coverts in the day time, and feed on the lawns, meadows, and pasture grounds in the night; and they are five, the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf.

It is a general opinion amongst the learned in the law, that the king only by the law of nations, or common law, may make a forest.

* A forest must be replenished with wild beasts of venary or chase, and there must also be vert, or green hue, which consists of every tree, underwood, bush, and every thing bearing green leaves in the forest, otherwise it is no forest. And this privilege distinguishes a forest from other places having woods, coverts and fruitful pastures.

The

The king being seised of a forest, did grant the forest to another in fee, the grantee shall have no forest, because he hath no power to make justices and officers of the forest to hold courts, &c. but yet though it cannot take effect by force of the grant as a forest, yet the same shall pass as a free chase. But if the king grants a forest to a subject, and granteth further, that upon request made in chancery, he and his heirs shall have the justice of the forest, then the subject hath a forest in law.

The oath of the inhabitants of the forest, of the age of twelve years, was antiently in the following old rhymes.

You shall true liege-man be,
Unto the king's majesty:
Unto the beasts of the forest you shall no hurt do,
Nor to any thing that doth belong thereunto:
The offences of others you shall not conceal,
But to the utmost of your power, you shall them reveal
Unto the officers of the forest,
Or to them who may see them redrest:
All these things you shall see done,
So help you God at his holy doom.

A *Chase*, is derived from *chasser to chase*, and is a privileged place for the receipt of deer, &c. being of a middle nature betwixt a forest and a park. It is commonly less than a forest, and not indowed with so many liberties; as officers, laws, courts, &c. and yet is of a larger compass than a park, having more officers, *i. e.* keepers, woodwards and game, than a park. Every forest is a chase, but every chase is not a forest. It differs from a park in that it is not inclosed; for if it is inclosed it is a good cause of forfeiture, though it must have certain metes and bounds. It is not lawful to make a chase, park or warren, without licence under the broad seal.

A chase is governed by the common law, and such as were never forests cannot have any purlieu.

The beasts of the chase are the buck, doe, fox, and formerly the martern and the roe.

The beasts of the chase frequent the fields, hills and mountains in the day-time, and the vallies, corn-fields and meadows in the night; and are called *campestres*, because they frequent the fields more than the woods.

If a man hath a chase adjoining to a forest, if he deny the keepers of the forest to fetch back the hunted stag, this is fineable; but red deer may be in a chase by special claim.

A grant may be made to one to have a chase in a forest; but yet in such case the grantee ought not to hunt or kill any stag or red deer, or other beast of the forest, if he doth, it is an offence, and finable.

Where a man hath a freehold in a free chase, he may cut down timber without view or licence of any person; which he cannot do in a forest; but if he cut such a quantity, that there is not enough for covert, and to maintain the game, he shall be punished at the king's suit; so if he hath a chase in another man's soil, the owner cannot destroy all the covert, but must leave sufficient for the deer to browse.

The owner of the soil in a chase may have common for sheep, and feeding for his conies there, either by grant or prescription; but he must not surcharge it with more than hath been usual, neither can he make any new coney-burrows.

In *Hainault Forest*, about a mile from Barking Side, stands an oak, which has been known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop. For an account of this celebrated tree (which seems to have escaped the attention of the laborious Camden, and his indefatigable continuator Mr. Gough) we are indebted to the late rev. Mr. Gilpin. "The tradition of the country," says this ingenious writer, in his Remarks on Forest Scenery and other Woodland Views, "traces it half way up the Christian æra. It is still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted stem is thirty-six feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vast arms; yet not in the horizontal man-

ner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech. Beneath its shade, which overspreads an area of three hundred feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the 2d of July; and no booth is suffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But, as their extremities are now become sapless, and age is yearly curtailing their length, the liberties of the fair seem to be in a very desponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniencies; and Fairlop has suffered from its honourable distinctions. In the feasting that attends a fair, fires are often necessary; and no places seem so proper to make them in as the cavities formed by the heaving roots of the tree. This practice has brought a more speedy decay on Fairlop, than it might otherwise have suffered." This celebrated tree was fenced round with a close paling, about five feet high. Almost all the extremities of its branches have been sawed off, and Mr. Forsyth's composition applied to them, to preserve them from decay; and the injuries which the trunk of the tree had sustained from the lighting of fires in the cavities, have been repaired, as much as possible, by the same composition. On one of the branches is fixed a board with this inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaister having been lately applied to his wounds." Many years ago, Mr. John Day, a worthy but whimsical character, in Wapping, used annually to go and dine with his friends, on beans and bacon, under this tree; from which circumstance originated the annual fair now held under it. Mr. Day had his coffin made out of one of the large arms of the tree, and kept it many years by him.—Among the very numerous and respectable societies that have been formed, since the revival of the now fashionable amusement of archery, that of "The Hainault Foresters" was not the least distinguished, as the principal ladies and gentlemen of the county belonged to the association, and, at certain stated times, marched in procession round this venerable father of the sylvan race. They were dressed in an elegant uniform, and attended by a band

band of music, and all "quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance, of glorious archery." *

At the twelve-mile stone is a tavern or genteel public house, well known by the sign of the Bald-faced Stag, a short distance from which it has long been a custom, every Easter Monday, to uncart a stag for the diversion of the votaries of Diana. On this occasion a great number of persons, principally from the metropolis, generally assemble, scarcely any of whom are ever in at the death, unless it be that of a broken-winded Rosinante, whose rider, having hired him to go twelve miles, has been imprudent enough to push him an extra mile or two in order to obtain, if possible, a sight of the stag. Indeed, it is truly laughable to behold such a motley group as present themselves, for the purpose of hunting, on the day above-mentioned.

We proceed from Fairlop oak to *Valentines*, a large mansion in the Forest, built by James Chadwick, Esq. who married the daughter of archbishop Tillotson; the site was originally that of a small cottage. Its next possessor was George Finch, Esq. from whose family it passed to Robert Surman, Esq. who enlarged the lawn and gardens. It was then purchased by the late Sir Charles Raymond, bart. whose coheirs sold the estate to Donald Cameron, Esq. whose son, Charles Cameron, Esq. is the present possessor.

Within this mansion are some valuable pictures, particularly the original painting of Hogarth's Southwark Fair; here is also some very fine carved work by Gibbons. In the hothouse is a vine, almost incredibly productive †.

In

* On the 25th of June, 1805, this famous oak was discovered to be on fire, occasioned by a party of sixty persons, who had come from London in several carriages during the morning, and amused themselves through the day with playing at cricket, and other sports. They had kindled a fire, which had spread very considerably after they had left the field; but it was not discovered for two hours. A number of persons came with pails, and poured water to extinguish the flames, but without effect; the main branch on the south side, with part of the body, being consumed.

† The following account of this remarkable production is taken from Mr. Gilpin's Reflections on Forest Scenery: "This vine was planted, a cutting,

In 1724 a stone coffin, inclosing a skeleton, was discovered in a field behind Valentines; and in 1746, in the same field was discovered an urn of coarse earth, filled with burnt bones.

Aldbury, or *Aldborough Hatch*, was the property of Bartholomew Barnes, who died in 1548. Mr. Bladen, built the present mansion at the expence of 14,000*l.*; his widow, Mrs. Frances Bladen, left it to her cousin, Mrs. Ann Hodges, who married her second husband, John Lambert Middleton, Esq. It is still belonging to that family. Mrs. Bladen, by will, endowed the chapel belonging to this house, with an annuity of 20*l.* for ever, chargeable upon the estate.

HIGHLANDS, near Valentines, was built by Sir Charles Raymond, bart. whose heirs sold it to earl Tylney. It is now in the occupation of Isaac Currie, Esq. The mau-

cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh sort; and as this species will not easily bear the open air, it was planted in the hot-house; though without any preparation of soil, which in those grounds is a stiff loam, or rather clay. The hot-house is seventy feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends two hundred feet, part of it running along the south wall on the outside of the hot-house. In the common mode of pruning, this species of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine House; at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produces about four hundred weight of grapes; which used formerly (when the hot-house, I suppose was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they sell at 4*s.* a pound, which produces about 80*l.* This account I had from Mr. Eden himself, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 80*l.* A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from Sir Charles Raymond himself, that, after supplying his own table, he made 120*l.* a year of the grapes; and the same gentleman, who was curious, enquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in some years, they supposed the profits have not amounted to less than 300*l.* This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who said, that the utmost he ever made of it (that is, I suppose, when the grapes sold for 4*s.* per pound in June) was 84*l.* The stem of this vine was, in 1789, thirteen inches in circumference."

soleum,

soleum, which forms a conspicuous object for many miles, was built by Sir Charles, in 1765, as a burial place for his family; but it has never been used for that purpose.

GREAT ILFORD,

Is a hamlet of the parish of Barking, containing about one hundred and sixty houses, upon the high road to Chelmsford. This place is only remarkable for an antient hospital for lepers, founded by Adeliza, abbess of Barking, in the reign of king Stephen, for a prior, warden, two priests, and thirteen infirm brethren. She endowed the hospital with *assart* land, *i.e.* forest land brought into tillage, in Essholt, and lands in Upminster, Aveley, &c. Ralph de Stratford, bishop of London in 1346, during his visitation, finding several abuses in this house, made the following statutes for its better regulation, *viz.*

1. That the lepers be chosen out of the demesnes of the abbey of Barking, if there were any.

2. That the abbess of Barking, and master and brethren, present alternately.

3. That no married leper be admitted, unless the wife will vow chastity.

4. That every brother shall frequent Divine service at the church, unless he be sick.

5. That no woman be allowed to enter the said hospital but the abbess; near relations of the sick to visit them, or the common laundress, and that in the open day.

6. That no leper shall go abroad without special licence.

7. That the abbess shall appoint the master of the said hospital.

8. That every leper shall, at his admission, make oath to live chastely, to be obedient to the abbess and convent of Barking, to have nothing in propriety, &c.

By these statutes this establishment was governed till the Dissolution, when it was valued at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*, cording to Speed.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, granted the site of the hospital and chapel, with the lands and tithes, to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and his

heirs; on condition that they should appoint a master, and keep the whole in repair, and allow each of the paupers a pension of *2l. 5s. per annum*; and that he should appoint a chaplain to perform divine service. Thomas Fanshaw, viscount Dromore, in 1668, granted a lease of the whole for one thousand years to Thomas Allen, gent. It was purchased in 1739 by Crispe Gascoigne, Esq. alderman, and afterwards lord mayor of London, whose descendant now holds it. The hospital stands on the south side of the road, and occupies three sides of a small quadrangle; the chapel seems to have been built about the fifteenth century. In the east window are several armorial bearings. On the floor are memorials for some of the chaplains.

BARKING,

is about seven from London, on the river Roding *, and a creek that leads to the Thames, from whence goods are brought up in vessels to its quay. The Danes destroyed it in 870, but it was rebuilt when the Conqueror retired hither, soon after his coronation, till he had erected forts in London to awe the citizens. This town is inhabited by fishermen, whose smacks lie at the mouth of the creek in the Thames, from whence their fish are sent up in boats to Billingsgate. The parish is large, and so much improved, by lands got out of the Thames and Roding rivers on the western side of it, that the great and small tithes are computed at above 600*l.* a year. It has two chapels of ease,

* The Roding passes through eight parishes, from Canfield to the Thames below Barking. 1. Roding Abbey, north-east of the Lavers. 2. Roding Beauchamp, east of the Lavers. 3. Roding Berners, south of Roding Margaret. 4. Roding Eythorp, south-west of High Roding, was once called Roding Grumbalds. 5. High Roding is the chief and the highest up the river of all the Rodings, and the nearest to Dunmow. 6. Roding Leaden, or Plumb, on the river, between High Easter, and White Roding, is supposed to owe its name to its church being leaded before those of the other Rodings. 7. Roding Margaret, south of Leaden Roding. 8. White Roding, south-west of Roding Eythorp, includes that which was antiently Morrel Roding.

one at Ilford, and another on the side of Epping Forest, called New Chapel.

There was formerly a capital market at this town on Saturday, for corn and all other provision; but it has been long disused, having probably travelled to Romford, at a more convenient distance from London and Chelmsford, &c.; some remains of a fair still exists, on the 22d of October, (St. Ethelburga's Day) for horses, cattle, and other commodities.

The Benedictine nunnery at Barking, was the oldest and richest in England. It was founded by St. Erkenwald, son of Offa, king of the East Saxons, the fourth bishop of London, *anno* 680, for his sister Ethelburga, whom he made first abbess of it, and endowed them with his own estate. Hodelredus, a kinsman of Sebbi, king of the East Saxons, gave several lands more in this county to this abbey, which king Sebbi confirmed. Edilburga, queen of the West Saxons, was a nun here.

The Danes having destroyed this monastery, with many others, it was again rebuilt, and at the Dissolution valued at 862*l.* 12*s.* 5*d*½. according to Dugdale. 1048*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* asserted by Speed *.

At the entrance of the churchyard is an antient gateway, over which is the "Chapel of the Holy Rood lofte atte gate, edified to the honor of Almighty God, &c." Salmon says, that this was called The Fire Bell Gate, probably from the curfew. The great bell of the church is still tolled at four o'clock in the morning, and eight in the evening, during the winter months.

The manor belongs to Edward Hulse, Esq. son of Sir Edward Hulse, bart. in right of his wife, formerly Miss Lethieullier, descended from the respectable family of that name of whom we have made mention under Lewisham.—A court leet is held at the Town Hall, in April.

* In the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. four abbesses were summoned to parliament, viz. Barking, Shaftesbury, Winchester, and Wilton.

Among the numerous mansions in the neighbourhood of Barking, we notice the following:

Bifrons, adjoining the town, is the seat of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq. The original square mansion, was built by Dr. Bamber; his daughter was the wife of Sir Crispe Gascoigne, lord mayor. The house and grounds were enlarged and improved by their son, the late B. Gascoigne, Esq. The south front of this house commands a charming prospect of the river Thames, nearly to Gravesend, and views of the Kent and Surrey hills, &c.

Westbury, on the east side of Bifrons Park, has also the same enchanting prospects.

Eastbury, is situated about a mile to the east of the town, at the edge of the marshes, towards Dagenham; a large brick building, with battlements. It was the residence of lord Monteagle, at the time of the Gunpowder Plot. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Vyner, and to colonel Powell, the families of Newman, and Sterry. On one of the door locks was the date of 1536. The many narrow and long galleries, with grotesque paintings, form a very curious contrast to the works of modern times.

Porters, was held under the abbess and convent by a quit-rent of 1*l.* 9*s.* 1*d*½. It was held in 1483, by Richard Pygot; in 1611, by Sir Thomas Lucas. In 1701, it belonged to Godfrey Woodward, Esq. whose daughter having married Walter Vane, Esq. it continued in that family till 1790, when it was bought by Abraham Newman, Esq. Before the late repairs, it exhibited many marks of antiquity; it commands a fine southern prospect.

Cranbrook House and manor, were held in the year 1347 by John Malmeynes, of the abbess and convent, at a quit-rent of 2*s. per annum.* His ancestors had lived in Barking from time immemorial. In 1615, it belonged to Sir Henry Palavicini; whose brother and heir, Sir Toby, having squandered away his inheritance, was obliged to dispose of his estates. Sir Charles Montagu purchased Cranbrook, and died seised of it in 1625. It afterwards came by purchase, in 1720, to John Lethieullier, Esq.

and, in 1757, it was sold by Smart Lethieullier to Charles (afterward Sir Charles) Raymond, Esq. who, in 1762, alienated it to Samuel Hough, Esq. by whom it was conveyed next year to Andrew Moffat, in whose family it still remains. The house is very pleasantly situated on the London road, about half a mile from Ilford, and is supposed to have the best cellar and wine vaults in the county. Mr. Moffat always kept it well stored

"With the best wines each vintage could afford;"

and always dealt his hospitality to his friends with the most unreserved welcome.

Loxford Hall belonged to the abbey; after its dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Powle, who, in 1562, alienated it to Thomas Pouncett, who endowed the living of Barking in 1557. It has since passed through several hands, and now belongs to Mr. Hulse.

Uphall belonged to the abbey, and is now a capital farm. In the fields belonging to this farm, about a quarter of a mile from the town, is an antient intrenchment, about one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two yards square. Mr. Lethieullier imagined it to be too spacious for a camp, and therefore seemed to think that it was the site of a Roman town; "no traces of buildings had been found on the spot, which Mr. L. accounted for, on the supposition that the materials were used for building Barking Abbey, and for repairing it after it was burnt by the Danes. As a confirmation of this opinion, he relates, in his MSS. Hist. of Barking, that upon viewing the ruins of the abbey church in 1750, he found the foundation of one of the great pillars composed in part of Roman bricks. A coin of Magnentius was found among the ruins."*

Having visited the neighbourhood, we return to Barking, to describe its harbour, church, and subordinate structures.

The creek, which unites with the Rodon, at the distance of two miles from the Thames to the town, is furnished with a complete harbour, capable of containing above forty

* Lysons, Vol. IV.

sail

sail of fishing vessels, from ten to forty tons burthen, for the supply of the metropolis. At the end of the Rodon, next the creek, stands a capital flour mill, capable of working seven pair of stones; and the harbour next the town is faced with an excellent stone wharf for landing corn, manure, &c.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Margaret, is supposed to have been built about the year 674; and consists of a chancel, nave, south aisle, and two north aisles, running parallel to each other the whole length of the building. The church and chancel were ceiled, (never having any cieling before) beautifully ornamented, and thoroughly repaired, in 1770, at the sole expence of the parishioners, to the amount of 2000*l.* At the same time Mr. Richard Jessop, of Ilford, left, by will, 300*l.* for the purpose of erecting an organ, which was built by Messrs. Byfield and Green, in 1789. At the west end of the church is a square embattled stone tower, containing eight musical bells. The vicarage is in the gift of All Souls College, Oxford, to the senior bachelor, agreeably to the will of Mr. William Powncett.

Among the monuments, the principal are in memory of Dr. JOHN BAMBER, who died the 7th of November, 1753, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Sir CRISP GASCOYNE, knt. alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor of London, who died the 28th of December, 1761, aged sixty-one. Sir CHARLES RAYMOND, bart. of Valentine House, who died August 24, 1788, aged seventy-six. ALICIA BERTIE, wife of the honourable Robert Bertie, who died the 31st of August, 1677, aged twenty. The honourable ROBERT BERTIE, who died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, 1701. ANNA MARIA NEWTE, daughter of Sir C. Raymond, who died August 19, 1783, aged twenty-seven years. Captain JOHN PELLY, who died February 14, 1762, aged seventy-nine. Mr. FLEMING, of Loxford, who died February 1, 1722, aged fifty-eight. The honourable ELIZABETH BERTIE, widow and relict of the honourable Robert Bertie, Esq. fifth son of Robert earl of Lindsey, lord great chamberlain of

of England, daughter of Sir Thomas Bennett, of Babram, in Cambridgeshire, bart. who departed this life the first day of January, 1712, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. FRANCIS FULLER, of Bee Hive, in the county of Essex, Esq. one of the justices of the peace in the said county, and clerk of the estreats in the king's court of exchequer; he was of great estimation in his county for his integrity of life, uprightness in justice and hospitality, having lived seventy-six years and three months; died the 10th day of March, *anno* 1636; whose body is interred in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. Sir CHARLES MONTAGUE, who died at his house at Cranbrook, in Essex, in the parish of Barking, the 11th of September, *anno dom.* 1625, being of age sixty-one years; who gave to the poor of Barking, 40*l.* WILLIAM POWNSETT, late of Barking, Esq. and justice of the peace; who died the 8th of March, 1583. This tomb was repaired at the expence of All Souls College, in Oxford, *anno dom.* 1784. Captain JOHN BENNET, sen. late of Poole, in the county of Dorset, who died the 8th of May, 1706, aged seventy-four; and of Mary, his wife, who died the 9th of January, 1711; both lying here interred. Captain JOHN BENNET, their only son, who died the 30th of January, 1716, aged forty-six; and lyeth in a vault under an altar tomb in the churchyard, who ordered by his will this monument to be erected, which was accordingly performed by Abraham Edlin, gent. his acting executor. JOHN FANSHAW, of Parslows, in the county of Essex, Esq. auditor of the dutchy of Lancaster; he died the 19th of December, 1699, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Sir ORLANDO HUMPHREYS, of Jenkins, in this parish, bart. who departed this life June 14, 1737, aged fifty-nine years. Captain JOSHUA BENASTER, who was born in this parish, and brought up to the sea service from his infancy; and in several engagements both in king William and queen Ann's wars, he behaved with great conduct and bravery, which recommended him to the favour of his royal highness George prince of Denmark, lord high admiral of Great Britain. He commanded his majesty's yatch

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the Charlotte, thirteen years, and died the 28th of March, 1738, aged sixty-three years. He gave 50*l.* in his lifetime to repair the school house; and 50*l.* to the poor of the said parish at the time of his decease, to whom he had always been a generous benefactor.

Three thousand pounds were left by Dr. RALPH FREEMAN, fellow of All Souls College, in trust, to build a new vicarage house in Barking; which was erected at the east end of the town, near Westbury, pursuant to an act of parliament, in 1794.

In 1641, Sir James Cambell, knt. late alderman of the city of London, gave by will 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the founding and maintenance of a free school in the town: this was lately pulled down to make room for a very elegant workhouse, erected on the spot; to which was added the site of Mr. William Rayment's malting and brewhouse. In this workhouse are carried on spinning and sack making: the handsome front of this structure is one hundred and forty feet next the town, and directly opposite the old abbey gate, and contains apartments for the master and mistress, a committee room, and store rooms. The two wings behind are thus disposed; on the ground floor long rooms for the looms and manufactory; above these are the bedchambers. The whole forms a very large square, with piazzas, supported by plain pillars, for the recreation of the inhabitants after their labour. On the west front is a very elegant Latin inscription; implying, that "*That this House of Industry was built at the sole expence of the inhabitants of Barking, to provide for and protect the industrious, to punish the idle and wicked, &c. &c.*" The expence of the above building, furniture, &c. cost 5000*l.*

In 1790, a new jail was built in the town, at the expence of the county, in the Gothic stile, and according to the late Mr. Howard's plan, with solitary cells and work rooms.

Among the great benefactions to Barking parish, the following are worthy record:

John Fowke, Esq. of Clayberry, left by will, bearing date the 22d day of October, 1686, his estate in Tower Street and Water

Water Lane, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, London, to the governors of Christ's Hospital, in London, upon trust for the maintenance and education of eight poor boys in the said hospital, viz. two of the said boys from this parish to be from time to time presented by the churchwardens and overseers for the poor for the time being. Mrs. Ann Nepton, of Great Ilford, did bequeath 40l. per annum to the poor of this parish, that shall be found most in need, October 30, 1764. Thomas Collet, Esq. late of this parish, left by will, bearing date March 21, 1738, to the poor of this parish one hundred pounds, to be secured for them in the East India Company for ever, and the interest to be paid to the churchwardens to buy bread, and delivered out of their pew, twelve pennyworth every week, and the remainder upon Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. 1596. William Nutbrowne, Esq. of the county of Kent, gave the poor an annuity of 6l. 13s. 4d. to be paid out of the rectory of Ash, in Kent, for ever. 1625. Sir Charles Montague, of Cranbrook, knt. gave to the poor 40l. 1634. The Lady Elizabeth Coote gave a plate of silver, fit for the communion bread, together with table cloth and napkin. 1646. Sir Thomas Cambell, knt. gave five acres of marsh land to the poor for ever. 1677. The honourable Alice Bertie, gave to the church a silver plate. 1679. The honourable Sir Thomas Fanshaw, late lord of this manor, gave the rents issuing out of the market of Barking, and five acres of land, called Cotlands, to the poor for ever. 1681. The honourable Robert Bertie, Esq. gave to the church the communion plate, viz. two large silver flagons, one bason, one calice and cover. 1701. He also gave by his will to this parish 3l. per annum, being the interest of 60l. to be received yearly, for putting a poor boy apprentice in Ilford ward. He also gave 3l. per annum to be yearly distributed in bread, to the poor of Barking town. 1712. The honourable Elizabeth Bertie gave 200l. for putting forth poor children apprentice in Barking and Ilford ward. 1566. Mrs. Alice Leonard, of London, gave to the poor of this parish 40s. per annum. 1716. Captain John Bennett gave to the poor 110l. 1726. Mr. Josiah Dent gave 1l. per annum to be distributed in bread, for ever. 1727. Sir Orlando Humphrey, bart. gave to this church a crimson velvet cloth cushion, embroidered with gold, for the desk and pulpit. 1737. Thomas Beacon, Esq. of Ilford, gave to the poor 100l. 1738. Captain

Captain Joshua Bannaster, gave to the poor 50l. 1741. John Bamber, M. D. gave to the poor 100l. 1741. Thomas and Jonathan Collett, Esqrs. of Westham, gave to the poor of this parish, for ever, six acres of freehold land, called Kingsbridge Marsh. 1745. Dame Ellen Humphreys, relict of Sir Orlando Humphreys, gave by will 300l. Two boys of Ilford ward, in this parish, are educated and maintained in the free school at Chigwell, according to the endowment and will of archbishop Harsnett.

This extensive parish is bounded on the south by the river Thames, facing Woolwich, in Kent; and as some proof that the Thames had a different course formerly; there are many acres of fine marsh land on this side the river, that belongs to the parish of Woolwich. It contains about ten thousand acres of land, besides forest, that is not measured, which produces the different kinds of corn; and a great quantity of potatoes are planted every year, between the town and the Thames, in very good marsh land, about three miles in length, and near two in breadth, which produces good beef and mutton. From the south-east extremity, which is called Horseshoe Corner, near Dagenham Breach House, at the Thames side, to the north-west of Claybury House, close by Woodford Bridge, is about nine miles, at which boundary stands a famous tree, called *Goodyers*, that may be seen in clear weather as far as Gravesend, and other parts of Kent: this tree, with the tower of Barking church, serves as a beacon for the ships in Galions to sail up Woolwich Reach, or anchor by, to avoid a shoal of sand called *Barking Shelf*. The breadth of the parish, from east to west, is about four miles.

To Barking retired Eleanor de Bohun, widow of Thomas de Woodstock, duke of Glocester, uncle to Richard II. who was murdered at Calais. She was buried in Westminster Abbey. A more ample account of her is given in Vol. IV. p. 278, *note*.

During the government of abbess De la Pole*, Edmund

* Daughter of Michael De la Pole, earl of Suffolk, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt. This lady was elected abbess when only twenty-three years of age. 1433. *Lysons*.

and Jasper ap Meredith ap Tudor, the father and uncle of Henry VII. and the sons of Catharine of France, widow of Henry V. by Owen ap Tudor, were sent to be educated at this abbey, during the reign of Henry VI. and a certain salary allowed for their maintenance. It appears, by a petition of the abbess, in 1441, that the salary was a year and an half in arrear; the allowance also for these princes does not seem to have been very extravagant, from the following memoranda in a petition:

" —— for the which cause she was payed fro the 27 day of Juli the yere of your full noble regne XV unto the Saturday the last day of Feverer the yere of your said regne XVII 50 livres; and after the saide last day of Feverer your saide bedewoman hath borne the charges as aboven unto this day, and is behinde of the paiement for the same charge, costes, and expenses, amontyng, after the afferant of hir paiement, fro the last day of Feverer unto the fest of Allhalowen the yere of your regne XIX. the somme of 52 livres 12 sols; &c."

Adjoining to Barking is the parish of DAGENHAM, which originally belonged to the abbey of Barking. In the charge book belonging to the office of cellaress of the abbey it appears, that the collector of the rents and farms of Barking and Dagenham, was to pay 12*l.* 18*s.* yearly, which the cellaress was to receive*.

Dagenham continued in the possession of the abbess and convent till the general dissolution, when the church was afterwards given by queen Elizabeth, with the manor of Cockermouth, to Sir Anthony Browne, chief justice of the court of Common Pleas. There are, besides the manor of Cockermouth, the manors of Valence, and Passelows, in this parish.

Within the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was buried Sir Thomas Urswick, knt. recorder of London, by whose means, in consequence of the power of his eloquence with the citizens, Edward IV. was received into London with great acclamations, and, entering

* Newcourt's Repertorium. II. p. 201.

the

the bishop's palace, took prisoners Henry VI. and George Nevill, archbishop of York, whom he sent to the Tower, on Maundy Thursday, 1471.

This place is remarkable for the various inundations of the Thames in 1376, 1380, and 1382, when the income of the abbey was reduced to four hundred marks *per annum*. In 1409, 4000*l*. had been expended to no purpose in endeavouring to repair the banks. Next year the revenues of the abbefs and convent had sunk so considerably by these reparations, that, as their petition to government states, "none of the ladies had more than 14 shillings *per annum* for clothes and necessaries." In consequence, the convent obtained frequent exemptions from taxes, &c. writs to impress labourers to repair the banks, and other privileges. But the most remarkable was the great breach made here by the Thames, in 1703, which laid near five thousand acres of land under water. After many expensive projects to stop this breach, the land owners relinquished the undertaking as impracticable. In 1714, parliament interfered, and trustees were appointed, who, the next year, contracted with captain John Perry, who had been employed by the Czar Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don. He accomplished the arduous undertaking in less than two years, for 25,000*l*. the sum agreed upon. Fine smelts are caught in this breach, which are commended for their size and delicacy.

Adjoining to Dagenham is a tract, of peculiar jurisdiction, denominated HAVERING LIBERTY.

This Liberty contains the following manors: Havering at Bower, Marks, Gobions, Mawney, Gidea Hall, Bedfords, Pirgo, Stewards in Romford, Maylards, Britains, Dovers Suttons, Hornchurch Hall, Elms in Hornchurch, Lees Gardens, Gooshays, and Dagenhams.

Respecting the name HAVERING, we are much in doubt. It is curious that HORN church, should be the only church antiently belonging to HAVERING Liberty, and yet not retain the name of that Liberty; but upon the smallest investigation, it will be found, that the *v* or *consonant u*,

was unknown till a very late period; and even so late as the reign of queen Elizabeth, it will be found in old books that VV is invariably called *Double U.* This difficulty being so easily solved, we will suppose that this Liberty was denominated HAUER-ING; the plain meaning of which is THE HIGHER MEADOW, or LAND, which might easily be corrupted to HAVERING, or HORN, as it is usually called *.

Entering the great road from London, we arrive at

ROMFORD;

so called, probably, from the *broad ford* over the stream passing through the town, which formerly is said to have had no banks to confine its stream. This is the greatest thoroughfare in the county †, and has three markets; on Monday, for calves; on Tuesday, for hogs; and on Wednesday, a general market.

The first account we have of this manor, is in the Red Book of the Exchequer, in which it appears that Roger

* Salmon's conjectures concerning the etymology of this place, are so rational and explanatory, that we shall not hesitate to detail them:

"This land was in the forest of Essex, and was described enough to be known by according to the usual way of calling a place hilly or low, or from a stream near which it stood: ing, though sometimes used as a termination amongst the Saxons, commonly meant a meadow or land in general; so *Barking*. As Havering is in an elevated situation, I believe it came from *Over*; as we have Overton, Overstand, Overyssel, one of the Dutch provinces, and Auverkirke." *Essex*, p. 242. We, however, for the reasons above stated, prefer *Hauer-ing*. The county of Essex abounds with these *Ings*, as Mountney's-ing, Friern-ing, Claver-ing, &c.

† "The road to Bury and Colchester this way is not of long standing; travellers went anciently thither by Ongar; and for those who went toward Ingatestone, Horn-church was the way, through the Green Lanes, as they are called, 'tis probable, from being much overgrown with grass, since the chief traffick has been by Rumford, after the present nearer way was made passable. So the old road from Islington by Hornsey, on which the Romans went to Hertford, and travellers to St. Alban's, after the Watling Street, by Edgar, grew ruinous, goes now by the name of the Green Lanes, since they have been unfrequented."—*Salmon's Essex*, p. 247.

Bigod,

Bigod, earl of Norfolk, held the wood of Romford for 5*s. per annum*, by sergeanty in the reign of Henry II. Adam de Creting held of the king *in capite* two hundred and fifty-four acres of land in Havering, in the parish of Romford; and in the same parish a wood of one hundred acres, the gift of the earl marshal*. The famous Sir Walter Manny, held this manor in right of his wife Anne, daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, of the king *in capite*, as parcel of the earldom of Norfolk. The manor then took the name of its possessor Manny. It afterwards became vested in James lord Berkeley, whose son the marquis of Berkeley, sold it to John Russel, bishop of Lincoln, lord chancellor. Manny, or Romford manor, then came into the family of Dacre, and was conveyed, in 1573, to that of Lennard. Since which it has passed to the families of Fuller, Osbaston, Milner; William Lloyd, Esq. a devisee, sold it, about the year 1759, to Richard Newman, Esq. whose grandson, Richard Newman, Esq. is the present possessor.

The high steward of the liberty of Havering, is appointed by the crown, and appoints a deputy steward. These, with a high bailiff, elected by the leet, and a justice, elected by the liberty, govern the town of Romford; and though they are no corporation, yet by an antient patent they have a power to keep a court every week, in which the inhabitants, sojourners, and traders in the markets, may on every Thursday implead the guilty

* This earl marshal was a descendant of the former Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who, in right of his mother, daughter of Richard Marshall, earl of Pembroke, was solemnly invested with the earl marshal's staff, in the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry III. It was this nobleman who so boldly answered his sovereign. Apologizing for Robert de Ross, a baron, who had been charged with some crime, the king gave the earl harsh language, and called him traitor! The earl in answer, told the king "he lied; and that he never was nor would be so:" adding, "If you do nothing but what the law warranteth, you can do no harm." "Yes," said the king, "I can thresh your corn, and sell it; and so humble you." The earl's reply was, "If you attempt it, I will send you the heads of the threshers."

of

of treasons, felonies, debts, and other actions of trespass; before the said bailiff, &c. who have authority to hear and determine, and execute the laws upon the offenders according to their deserts. No justice of the county can act in this liberty, no inhabitant of the liberty can serve on juries, &c. out of the liberty. On Whitsun Tuesday a court-leet is held annually by the justices and tenants to chuse all officers for the liberty for the year ensuing, and 5*l.* is allowed for a dinner by his majesty. The sessions, &c. are held in a spacious court house in the market place, where all business relative to the liberty is transacted; it was rebuilt in the year 1742, and repaired in 1768, at the expence of the crown. There are many manors in the said liberty, but the lord of the manor of Giddy is lord paramount. A new workhouse was erected in this town for the reception and employment of the poor, in 1787, which cost 4000*l.*

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Edward the Confessor, is considered as a chapel of ease to Hornchurch. The benefice is a donative, the advowson of which is vested in the warden and fellows of New College, Oxford, who are also ordinaries of the place, being exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction. It was customary, when the inhabitants of these districts paid their tithes at Christmas, that they should be treated with a bull and a brawn; that the boar's head was wrestled for, and that the poor had the scraps. This, like other laudable customs, has long grown into disuse. The present structure was erected about 1407*, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. At the west end is a gallery, for the charity children. In the east window is the figure of Edward the Confessor in stained glass. In the east window of the south aisle was some time since depicted the legendary story of the ring given at Havering Bower by a stranger to king Edward the Confessor, as a present to him from St. John the Evangelist, related at large by Ailredus, ab-

* The antient chapel stood a quarter of a mile east of the town.

bot

bot of Rieval, and John Brompton. Under which was written, *Johannes per Peregrinos, misit Regi Edvardo.*

The tower is of brick, and contains eight bells. Among the monuments, the principal are to the memory of Sir GEORGE HERVEY, knt. lieutenrnt of the Tower, and his lady; his sister ANNE, wife of GEORGE CAREW, Esq. whose children were Sir Peter Carew, slain in Ireland, 1580, and Sir George Carew, lord president of Ireland, and earl of Totness, who erected the monument. On the north wall is the monument of Sir ANTHONY COOKE*, of Giddy Hall.

Avery

* Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to Edward VI. was born at Giddy Hall about 1506, and descended from Sir Thomas Cooke, mayor of London. His education was probably at Cambridge, as the Oxford antiquary makes no mention of him. He was such an eminent master of the whole circle of arts, of such singular piety and goodness, of such uncommon prudence in the management of his own family, that those noble persons who had the charge of king Edward, appointed him to instruct that prince in learning, and to form his manners. He lived in exile during the persecution of Mary, but after Elizabeth's accession returned home, and spent the remainder of his days in peace and honour at Giddy Hall, where he died, and was buried in the church of the Augustine friars, in London.

"Knowing," says Lloyd, "that the sexes are equal, and that women are as capable of learning as men, he instilled that into his daughters at night, which he had taught the prince in the day; being resolved to have sons by education, for fear he should have none by birth. And he was remarkably happy in them; for they were learned above their sex in Greek and Latin, and were equally distinguished by their virtue, piety, and good fortune. Thus, as Lloyd says, his care was that his daughters might have complete men, and that their husbands might be happy in complete women; never promising, yet always paying, a great dowry. Very providently did he secure his eternity, by leaving the image of his nature in his children, and of his mind in his pupil. He took however, as the same author observes, more pleasure to breed up statesmen, than to be one. Contemplation was his soul, privacy his life, and discourse his element. Business was his purgatory, and publicness his torment."

Several witty and ingenious sayings of his are recorded; particularly the following: "That there were three objects, before whom he could not do amiss; his prince, his conscience, and his children." This facetious story is likewise related of him. "A Sussex knight, having spent a great

Avery Cornburgh, who died in 1480, founded a chantry in this chapel, and endowed it with 10*l. per annum* to the priest for his chamber fee, and 3*l. per annum* more; 20*s.* for an obit; 6*d.* each for twelve priests, who should officiate at it; 4*d.* each for six clerks; 40*d.* for the poor in bread, cheese, and ale; 40*d.* for the bailiffs and wardens of the town; and 40*d.* for the curate, for mentioning the names of the founder, his sister, and John Crowland, in his bede-roll every Sunday.

a great estate at court, and reduced himself to one park and a fine house in it, was yet ambitious to entertain the king (Edward VI.) For that purpose he new painted his gates, with a coat of arms and this motto over them in large golden letters, OIA VANITAS. Sir Anthony offering to read it, desired to know of the gentleman what he meant by OIA, who told him it stood for *omnia.*" " I wonder," replied he, " that, having made your *omnia* so little as you have, you should yet make your *vanitas* so large."—*Biographical Dictionary.*

Sir Anthony was particularly fortunate in his four daughters, all eminent for their literary attainments. Mildred, the eldest, was forty-two years the wife of William lord Burleigh. She was learned in the Greek tongue, and wrote a letter in that language to the university of Cambridge. She had great political talents, was a patroness of literature, and distinguished for her numerous charities.—Anne, the second, was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, and mother of the great lord St. Alban's. Eminently skilled in Greek, Latin, and Italian, she had the honour of being appointed governess to Edward VI. To her instructions was probably owing the surprising knowledge of that young prince. Her sons, Anthony and Francis, were not a little indebted for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them, by this excellent woman, in their tender years. When they grew up, they found in her a severe, but admirable monitor. She translated from the Italian the Sermons of Barnardine Occhini; and from the Latin, Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England; both which met with the highest applause.—Elizabeth, the third, was equally happy in improving the advantages conferred upon her; for such was her progress in the learned languages, that she gained the applause of the most eminent scholars of the age. She was first the wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, ambassador to France; and, afterward, of John lord Russel, son of Francis earl of Bedford. For the tombs of both her husbands, she wrote epitaphs in Greek, Latin, and English.—Catharine, the fourth, married to Sir Henry Killegrew, was famous for her knowledge in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her skill in poetry.—*Ambulator.*

There was also a guild in the chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the lands belonging to it were valued at *4l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Dr. Glocester Ridley, of whom we shall say more, under Poplar, had the donative of Romford.

GIDDY HALL, the seat of the late Richard Benyon, Esq. near Rumford, was originally a venerable mansion, begun by Sir Thomas Cooke, lord mayor of London, created knight of the bath at the coronation of queen Elizabeth, wife to king Edward IV. He living in the worst of times, was accused of high treason; and though, through the integrity of judge Markham, he was acquitted, yet there was so severe a fine laid on him, that it ruined his whole estate; and obliged him to leave the house unfinished at his death. Sir Anthony, his grandson, one of the preceptors of Edward VI. finished it in the reign of Elizabeth; whom he had the honour of entertaining in 1568. Queen Mary de Medicis was lodged here, in 1637. It was purchased by Sir John Eyles, bart.* who took it down, and built the present structure, which he sold, in 1745, to governor Benyon. The house has been raised and enlarged by his son, Mr. Benyon, who much improved the grounds by plantations, and a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses, over a bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Wyatt.

Giddy, or Gidea Hall, is now the property of captain Black. At Hare Street is the beautiful cottage of Humphrey Repton, Esq. the ingenious writer on Picturesque Gardening.

At STEWARDS was born, in 1592, Francis Quarles, Esq. of whom Mr. Granger thus makes mention: "Francis Quarles, who was some time cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, secretary to archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London, had a very considerable reputation as a poet; but he merited much more as an honest and pious man. His "Emblems," which have been serviceable to allure children to read, have been often printed,

* Grandson of Sir John Eyles, lord mayor of London, 1688.

and are not yet forgotten. In the time of the Civil War, a petition full of unjust accusations was preferred against this worthy man, by eight persons, of whom he knew not any two, but by sight. The news of this had such an effect upon him, that he declared "it would be the death of him; which happened soon after, according to his prediction. He is said to have had a pension in consideration of his writings, from Charles I. and died in 1644, aged fifty-two. The best of his works is his "Poetical Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes." His son, John Quarles, was a captain in the royal army, and having reduced his fortune, was compelled to write for his support; he was author of "Elegies," and other religious poems; and died of the plague, in 1665.

The above manors are more immediately connected with Romford, in which are also two schools, instituted for forty boys and twenty girls, about the year 1728, the benefactions to which are very considerable.

At the entrance to the town from London, are barracks of wood for six troops of horse, which were built in the year 1795.

The other manors of Havering Liberty, are MARKS, in Romford Town Ward, which was the property of Sir Thomas Unwick, recorder of London, in 1479. It afterwards became the property of the families of Hervey, and Mildmay; and, in consequence of the marriage of the late Sir Harry Pawlet St. John with Jane, daughter of Carew Mildmay, Esq. he also took the name of Mildmay. The manor house of Marks was a very antient structure, but has lately been demolished.

Sir Harry, held the manor of EAST HOUSE, formerly belonging to the Cookes.

UP HAVERING, or GOBIONS, belonged to Sir Thomas Unwick, the recorder. It is now the property of William Perkins, Esq.

Sir Thomas Cooke died seised of the manors of BEDFORDS and EARLES, in 1478; now the property of John Heaton, Esq.

Reden Court, in Harold's Wood Ward, was held under the manor of Havering, by the service of finding litter for the king's chamber. Sir Thomas Cooke, died seised of it in 1478.

Gooshays, belonged to Alured Cornbury, in 1486. It afterwards belonged to the lords Dudley and Ward; one of whom sold it to Sir Nathaniel Mead, who, in 1750, disposed of it to William Sheldon, Esq.

Dagenhams and Cockerells, lie at the extremity of the parish, towards South Weald; and, in 1454, were the property of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. They are now the property of Sir Richard Neave, bart. who has erected a large and elegant seat on the site of that built by Sir Henry Wright, bart. during the reign of Charles II.

Havering Bower, north-east three miles from Romford, is a ward or hamlet in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering; it was a seat of some of the Saxon kings; particularly of Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotion. "It so abounded," says the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed for their absence; since which time never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places!" It was named Bower, from some fine bower, or shady walk, like Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock. It is a charming spot, having an extensive prospect over a great part of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, and of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here Edward the Confessor is reported to have built a palace, some part of the walls of which are still standing. It is certain however that earl Harold held this liberty in king Edward the Confessor's days for a manor containing ten hides of land, then worth 36*l. per annum*. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Feudum Regis*.

Henry VIII. in the beginning of his reign, when he addicted

dicted himself to pastime, used to retire hither sometimes to divert himself with the pleasures of the forest. Besides this palace there was another, called PIRGO, that seems to have been always the jointure house of a queen consort. Here died Joan, queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal seats in the reign of queen Elizabeth; for, during her progress into Suffolk, in 1570, she resided here some days. It was the seat of the late lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the site of the former is the elegant villa of the late Sir John Smith Burges, bart. called the Bower House, now inhabited by his lady.

In Havering at Bower were two chapels, one a peculiar royal chapel for the king, queen, and their houshold; the other is for the officers, foresters, and inhabitants, which is a chapel of ease to Hornchurch; but having no right of burial, they carry their dead to Romford.

Returning to Romford, and proceeding south-west, we arrive at HORNCHURCH, a very large parish, containing the seven wards, called Collier Row, Harolds, Havering, Noke Hill, North End, Romford Town, and South End.

It is ridiculously called Hornchurch, Ecclesia Cornuta, but was formerly called Horn Monastery, Monasterium Cornutum; and a pair of huge leaden horns are fastened to the east end of it, which, in the true spirit of vulgar tradition, are said to have been placed there by a certain king, who disliking its true name, Hore Church, so called because it was built by a lewd woman, to atone for her sins, made this light change, and set up the horns as a reason for it; and to keep the absurd allusion, the vane on the spire still represents a bull's head and horns.

This town, or at least two considerable manors in it, Hornchurch Hall and Suttons, belonged to the abbot and convent of the Holy Trinity of Caen in Normandy; but before the suppression of the alien-priories in 1414, they were obtained by William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, and settled upon his new foundation of New College, Oxford; for it appears above, that the warden and fellows of that college were in possession of this parish and advowson in 1410.

The

The warden and fellows of New College are not only lords of this manor, and impropriators of the parsonage, but ordinaries of the place; so that whoever supplies the cure, holds it by lease from them for his life, and is called vicar, but has no institution nor induction from the bishop.

The first mention of the hospital which stood in this place, occurs in the reign of Henry II. when that monarch, by his charter, dated at Berkhamsted, gave to the church of St. Nicholas and St. Bernard of Mont Joy, (which was a cell to a monastery of the same name, in Savoy) the church of Havering, with all its appurtenances, for the supply of firing for the poor; it seems therefore that Henry was the original founder of this hospital, as his son Richard I. confirmed to the poor of Montjoy the gift of his father, which Henry III. again confirmed to them, by the name of *Magister & Fratres du Monasterio de Cornuto.**

In Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary, is the following passage relating to this foundation: "After that the pope had well pylled the Inglishe cleargie for his parte, and the kinge Henry III. also had levyed sundrie sommes of money amongst them, they thoughte it now fitte (for the more vehement enforcinge of their desyre) to joyne their necessities, and make one petition for relief of theim bothe. The kinge therefore and the pope's legate called togather al the Cistercian, or white monks, and layinge before theim their manifolde causes of great expence, desyred theim to graunt for their comon necessitie one competent aide in money. The monkes mysliked of the demaund, both for

* "The monastery of St. Nicholas and St. Bernard, or of Montjoy, had not a manor here at the Survey, or we should have found it mentioned in Domesdei. In Henry II.'s time the church was called The Church of Havering; and till his grandson's confirming charter, we hear nothing of *Cornutum Monasterium*, or *Cornuta Ecclesia*; so that this name came up in that interval, if Henry III. did not give the name at the time of his confirmation. If the monastery in Savoy had ever been styled *Cornutum*, there was however no more occasion for horns upon the church to express that relation, than for that of Bec in Normandy to have a brook drawn at Streatham in Surrey, to shew Streatham dependent on Bec."—*Salmon's Essex*, p. 252.

that

that it was large, and that they had bene already greived, and therefore after a litle consultation they made answeare, that they weare but a part of the chapter of that profession, and therefore without the consent of the hole could not consent to any suche levey. Hearat the kinge and the legate weare muche offended, in so muche as besides foule woordes the kinge pyked quarrils against dyvers of the abbates of that ordre, and suche as came in his daunger he suffered not to escape without round sommes of money. Amongest the rest, he called thabbat of Romford in Essex to aunsweare for an affray that two of his servants had made, and before the matter was ended he made thabbates purse pay swetely for the atonement."

Peter, earl of Savoy, having built his palace in the Strand, in 1245, gave it to the brethren of this hospital, of whom his niece Eleanor, queen of Henry III. purchased it for her son Edmond, earl of Lancaster. It was ultimately purchased, as above, by bishop William, of Wickham, and bestowed on his foundation at Oxford.

The site of this hospital appears to be occupied by the White Hart Inn, where there are still many remains of Gothic architecture.

There are several manors belonging to this parish, and handsome seats, the principal of which are, LANGTONS, belonging to Mr. Masu; NELMES, the property of John John Yeldham, Esq.; and HACTON HILL, belonging to John Baker, Esq.

The church of HAVERING, or, as it is corrupted called, HORNCHURCH, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is a lofty, spacious edifice, situated upon an eminence, with a spire that may be seen at a vast distance; and from a mill near the churchyard is plainly perceived St. Paul's cathedral. The building consists of a nave and two aisles, and is very neat; within are some very curious monuments. The south aisle has been lately rebuilt with brick; but the Gothic style being preserved, it has a very good effect, on the approach from Hacton Hill.

In

In the reign of Henry II. the principal street of this town was called Pell Street, from the number of skinners who dwelt in it, for the supply of Romford market for leathern breeches, whence came the saying of "*Going to Romford to be new-bottomed.*"

UPMINSTER, is fifteen miles from London, in the road to Tilbury Fort, and called Upminster, from its lofty situation. In this parish is a spring, which is described by Dr. Derham, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours. The spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all diminished, after an observation of above twenty years, although the ponds all over the country, and in an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months.

This village contains two manors, UPMINSTER HALL, and GREAT GAINES. The first manor was one of the seventeen, given by Harold II. to Waltham Abbey; this grant was confirmed by Edward the Confessor, Henry II. Richard I. and Henry III.; and it appears that Upminster Hall was an occasional retreat for the abbots of Waltham. The abbot's chapel and a cemetery were remaining till very lately, when the former was demolished to make room for modern improvements, and the sacred reception of the dead has been consigned to the spade of the gardener. At the dissolution of monasteries, this was a place of such delightful situation as to attract the attention of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, upon whose attainder it reverted to the crown, when it was granted to the family of Latham, with all its appendages, for the sum of 848*l.* 19s. 8*d.*; the fee farm reserved to the crown for keeping thirty dogs, which exempted the estate from all other services. It passed from this to other families, till in the reign of James I. it was repossessed by Ralph Latham, common sergeant of the city of London, whose son, in 1662, sold it for 6640*l.* to the viscountess dowager Campden; upon whose death, in 1664, it devolved to Mr. Henry Noel, and afterwards to his brother, the earl of Gainsborough. The earl dying, the manor was sold in 1685, under a decree

of

of Chancery, to captain Andrew Branfill, in whose family it still remains. The manor house stands about a mile from the parish church, and commands a fine prospect. The manor of GAINES, or more properly ENGAINE, formerly gave the title of baron to its possessors, in the reign of Edward III. It afterwards came into the families of Deyncourt, and Latham, the latter of which transferred it to Gerard D'Ewes, citizen and stationer of London; his son, Paul D'Ewes, father of the antiquary, in 1592, vested it in trustees, as a settlement, on her marriage with William Latham; whose son, Ralph, possessed it with Upminster Hall. After various vicissitudes, Gaines became the property of Sir James Esdaile, knt. alderman and lord mayor of London in the year 1778; whose son, Peter Esdaile, Esq. is the present possessor. In consequence of an unfortunate mercantile connexion by one of the younger branches of this family, in which he was an innocent sufferer, the reversion of this estate was put up to auction in 1809, but bought in at the expence of nearly 15,000*l.* Sir James, under every disadvantage which presented itself from the neglected state of this village, raised it to become one of the most pleasant in the county. He resided himself at New Hall, and caused the various branches of his family to make their country residences at Upminster. FOX HALL, in this parish, is the residence of general Poyntz.

Upminster church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and has the appearance of the structure prevailing in the fourteenth century. Gaynes chapel, divided by a handsome screen, and used as a family pew for the Esdailes, is a very curious portion of the building; in the window is preserved some beautiful stained glass. Here also rest the remains of Sir James Esdaile, and his lady, whose benevolence, the parish still recollect with gratitude.

Among the rectors are to be recorded WILLIAM DERHAM, D.D. F.R.S. and canon of Windsor, 1689, author of Physico and Astro-Theology. This eminent philosopher published in the Philosophical Transactions a register

gister of the weather, winds, height of the barometer, and quantity of rain falling at Upminster, 1689; Account of a pyramidal appearance in the heavens, seen in Essex; Observations concerning subterraneous trees found near Dagenham, and other marshes in this county; Account of the quantity of rain fallen at Upminster for eighteen years; Account of an Aurora Borealis seen here. Dr. Derham's successor, Mr. Samuel Bradshaw, 1735, erected the present handsome rectory house.

The only natural curiosity in this parish is a *mineral spring* on Upminster Common. The water is strongly impregnated with alkaline salts, and is a good corrective of acidities, vomitings, and hemorrhoidal fluxes.

CORBET'S TYE is a hamlet of this parish, near Gaynes; and derives its name from a former owner, and the Saxon tÿʒ, *an enclosure*; or rather from the union of three roads to Upminster, Rainham, and Gray's Thurrock.

Contiguous to the parish of Upminster is that of CRANHAM, sixteen miles from London; it was antiently denominated Bishop's Ockingdon, from belonging to the bishops of London at the time of the Conquest; it was afterwards called Cravenham, and was held by the Petre family, one of whom sold the manor to the ancestors of Sir Nathan Wright, whose daughter married general Oglethorpe, at her death Cranham House came into the possession of her nephew, Sir T. H. Apreece, and was afterwards the residence of lord Callan. The old hall was a stately structure during the lives of general Oglethorpe, and his lady; but was completely destroyed by the next possessor; some of the remaining old wall and portals are sufficient indications of its grandeur. Cranham Hall, since it has been given up by lord Callan, was inhabited by its proprietor and present resident, Sir Thomas Apreece, bart. The present rector of Cranham is George Strahan, D. D. and vicar of Islington.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, has nothing remarkable, except the monument to the memory of general

Oglethorpe, and his lady, with the following inscription:

"Near this place lie the remains of JAMES-EDWARD OGLETHORPE, Esq. who served under Prince Eugene, and in 1714 was Captain-Lieutenant in the First Troop of the Queen's Guards. In 1740 he was appointed Colonel of a regiment to be raised for Georgia. In 1745 he was appointed Major-General, in 1747 Lieutenant-General, in 1765 General, of his Majesty's Forces. In his civil station he was very early conspicuous. He was chosen M. P. for Haslemere in Surrey in 1722, and continued to represent it till 1754. In the Committee of Parliament for enquiring into the state of the gaols, formed 25 Feb. 1728, and of which he was Chairman; the active and persevering zeal of his benevolence found a truly suitable employment, by visiting, with his colleagues of that generous body, the dark and pestilential dungeons of the prisons which at that time dishonoured the metropolis; detecting the most enormous oppressions; obtaining exemplary punishment on those who had been guilty of such outrage against Humanity and Justice, and restoring multitudes from extreme misery to light and freedom. Of these about seven hundred, rendered by long confinement for debt strangers and helpless in the country of their birth, and desirous of seeking an asylum in the wilds of America, were by him conducted thither in 1732. He willingly encountered in their behalf a variety of fatigue and danger, and thus became the Founder of the Colony of Georgia; a Colony which afterwards set the noble example of prohibiting the importation of slaves. This new establishment he strenuously and successfully defended against a powerful attack of the Spaniards. In the year in which he quitted England to found this settlement, he nobly strove to restore our true national defence by sea and land, a free navy without impressing, a constitutional militia. But his social affections were more enlarged than even the term Patriotism can express; he was the friend of the oppressed Negro, no part of the globe was too remote, no interest too unconnected, or too much opposed to his own, to prevent his immediate succour of suffering humanity. For such qualities he received, from the ever-memorable John Duke of Argyle, full testimony in the British Senate to his military character, his natural generosity, his contempt of danger, and

and regard for the publick. A similar encomium is perpetuated in a foreign language*; and by one of our most celebrated Poets his remembrance is transmitted to posterity in lines justly expressive of the purity, the ardor, the extent of his benevolence †. He lived till the 1st of July, 1785 ‡, a venerable instance to what a duration a life of temperance and virtuous labour is capable of being protracted. His widow, ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Nathan Wright, of Cranham Hall, Bart. and only sister and heiress of Sir Samuel Wright, Bart. of the same place, surviving with regret, (though with due submission to Divine Providence) an affectionate husband, after a union of more than forty years, hath inscribed to his memory these faint traces of his excellent character:

Religion watches o'er his urn,
And all the Virtues bending mourn.
Humanity, with languid eye,
Melting for others' misery.
Prudence, whose hands a measure hold,
And Temperance, with a rein of gold.
Fidelity's transparent vest,
And Fortitude, in armour drest.
Wisdom's grey locks and Freedom join
The moral train to bless his shrine;
And, pensive, all around his ashes holy
Their last sad honours pay, in order melancholy §.

His disconsolate widow died Oct. 26, 1787, in her 79th year; and is buried with him, in the vault in the centre of this chancel. Her fortitude of mind and extensive charity deserve to be remem-

* Histoire Philosophique & Politique.

† One, driven by strong benevolence of soul,
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole. POPE.

‡ It appears by the archives of University College, Oxford, that the general was matriculated July 9, 1714; being then of the age of sixteen years, of St. James's parish; so that the general could not be more than eighty-seven years of age at his decease. Some curious anecdotes are given of him and his family in Manning's Surrey,

§ The poetry is the effusion of a grateful heart, and was sent by a clergyman, as a spontaneous tribute to the memory of his benefactor.—*Gent. Mag.*

bered, though her own modesty would desire them to be forgotten."

The road from Cranham passes to North Ockingdon, by STUBBERS, antiently belonging to the family of Gwillim ap Jenkyn, alias Herbert, of Gworney, in Monmouthshire; whence it came to the family of Coys, of which it was purchased by Sir William Russel, knt. of Worcestershire, whose descendant, William Russel, Esq. is the present possessor. Stubbers is a very handsome mansion, with a long avenue from the road, shaded by tall trees.

NORTH OCKINGDON, at the time of the survey, belonged to the abbey of Westminster; William I. having deprived it of Windsor, he gave Battersea, Wockingdon, &c. in exchange; when William, the chamberlain, established a claim upon this place, and it was confirmed to him by his rapacious master. The manor came ultimately to the family of Poyntz, Meynell, &c.

North Ockingdon Hall, is the residence of Richard Higgs, Esq. lessee, under Richard Benyon, Esq. In the churchyard is a tomb, erected by Mr. Russell, of Stubbers, to the memory of William Newberry, with an appropriate inscription, stating, that the deceased "had lived in the family a faithful servant for thirty years, and died at the age of eighty."

In the church are several monuments to the memory of the families of Coys, Badby, Poyntz, &c.

SOUTH OCKINGDON, was antiently called Wokendon Rokele, from its lord, and Wokendon ad Turrim, from its steeple. It was held by the noble family of D'Ew, whence it descended to that of Buryn; it afterwards belonged to Sir Richard Saltonstall, knt lord mayor of London, in 1601, from whom it has descended to various families. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a small, neat structure, pleasantly situated; and has a round tower; the interior contains the monument of Sir Richard Saltonstall; he is in armour, ornamented with the paraphernalia of his office.

RAINHAM,

RAINHAM, is fifteen miles from London, and one from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The road hence to Purfleet commands an extensive view of the Thames and the Marshes, which are here uncommonly fine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

AVELEY, near Purfleet, comprises the manors of Aveley, Belhouse, Bretts, and Bumpsted. Aveley church stands in the middle of the village, and is a peculiarly clean and neat structure. It belonged to the convent of Caen in Normandy, afterwards to that of Lesnes. Henry VIII. gave it to cardinal Wolsey towards his collegiate foundations; but upon his disgrace, it was again granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, to whom it had formerly belonged.

There are several handsome monuments erected to the memory of the Dacre family. In the village lord Newburgh, in 1639, built a lofty almshouse of brick for twelve families; on the front was inscribed, *Domum Dei* 1639.

BEL HOUSE, has all the features of a baronial mansion, with battlements, turrets, and small windows of the structure which prevailed in the reign of Henry VIII. It has also a very fine and extensive southern view over the river Thames, and into Kent. The offices are numerous, and the apartments of the house assimilate to the other parts of the building. They are however very magnificent, and ornamented with stained glass, bearing the arms and crests of the Lennard and Dacre families. Among the pictures are valuable portraits of the possessors of Belhouse, by HOLBEIN, and other eminent masters; a majestic portrait of the Grand Prior De Vendome, with a dog on a cushion, whose watchful eye is so well painted, that it appears ready to catch at any one who would presume to invade the retirement of his master. The portraits of Charles I. and II. queen Henrietta Maria, and James II. are very fine. Here are also six very good views of Naples, one of which exhibits a nights cene of Mount Vesuvius in all its terrors. The Library, besides containing a very excellent assortment of the classics and belles lettres, is furnished with an invaluable collection of British antiquities, general, and county history. In these apartments

apartments are some curious drawings of antient seats, particularly of Richmond and Greenwich palaces, two of which seem very scarce. The park and grounds are extensive, and well laid out, by the genius of *Capability* Brown; and the scenery is grand and picturesque.

The manor is now the property of Sir Thomas Barret Lennard, bart.

Weever and Fuller mention a circumstance concerning one of the former possessors of this mansion worth recording. "Thomas Barryt, squire to kyng Harry the Syxt, oftentimes imployed in the French warrys under the command of John duc of Bedford, as also John duc of Norfolk, being alway trew legiman to his sovereigne lord the kyng, having taken sanctuary at Westmynstre to shon the fury of his and the kyng's enemys, was from thence halyd forth, and lamentably hewn apieces. Abut whilke tyme, or a little before, the lord Scales late in an evening, entrying a wherry bott wyth three persons, and rowing toowards Westminstre ther lykwys to have takyn sanctuary was descryed by a woman, when anon the wherry man fell on him, murthered him and cast his manglyd corps alond by St. Mary Overys." *

PURFLEET, is nineteen miles from London, on the Thames; has a public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in detached buildings, that are all bomb proof; so that, in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor. Here is also a handsome house and garden, for the reception of the Board of Ordnance. This place has also some extensive lime works, the workmen in which, and their families, constitute a great part of the population of Purfleet. The walks among the vast excavations are very romantic, and the views from the surrounding hills delightful. The late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. proprietor of Purfleet, built a chapel at the bottom of one of the pits, for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

* *Salmon's Essex.*

GRAY'S

PURFLEET.

Drawn by Gyffard & Engraved by Dickinson

The Pictures Description of London

GRAYS

GRAY's THURROCK,

is about twenty-five miles from London, on the banks of the Thames, opposite Dartford in Kent. Its trade is inconsiderable; but it has a fair yearly on the 23d of May, for pedlary, and a market on Thursday, at which a considerable quantity of grain is sold, by sample, to the London factors.

The town is small, and pleasantly situated on the side of a hill. It has a good market place, and market house, over which is the large sessions room where the petit sessions are held. Here is also a spacious wharf. Its situation on the river is about half way between Purfleet magazines and Tilbury Fort.

Gray's Thurrock was so called from its antient possessor, Henry Grey, in the reign of Richard I. He was progenitor of the lords Grey of Codnor, Wilton, Rotherfield, and Ruthin. This family held it till the reign of Henry VIII. when the estate came to other possessors, by purchase, &c.

Belmont Castle, most delightfully situated, one mile from Grays, was the property and residence of the late Zachariah Button, Esq. who finished it in a costly style of Gothic architecture. The building contains, besides other convenient apartments, a circular neatly finished room, called the Round Tower, from whence there are the most delightful prospects of the river Thames, of the shipping, for many miles, and of the rich Kentish inclosures, to the hills beyond the great Dover road. An elegant drawing room, with circular front, highly encircled; a cheerful entrance hall, finished with Gothic mouldings, niches for figures or lamps, and paved with stone, and black marble dots; a spacious eating room, finished with an highly enriched cornice, grey stucco sides, and Gothic mouldings; a beautiful chimney piece, and wainscot floor; the library is oval shaped, and very elegantly fitted up and finished with Gothic book cases and mouldings; from this room a double flight of handsome stone steps descend to the

terrace, fronting the great lawn, and in full view of the river. The large and very excellent kitchen garden, is encompassed with lofty walls, clothed and planted with a choice selection of the best fruit trees, and a capital hot-house. Surrounding the house, are the pleasure grounds, which are beautifully and tastefully disposed, and ornamented with very valuable forest trees, shrubs, and plants, terminating towards the west by a Gothic temple, and towards the east by an orchard and paddock. There are two approaches to the house, the one by the neat brick Gothic lodge, through the great south lawn, from the road between West Thurrock and Grays; and the other from the village of Stifford, by the north lawn.

Great part of the lands in the levels, especially those on this side East Tilbury, are held by the farmers, cow-keepers, and grazing butchers, who live in and near London, and generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire wethers (which they buy in Smithfield in September and October, when the graziers sell off their stock), and feed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and, though they are not made much fatter here than when bought in, yet very good advantage accrues by the difference of the price of mutton between Michaelmas when cheapest, and Candlemas when dearest; and this is what the butchers call, by way of excellence, right marsh mutton. This mutton is generally taken, by persons who are ignorant in the choice of meat, to be turnip-fed, because the fat generally turns yellowish; but this is a great mistake; for the sheep, which are fatted with turnips, are by far the best of any killed for the markets.

At the end of these marshes is EAST TILBURY. "In this parish," says Morant, "was the ancient ferry over the Thames. The famous Higham Causeway from Rochester by Higham, yet visible, points out the place of the old ferry; and this is, with great reason, supposed to be the very place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius, i. 60." In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is an horizontal

horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalky cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms, and somewhat straight at top. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be fifty feet, of another seventy feet, and of the third eighty feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

West Tilbury is also near the mouth of the Thames. Here the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other, and, in the year 630, this was the see of bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the channel, in 1588, queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now stands; and there are some traces of it still visible.

It was here also that she delivered the following celebrated speech to her army:

"My loving People,

"We have been persuaded by some, that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourself to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery: but I assure you, I do not live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear! I have always so behaved myself, that, under God, I have placed my cheifest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and goodwill of my subjects. And therefore I am come amongst you, as you see at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved in the midst and heat of the battaile to live or die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood even in the dust. I know I have the bodie but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king! and of a king of England too! and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe should dare to invade the borders of my realm, to which rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms—I myself will be your General, Judge, and Rewarder

of everie one of your virtues in the field. I know alreadie for your forwardnesse, you have deserved crownes; and we do assure you, in the word of a Prince, they shall be duly paid you. In the mean time my lieutenant-general* shall be in my stead, than whom never Prince commanded a more noble or worthie subject; not doubting but by your obedience to my general,—by your concord in the camp,—and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victorie over those enemies of my God, of my kingdomes, and of my people" †

TILBURY FORT, in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, is a regular fortification, and may be termed the key to London. The design of it was a pentagon, but the water bastion, as it should have been called, was never built: the plan was laid out by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. who also designed the works at Sheerness. The esplanade of the fort is very large, and the bastions the largest of any in England. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down, two an end of one another, so far, till they were assured they were below the channel of the river, and that the piles, which were shod with iron, entered into the solid chalk rock, adjoining to the chalk hills on the other side. The works on the land side are complete; the bastions are faced with brick. There is a double ditch or moat, the innermost of which is one hundred and eighty feet broad; a good counterscarp, and a covered way marked out, with ravelins and tenailies; but they have not been completed. On the land side there are two small redoubts of brick; but the chief strength of this fort on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water, and so to make it impossible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way. On the side next the river, is a very strong curtain, with a noble gate called the Watergate in the middle, and the ditch is palisadoed. At the place where the water bastion was designed to be built, and which, by the plan, should run, wholly out into the river, so as to flank the two curtains on

* Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. † *Cabala*, p. 260.

each

TILBURY FORT.

each side, stands an high tower, which, they tell us, was built in queen Elizabeth's time, and was called the Block House. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted one hundred and six cannon, generally carrying from twenty-four to forty-six pound ball; a battery so terrible, as to shew the consequence of that place: besides which, there are smaller pieces planted between them; and the bastions and curtains also are planted with guns; so that they must be bold who venture in the biggest ships to pass such a battery, if the men appointed to serve the guns do their duty. See our account of GRAVESEND, Vol. V.

Gervase, surnamed of Tilbury, said to have been nephew to Henry III. wrote a Chronicle of England, and other treatises.

LAINDON HILLS, lying in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, were supposed to be the highest ground in Essex; but are not so high as Danbury. The ascent on the north side is easy; but, on the south, S. E. and S. W. the traveller is astonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right, the Thames winding through the valley, and the view extending to the left beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties, thus describes this prospect: "On the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonising prospects to be beheld, breaks out, almost at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where painted with the finest verdure, and intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description; the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unless that which Hannibal exhibited to his disconsolate troops, when he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike road should lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting scene, though a journey of forty miles is necessary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to in the West

of England, that region of landscapes!" This turnpike road is not now wanting to augment the pleasure of the traveller.

WEST HORNDON, or LITTLE THORNDON, was antiently part of the possessions of the families of Fitz Williams and Cogeshales; Ann, daughter and heir, marrying John Lodowick, or Lewis, brought him the inheritance of this town, *anno* 1438. The Fitz-Lewises, who had their habitation in this place, were the issue of this marriage; Sir Richard Fitz-Lewis, was the first sheriff of Essex in the reign of king Henry VII.; and Ellen, daughter of John Fitz-Lewis, married Sir John Mordaunt, and translated this estate into his family, from whom it came to that of lord Petre, who is in possession of the manor and advowson.

THORNDON HALL, the magnificent seat of lord Petre, was built by Paine, and is situated on a fine eminence, at the termination of an avenue from Brentwood, two miles long. It is built of white brick, and consists of a centre and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to the west front, which is not adorned with any portico or columns; but the east front has a noble portico, with six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. The lawn falls hence in a gentle slope; and the prospect over the Thames into Kent is very fine. The Hall is a noble room, forty feet square; richly stuccoed, ornamented with fine marble, and containing a great number of portraits. The Drawing Room, thirty-eight feet by twenty-six, is hung with green damask. Adjoining to this, is the Library over one of the corridors; and this is terminated by the gallery in which the family sit, when attending divine service in the elegant chapel which occupies the right wing. The noblest apartment is the Grand Saloon, which is in the west front, and is sixty feet by thirty. There are several fine family pictures by antient masters; and some more modern.

The Park is extensive, finely timbered, and very beautiful. The woods are large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are supposed to be unequalled. The menagerie is a charming spot.

BRENTWOOD

BRENTWOOD* is an hamlet to the parish of South Weald, noted for a considerable market on Thursdays, now discontinued, and a fair on July 7, both granted by king Stephen to the abbot of St. Osyth. The assizes have several times been kept at this place; and the chapel is of remote antiquity, having been erected on the following occasion:

In this hamlet the abbot and convent of St. Osyth had a lordship, called Cocksted, given them by William de Wokendon, who consulting the ease and benefit of their tenants, obtained, by their petition, of the abbot and convent of Waltham Cross, who were then patrons of the church of Weld, with the consent of Eustace de Faucomburg, bishop of London, and Mr. Richards, parson of Weld, a liberty to build a chapel here to the honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, and to have divine offices daily celebrated therein by a chaplain of their own; providing and maintaining with a salvo to the rights of the mother church in all things†. The perquisites of the chaplain arose from travellers on the road, and such as came out of devotion to St. Thomas, to whom the chapel was dedicated; whence a gate in this parish, upon the military way from Ongar, is denominated Pilgrim's Hatch.

The manor of Cocksted, after the Dissolution, was given to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, by king Henry VIII. but reverting again to the crown by Cromwell's treason, king Edward VI. granted it to Sir Anthony Brown, to be held *in capite*, whose heirs alienated it, as the manor of Caldecot.

* Brentwood is seated on an eminence, and is supposed to have been a Roman station. To the right is Warley Common, on which camps are usually formed during war.

† The last edition of Camden seems to favour Dr. Holland's account of this chapel, viz. That it was erected by Isabel countess of Bedford, daughter to king Edward III.; but the former grant, bearing date October 24, 1221, proves this a mistake, because king Edward III. did not reign till above one hundred years after; yet this lady founded a chantry here, and endowed a priest to pray for her soul, whom the bishop of London admitted at the presentation of Edmund archbishop of York in 1303.

Brookstreet,

Brookstreet, another hamlet belonging to Southweald; in old records is called Sedeburbroke, and sometimes Southbournbroke. Here was formerly an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. John Baptist; but the founder is not known. Sir Maurice le Brun presented the master and wardens, the bishop of London admitted them, and the archdeacon of Essex inducted them.

SOUTHWEALD CUM BRENT, in old records, is called Walda, Walde, and Waude. To it belong the four hamlets of Brentwood, called by the Normans, *Bois Arse, i.e. Boscum ustum*, Brook Street, Hastingwood, and Thornwood. This parish was one of the seventeen manors wherewith earl Harold endowed the seculars of Waltham Cross, as appears from king Edward the Confessor's charter, and the confirmation of king Henry II. when he had changed the secular into regular canons, to which king Richard I. his son and successor, agreed. It was then held for a manor and two hides, but after at one hide and a half, valued at 6*l. per annum.*

The church was first by Fulk Basset, and then by John de Chisball, bishops of London, appropriated to that abbey and convent, a vicarage being instituted and endowed, which the bishops reserved to their see, the collation and jurisdiction of which have both continued in them to this time.

In this parish is a manor called Calcot, or Caldecot, formerly belonging to the abbey of Stratford, with all the tithes, of which, both great and small, the vicar is endowed, as he is also with all the tithes of the rest of the parish, except corn. This manor after the Reformation was granted to Sir Anthony Brown, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, who lies entombed in this church; his posterity sold it to Sir William Scroggs, lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

WEALD HALL, the seat of Christopher Towers, Esq. is a good mansion. In the park is the Prospect House, formed like an embattled tower, and commanding an extensive view. The earl of St. Vincent has a seat in this parish; in which also

also the learned Dr. Horsley, successively bishop of St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph; and Dr. Beadon, bishop of Glocester, and of Bath and Wells, both officiated as ministers.

SHENFIELD, or SHENEFELD, or, according to Domesday Book, Chenefeld, was held by Jeoffrey de Magnavilla, or Mandeville, in whose family it continued till the issue male failing, it came to Maud, great grand daughter of Jeoffrey, and wife of Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, who became in her right, earl of Essex, and had the inheritance of this manor settled in his family.

The rectory is appendant to the manor, and was in the Bohuns so long as the issue male continued; but that failing, it was translated with Ann, the daughter of Humphrey Bohun, the last earl, to Edmund earl of Stafford, in whose family it remained, till it was seized by king Edward IV. as forfeited by Humphrey earl of Stafford, and after duke of Bucks, taking part with king Henry VI. for whom fighting, he was killed at the battle of Northampton. From this time both remained in the crown, till they were given to John Lucas, Esq. in the reign of Mary I. in whose family they were in 1688, but since came to the duke of Kent, by his father's marriage with Mary, the only daughter of John lord Lucas, created by the special favour of king Charles II. baroness Lucas of Crudwell in Wiltshire. Their descendant lady Jemima Campbell, marchioness Grey, baroness Lucas, in her own right, was mother of the present earl of Hardwicke.

This little village hath had the farther honour to give the title of baron to Sir John Lucas, knt. who was, for his loyalty to king Charles I. and great sufferings, created by that prince a baron of this realm, by the name of lord Lucas of Shenfield in this county, with limitation to his brothers Sir Charles and Sir Thomas Lucas, and their heirs, if he left no issue male; which happening,

Charles, the son of Sir Thomas Lucas, (his brother Sir Charles being shot in cold blood against the law of arms, at

Colchester, immediately after the surrender, and dying without issue) succeeded in the honour, but left no heirs.

FITZWALTERS, the seat of Thomas Wright, Esq. at Shenfield, near the twenty-one mile stone, in the road to Chelmsford, being of an octagon form, is commonly called the Round House. Mr. Wright has formed a fine serpentine piece of water in the front of the house, over which he has built a beautiful little bridge; and next to the great road he has erected two lodges for porters. This mansion formerly belonged to the family of Fitz-Walter, who held it by the service of providing a pair of gilt spurs at the coronation of the monarchs of England.

GREAT BURGHSTED, was held by Odo bishop of Bayeux, by the name of Burghsteda.

The church was given to the monastery of Stratford Langthorn, and a vicarage appointed and endowed, of which the prior and convent were patrons till the suppression, when the abbey of Stratford Langthorn being dissolved, king Henry VIII. granted to Sir Richard Rich, knt. the manor, rectory, and tithes, of Great Bursted, and the advowson of the vicarage, with other lands there and in Little Bursted, and elsewhere, to be held *in capite* by knights service; but Sir Richard by license alienated all the lands in Great and Little Bursted to Walter Farr and his heirs, who sold them, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the lord Petre, in which family they yet remain.

BILLERICAY,

is an hamlet belonging to this parish, but is a considerable market town; the market on Tuesdays, is plentifully stored with corn and other necessary provisions, and the fair on July 21.

Here was antiently a chantry, now converted to a chapel, founded near two hundred years ago to the honour of St. Mary Magdalen, by one of the family of the Sulyards of Runwell. Upon the Dissolution, king Edward VI. sold it, with its

its appurtenances, to Mr. Tyrell and his heirs for ever, who kept the lands, but sold the chapel to the town, to be used for the service of God; it was not consecrated till Dr. Compton, bishop of London, October 8, 1693, dedicated it wholly to God's service, for praying, preaching, administring sacraments, burial of the dead, &c. with an express reservation of all the rights, privileges and dues, of the mother church of Great Bursted, and vicars.

About a mile from Billericay are some earth works, denominated BLUNT'S WALLS, supposed to have been remains of a Roman villa, from the many antiquities discovered there.

MOUNTNEY'S-ING, vulgarly MUNASSING, is twenty-one miles from the metropolis, on the great road to Harwich. It received its present name from the antient family of Mountney, and *ing*, a *pasture*, &c. During the times of the Saxons it was held by Ingwar, Alfega, and Algar, two young women that were free, and Alwin.

The family of Mountney, is of great antiquity in the county of Essex; for Robert de Mountenni was one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Thobie priory in this parish, about the reign of king Stephen, and is supposed to have been the son and heir of Læcia, eldest daughter of Jordan de Brisete, founder of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, near West Smithfield, London, in 1254. This Robert Montenni was presented at Chelmsford, for not taking upon him the order of knighthood. He was succeeded by his son; and so continued descending from father to son as far as the reign of Henry the Eighth; and at that time John Mounteney, Esq. was possessed of this and other estates in Essex.

The only object worth notice in this parish is the dissolved priory of Thoby, which was founded in king Stephen's reign, between the years 1141 and 1151, for canons of St Augustine, by Michael de Caprá, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Leonard. The ancestors of John Monteney, Fitz-Herbert, and Germin, were benefactors to this house, whose gifts were confirmed at the petition of the

said Michael, Rohesia his wife, and William his son, and heirs, by Robert de Sigillo bishop of London. The founder granted Tobias the first prior (from whom it took its name) many valuable emoluments; but about the time cardinal Wolsey was founding his colleges, this amongst other small monasteries was given to him by Henry VIII. in order to be appropriated to the purpose of endowing them; but after the cardinal's disgrace they reverted again to the crown, and were granted to Sir William Page, knt. with the reversion to William Berners, Esq. with whom it continued some years after the death of Page; it afterwards became the property of the family of Prescot, where it remained till the year 1750, when by the death of John Prescot, Esq. the estate came into the family of Blincoe. It is at present the property of Henry Prescot Blincoe, Esq. and inhabited by captain Gardner.

INGATESTONE,

is a post town, and the great thoroughfare to Norfolk, Suffolk, Colchester, Harwich, and many other parts of this county; most of the stages, either Norfolk or Suffolk, dine here in their way to London, or breakfast in their return. A very large fair is held on the 1st of December yearly; the principal commodity of which is live cattle.

Although Ingatestone cannot boast of the pleasantness of its situation, (being in a bottom) yet it has many advantages to compensate for this small defect; and among them, that of the fertility and goodness of the soil around it might be deemed more than sufficient: it has likewise great benefits arising from a market for live cattle, which is held here every Wednesday; for being not above twenty-three miles distant from London, many graziers, jobbers, and butchers come from thence, and carry on a considerable traffic here; the consequence is that the town abounds with capital inns.

It received its appellation "at Stone," from a Roman miliary placed here.

The manors in this parish are: Ingatestone, Hanley or Hauley, and Wood Barnes. They all formerly belonged to the nunnery of Barking; at the Dissolution they came to the crown, when king Henry the Eighth granted the manor of Ingatestone to Sir William Petre, L. L. D. and his heirs for ever, in consideration of 849*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in which family it still continues. He also obtained possession of the other manors.

When Sir William Petre became proprietor of the greatest part of this parish, he made Ingatestone Hall his place of residence: and it has been ever since occupied by some of that antient and worthy family, till the late lord Petre removed to West Thorndon.

INGATESTONE HALL is a venerable stately pile of building, having within a spacious court; and before it another, round which are the offices. It lies very low, but upon that account is well supplied with waters, and stored with fish ponds: the gardens are laid out in an elegant manner; and considering the disadvantage of being situated in a valley, command a pleasing prospect towards Danbury. The whole was formerly surrounded by a park. There are now the remains of an antient building, which has much the appearance of a chapel. It was erected by Sir William Petre in the year 1565, as appears by a painting in one of the windows of the hall. Part of the mansion has been pulled down, the rest is inhabited by the steward and some Roman Catholic families dependent upon lord Petre. The town consists of one street, the north side of which, and half of the south side, are in the parish of Fryerning.

The church, which is an exceedingly good brick building, tiled, stands on the east side of the street, and hath a row of pillars in the middle, which divide it into two paces. At the west end is a high tower, in which are five bells. On the north side of the chancel is a small brick chapel, erected on purpose to be a burial place for the noble family of the Petres. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Upon the south side of the chancel, between two pillars of the church, is a very elegant altar monument, erected to the memory of William lord Petre, and his lady. It is about seven feet long, four broad, and six high. Upon the top, which is supported by four pillars on each side, are the whole length effigies of those illustrious personages whose memory it is intended to perpetuate, wrought in Parian marble, his lordship's head is supported by his helmet; his lady's by a pillow. A long Latin inscription is thus translated:

Here lies interred William Lord Petre, Knight, with Dame Ann, his second wife, daughter of William Browne, who died Lord Mayor of London. The aforesaid nobleman William Lord Petre was by summons from Henry King of England, the eighth of that name, called to the office of Secretary and to be one of his Majesty's Privy Council. In which station he continued under King Edward the Sixth, by whom he was made Treasurer of the First Fruits and Tenths. After the death of Edward he held the same offices under Queen Mary, which she conferred upon him, together with the Chancellorship likewise of the most noble order of the Garter. He was too one of the council of our lady Queen Elizabeth.

Beneath these lines in eight square tables of alabaster, are the family arms.

In the east wall of the south aisle a small neat monument of marble, representing a person in a posture of devotion; the following inscription in black marble:

Heare lyeth enterd the body of Robert Petre yongest brother to Sir William Petre, knt. of Westminster in the cown. of Mid. esq. who lyved and dyed a faythful officer to the moste famus Queene Eliza, in the receyte of her majesty's Exchequer. He departed this lyfe at Weste Thorndon in Essex, September 20, in the year of our Lorde God 1593.

In the chapel, belonging to the noble family of Petre, against the west wall is a most superb monument, composed of many different sorts of marble; about eighteen feet high, and fourteen broad: under a grand arch, supported by eight pillars of black marble and porphyry, gilt at the top,

top, is represented a full length of the deceased and his lady kneeling, with each a book open before them; and upon a stone below a Latin inscription, thus rendered into English:

John Lord Petre, of Writtle,
Son of that William who was Privy Council to four sovereigns,
Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth;
And was likewise dispatched as Ambassador seven times to
Foreign Princes, and Co-founder of Exeter College in Oxford.

A person capable of adding a lustre to the most immense fortune, and not without a great share of affluence: for being born to inherit a large estate, and talents no less conspicuous, dutiful to his God, loyal to his Prince, exquisitely tender hearted to the poor, he spent his youth in the most honorable posts, and such as reflected character on the nobleman. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Waldegrave, knight, and one of the privy council to queen Mary; a gallant young lady, equally worthy to grace the bed as well as tomb of so noble a husband. He had by her three sons still living, universally accomplished, by a foreign education and domestic precedents. He was such a manager in his hospitality, as one might pronounce at once, a profuse œconomist. An affection for his country, not a lust of rule (which is usually more boundless than any other passion,) roused his patriotic soul against the plunderers and seducers of it. The love of the people, and the esteem of the nobility, he rather enjoyed than courted; and chusing at all times his associates for their good, and not high qualifications, he neither deserved nor dreaded the resentment of the great, being possessed of an uncommon strength of mind, and an heroic firmness in soul and body. His behaviour was such as to leave it a doubt, whether more engaging or prevailing, more modest or genteel. The sovereigns of each sex and of each kingdom raised him, both for his deserts, Elizabeth to the rank of a knight, James to that of a baron. This mighty and worthy personage, born to do every thing that was good, and dying to enjoy a better inheritance, was brought to his end by a slow dilatery fever, (if one can credit it) of almost two years standing, without the least pain or struggle, but not without the grief and tears of every body.

William

William Lord Petre, his inconsoleable son, who inherited his estate (I wish I could say his virtues also) erected this monument to the memory of so deserving a father.

On the left hand side of this inscription, between the four pillars which support that end of the grand arch, before mentioned, is the representation of the noble personage, whose parental duty and affection had raised this elegant memorial of his father's virtues: between the four pillars on the right hand side is that of Catherine his lady. They are both in a posture of devotion; over the head of the latter is this short inscription; which rendered into English will be in substance:

Here lieth lady Catherine Petre,
Once the wife of William Lord Petre,
of Writtle,
Second daughter of the most renowned Lord
Edward Somerset,
Earl of Worcester, &c.
Being more desirous of a mansion in the heavens,
Than of a longer life,
She departed on the 30th of October, 1624,
Aged 49.
It is contended whether more worthy of heaven or the world.

Beneath the effigy of lady Catherine, the resemblance of five daughters wrought in marble; underneath that of lord William Petre, are their eight sons, kneeling. On the top, and in various other parts of the monument, are placed the family arms, highly ornamented.

Upon the north side of this chapel, is a tomb, four feet high, seven long, and three broad; the sides and ends are composed of Ægyptian marble, of the highest polish.

On the top a Latin inscription, translated as follows:

To the most mighty and beneficent God.
In certain hope of immortality
this monument contains what was mortal of
MARY,
widow of Lord Robert Petre,

baron

baron of Writtle, the only mother of three barons,
William, John and Thomas.
Who on the 13th of January, in the year of our Lord 1684-5,
and of her age 82, departed
this life on earth
for an eternal one in heaven.
Whither her unexampled piety towards God,
Her engaging goodness to mankind in general,
Her unbounded charity to the poor,
Her unshaken calmness in adversity,
Have, like the fiery chariot of Elijah, on so many wheels,
undoubtedly carried her.

Sir William Petre built at this place a comfortable almshouse for twenty poor persons.

Near Ingatestone is THE HYDE, late the seat of Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. who died, 1804, and now of the rev. Dr. Disney, (author of the lives of Jortin and Sykes, and also of two volumes of excellent sermons.) Here is a fine collection of antient coins and medals, busts, marbles, vases, and other antiquities. Some of them are from Herculaneum, and were collected by the late Thomas Hollis, Esq. who died 1774, and Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. when they were in Italy. In the hall, in particular, are two sarcophagi, esteemed superior to those at Wilton. The plantations and a fine piece of water are disposed with great taste, and command the beautiful adjoining country.

BLACKMORE, is a village between Ongar and Ingatestone, seven miles from Chelmsford. An antient priory stood near the church. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of king Henry the Eighth's pleasure houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho; so that when this prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, the friend of the gallant and accomplished earl of Surrey, whose poetry makes such a distinguished figure in the literature of the sixteenth century. This antient structure was repaired, and some additions

tions made to it, about seventy-three years ago, by Sir Jacob Ackworth, bart. whose daughter, lady Wheate, sold it to the present possessor, Richard Preston, Esq. The river Can, which partly surrounds the garden, is still called here the River Jordan. Not far from Jericho is Smyth's Hall, the seat of the late Charles Alexander Crickitt, Esq. formerly M. P. for Ipswich, to whom it was left by his uncle, captain Charles Alexander. Mr. Crickitt new fronted this old mansion, in a window of which was some fine stained glass, of great antiquity, representing antient military figures. These he carefully preserved, and formed into a beautiful window for the staircase. It is certainly no inconsiderable ornament to the mansion,

Mill Green House, the property of Mr. Smith, in the parish of Fryerning, two miles from Ingatestone, may justly be styled a palace in miniature, being fitted up with uncommon elegance. The windows of the drawing room, which front the east, command a beautiful prospect.

Frierning formerly belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, in London. It was granted at the Dissolution, by Henry VIII. to William Berners, Esq. one of his auditors. Being purchased by lady Dorothy Wadham *, she bestowed it on Wadham College, Oxford, to which it now belongs.

Margaretting, is situated twenty-five miles from London, and four from Chelmsford. The great road from London lies through it.

The manor of Margaretting, according to the best historians, and other accounts, was held in the year 1166, by John Sandford; it came by marriage into the family of the De Veres; from this family it went by marriage into that of the earl of Surrey. It was in the possession of Ed-

* This lady was the second daughter of Sir William Petre, by his first wife, Gertrude, daughter of Sir John Tyrrell, of Warley. She became the wife of Nicholas Wadham, of Merryfield, in Somersetshire, Esq. who left at his decease three thousand eight hundred pounds a year estate, and four thousand pounds in money; and she completed the foundation of Wadham College, Oxford, which her husband had begun.

mund,

mund, earl of Arundel, in the reign of Edward the Second; but he being beheaded by the procurement of Roger lord Mortimer, it was granted again to the Surrey family. In 1461, John Scot, Esq. held this manor. In 1592, it came to the Petre family, who are still proprietors.

The manor of Copfold Hall, otherwise Cold Hall, has an exceedingly pleasant mansion house: being situated on an eminence, it commands an extensive view over Gallywood Common, Stock, &c. as well as toward Danbury: it is an elegant modern building, with gardens laid out in a pretty taste. The manor belonged to the countess of Oxford, in 1360, and Thomas de Lambowrne held it. William Cheyne, Esq. possessed it in 1371: it was next in the Cloville family, whence it came by marriage into that of Tanfield; it was sold from that family to Henry Bishop, Esq. (many years under sheriff for this county,) and his two daughters and coheirs, who afterwards released their right to Mr. Bishop. Upon which he sold it to Richard Benyon, Esq. and he to Richard Holden, Esq. It is now the property of William Vechell, Esq.

Among the monuments in the church is the following quaint epitaph:

Sacred to the memory of Peter Whitecombe, late of Ingatestone, Esq. and Julian, his wife, married forty-two years. She died January 12, 1666, aged seventy. He died November 12, 1666, aged seventy-seven.

She on this clayen pillow layd her head,
As brides do use the first to go to bed.
He miss'd her soone; and yet ten months he trys
To live a part, and lykes it not, and dyes.

The approach to Chelmsford is through MOULSHAM, which is only separated from the former by the river Cann, over which there is a stone bridge. Before the Conquest the manor of Moulsham, Mulsham, or Mulsho, was part of the possessions belonging to the church of Westminster, and continued to be the property of that church till its dissolution as a monastery, when Moulsham came to the crown.

Henry VIII. granted it in 1540 to Thomas Mildmay, Esq. one of his auditors, for 622*l.* 5*s.* 8*d*½. at twenty years purchase. With this grant was given all the rights and privileges thereto appertaining, with a water mill called Mulsham Mill, and lands and woods known by the name of Mulsham Frith; together with all the lands, tenements, messuages, mills, &c. lying in the parishes of Chelmesforde, Great Badow, Widforde, Stocke, and Writtle, and in the hamlet of Mulsham; to have and to hold to the same Thomas Mildmay, Esq. and his heirs for ever*.

On the manor of Moulsham stands what remains of the mansion house of this great and antient family, distinguished

* This manor is thus recorded in the antient survey taken in 1591; from which we had the foregoing description of Bishop's Hall, &c.

" The maner of Mulsham is one antient entire maner, lying together within itself in severalty, holden of the queen's majesty in chief, and not holden or any way chargeable or contributory to any castle, honor or other common or special seigniory. And it hath belonging unto it, in soils, demesnes and wastes more than thirteen hundred acres of good sorts of country soil, both in clay and sand. And also has the rents, customs, and services of more than two hundred convenient tenancies, holding of the same maner by free deed, and copy of court roll. And there is belonging of common poor vicinage more than fifteen hundred acres, called Galle-wood common, situate in the parishes of Much Badow, Stock, Ging Margaret, and Chelmsford aforesaid, but divided from the maner of Chelmesford by one main river.

" The maner place of Mulsham, commonly called Mulsham Hall, at this day is the seat of Sir Thomas Mildmay, knt. In former times it had no proprietory dwelling upon the same, but used by fermers, and under fermers, by reason whereof it was grown into great ruin and decay, until about the thirty-third or thirty-fourth year of king Henry the Eighth, Thomas Mildmay, Esq. did build the same very beautifully, so as it was then accounted the greatest esquire's building within the said county of Essex. And since that time it is much bettered, augmented, and beautified by the same Sir Thomas Mildmay.

" This maner is seated in a very good wholesome air, upon the sand, and gravel, not moted or compassed with waters, but hath sufficient store of ponds, and water courses. And hath conveyances brought into the house, into each office, of very good wholesome spring water abundantly. And of wood it hath great store.

To

guished by the name of Moulsham Hall. It is delightfully placed on an easy ascent about a quarter of a mile on the east side of the town of Chelmsford, and stands nearly east, west, north, and south. The grand front commands Danbury Hill. It is very regular, and on the top of it were three statues, representing Diana, Apollo, and Mercury: under these were the family arms in basso-relievo, carved in free stone. The other parts of the house had a view of the London road, the town of Chelmsford, the park, gardens, &c. This fine structure was rebuilt by Benjamin earl Fitzwalter, and was planned with the nicest skill and judgment, to render it completely elegant, and at the same time truly commodious. The pilasters, cornices, entablatures, and other decorative ornaments, were of stone. In the inside was a quadrangular court flagged. It had a gallery on each floor round it, by which means an easy

" To the said maner place are many fair gardens, and orchards belonging, replenished with great store of good, and some rare kinds of fruits and herbs.

" There belong to it a dove-house of brick; a fair game of deer imparked; a great warren; a goodly fishing course both in private ponds and common river; a very good water mill, and great store of other like necessary provisions. This maner hath three hamlets within the same, viz. the hamlet and street of Mulsham; the hamlet and street of Wideforde, and the hamlet of Galvelwood, which do contain many good habitations and tenancies, and are all holden of the said maner either by free deed, or copy of court roll, or at the will of the lord of the said maner.

" In the hamlet of Mulsham there is one Grammar school, with convenient stipend for the master and usher; and is in the gift of Sir Thomas Mildemay, knt. lord of the said maner. (This is the school of royal foundation, that was afterwards removed into Chelmsford.) And there is also within the said hamlet one hospital or poor house, for the maintanance and relief of divers poor leprous and lazer people; which are put in and out by the said lord. And within the said hamlet also is one antient cross, or building, with a prison for the hamlet. And the cross serveth sometime as a market cross, for sale of pease in the season, and for flesh, and other mean victual.

" The hamlet having no market proper to themselves, but as they are partakers of the market of Chelmesford for the Friday only, and other times in their own cross."

access was obtained to all the different apartments, without the inconveniency of making any of them a passage. The principal rooms were large and well disposed. The grand hall at the entrance lofty, and the cieling curiously wrought with fret work.

In the several apartments were many pictures of the antient part of the Mildmay family, particularly Sir Walter, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in the year 1587; Sir Thomas Mildmay, auditor of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry the Eighth, in the year 1540; and a royal sporting piece of as much expression as can possibly rise from canvas; the late earl of Fitzwalter and his lady; lord Ancram; lord Holdernesse; the old duke of Scomberg on horseback, attended by a black, bearing his helmet; William Mildmay, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Barnes, taken in the year 1605; a capital performance; Sir Henry Mildmay, a branch of this family, representing him as dead and laid out, covered with a black velvet pall. It is said that he died abroad, and that a faithful servant who accompanied him, employed a limner to draw him after his decease.

The situation of Moulsham Hall commands every thing necessary to form a pleasing landscape. It is on a small rise that commands a beautiful vale of pasturage and meadow land, where the Chelmer and Cann unite their streams. The gardens were neatly laid out; the park prettily disposed, and on the north side a large sheet of water. In short it had almost every advantage to render it a commodious house and a delightful country seat; the building having been executed under the direction of Leoni, the famous Italian architect.

We are very sorry to add, after such a description of this magnificent mansion, that after it came, by marriage, into the possession of the late Sir Henry Pawlet St. John Mildmay, he sold the whole estate to government for the purpose of making barracks. In consequence the house, gardens, grounds, &c. have been disposed of, this year, (1809)

by public auction, and one of the ornaments of the county of Essex destroyed. It is to be hoped that the present baronet, who possesses more of the Mildmay in his blood than his predecessor, will discontinue this desolation of the estates of his noble maternal ancestors, who were equally an honour to themselves and their country.

Within this hamlet near the river, stood a house of Dominican Friers. In the reign of Edward the Second, about the year 1320, one Thomas Langford, a friar of this house, by hard study and perseverance, compiled an universal chronicle from the foundation of the world to his own days. He was likewise the author of several other curious pieces.

The building was a composition of brick, flint, and free stone. The kitchen remained till within the eighteenth century, and was esteemed a great curiosity; the roof being supported and decorated in the manner of the theatre in Oxford. The site of it is now called the Friers. At the Dissolution it was valued at *9l. 6s. 5d.* It afterwards came into the Mildmay family. Belonging to the same family, in the field called Long Stumps, between Moulsham Hall and Gallywood Common, stood a chapel, which belonged to the abbey of St. Osyth.

Sir Thomas Mildmay gave six tenements within the said hamlet for the use of six poor people, to be called Beades Folks, or Alms People. The bishop of London for the time being is appointed sole trustee. But the appointment of proper persons to fill these tenements, is vested for ever in the owner, for the time being, of Moulsham Hall.* At the time this charity was given, these houses were rented at *3l. 6s. 8d.* †

The

* In consequence of the recent purchase of Moulsham Hall by government, it is supposed that as the care of the school, and of these almshouses, devolves to the state; the new proprietors will be as good benefactors and patrons as the Mildmays.

† A prior endowment was granted by Thomas Mildmay, Esq. grandfather to the above Sir Thomas, which is evident from the following extract of his will; in which he bequeaths "twenty marks yearly out of his tythes of Terling, to the masters, governors, &c. of the free school of Chelmsford,

The heir to this estate for the time being is to have the nomination of the usher of the free school and alms people, together with the payment of the stipend of the former (under the inspection of the masters and other governors) and the distribution of the alms to the latter.

The former buildings were taken down in the year 1758, and in their room six neat brick dwellings erected, with the following inscription, which is affixed in the centre:

Founded by THOMAS MILDMAY, Esq. of Moulsham Hall, 1565. Rebuilt by WILLIAM MILDMAY, Esq. of Moulsham Hall, 1758.

The old houses had the following on a free stone table:

DEO, TRINO, ET UNI SIT GLORIA.

The foundation of Sir THOMAS MILDMAY, of Moulsham, Bart. and the Lady Anne his wife.

The great road through this hamlet was very indifferent, but is now levelled and made much better.

It had been remarked by many travellers, that this approach to the town of Chelmsford was much confined, and through a low, narrow, watery lane, a quarter of a mile long; by which they were deprived of a delightful view of the town and its neighbourhood. To remedy this the commissioners appropriated an adjoining field, for the purposes of making a new road, under the inspection of Sir William Mildmay, bart.

The antient manor of Bexfield is partly in the hamlet of Moulsham, and was formerly called Bekeswell. It was in

Chelmsford, to be payable at Lady Day and Michaelmass, whereof two pounds towards finding an usher. Six pounds to be divided in equal portions, at Easter and Michaelmass, to and amongst six aged, and of the poorest people inhabiting in the hamlet of Mulsham; three whereof to be men, and three women. And the five pounds six shillings and eight-pence, being the remaining part of the said twenty marks, or thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence, to be laid out in the following manner: two pounds to buy an ox or bullock, to be distributed amongst the poor people of Mulsham on Christmas Eve. And three pounds six shillings and eight-pence to buy three barrels of white herrings, and four cades of red herrings, to be distributed amongst the poor people of Moulsham and Chelmsforde, the first and second week of clean Lent."

the

the possession of Francis Bathenne in the reign of Edward II. from whom it descended to John de Insula of Burglee, knt. who in the reign of Edward the Third, in the year 1334, granted it to Henry de Burghersh, alias Burwash, then bishop of Lincoln (who was lord treasurer, and chancellor of England,) and his heirs for ever. Upon the death of this prelate, it came to the next heir, his brother Bartholomew lord Burghersh. Upon his succession, an inquisition was taken of it, which described it to contain "one carucate of arable land; forty acres of wood; eight of meadow; two of pasture; and a hundred shillings rent in Chelmsford, holden of the abbot of Westminster by the service of four pounds yearly." He procured from Edward the Third a charter of free warren in this manor: but dying in 1355, he was succeeded by his son Bartholomew lord Burghersh, who attended Edward in his wars with France, and was made one of the first knights of the Garter. Upon his decease in 1369, these possessions came to an only daughter, who married Edward le Despenser. It was afterwards enjoyed by Sir Thomas Tyrel, knt. and Alice his wife. Richard II. in the sixteenth year of his reign, granted his royal licence, empowering John Thurston, Thomas Aston, and Simon Barton, chaplains, to bestow this manor, and 36*s.* 5*d.* rent in Moulsham and Chelmsford, upon the abbey of Westminster; (the abbot and convent whereof being then lords of the manor of Moulsham aforesaid) by the service of 4*l.* yearly rent, and suit at the court of the said manor. He likewise by his licence enabled Richard Stoke, clerk, and Thomas Aston, chaplain, to give to the monastery of Westminster, a mill in the hamlet of Moulsham, which was held by the service or annual rent of 20*s.*

Upon the suppression of these houses the properties and premises of this manor came to the crown; when Henry the Eighth granted them unto Thomas Mildmay, Esq. and his heirs for ever*.

CHELMSFORD

* The Mildmay family is said to have been of great consequence in the reign of king Stephen. Their first ancestor was Hugo Mildeme, or Mildme,

CHELMSFORD

stands at the confluence of the Chelmer, and the Cann; from the former of which it derived its name. In Domesday Book it is called Celmeresfort, and Celmeresforde.

Mildme, who lived about the year 1147, and upon his disease was succeeded by his son Sir Robert, who was living in 1235, in the time of Henry the Third. He had male issue two sons; Herbert, and Roger, who resided at Hambleton in Lancashire. Roger's successors were Henry, and Ralph; the former seated at Stonehouse in Gloucestershire, 1349. Robert, living in 1401, married the daughter and heiress of —— Le Rous, and had by her Thomas, who espoused Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Cornish, of Great Waltham. This seems to have been the first of the family who had any connections in this county. He was succeeded by his son and heir Walter, who settled at Writtle, marrying the daughter of —— Everard, Esq. formerly of Mashbury, but afterwards of Great Waltham; by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John.

In the days of Henry the Eighth, at the suppression of the religious houses, Thomas was one of the auditors of the court of augmentations, and purchased of that monarch the manor of Moulsham, &c. He married Agnes, the daughter of —— Reade, Esq. by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. The names of the former were Thomas, William, John, and Walter; who afterwards became the heads of many great families.

Thomas, of Moulsham Hall, married Avice, daughter of William Gernon of the city of London, Esq. and had by her issue eight sons, and seven daughters. His eldest son and heir was Sir Thomas Mildmay, who espoused Frances, only daughter of Henry Ratcliff, earl of Sussex, through whom the title and claim to the barony of Fitzwalter, &c. came to the family. Three of her descendants inherited them; viz. Benjamin, summoned to parliament as baron Fitzwalter, February 10, 1669, whose two sons, Charles and Benjamin, severally succeeded him. The latter of these was created earl Fitzwalter, and viscount Harwich, in the year 1730; who dying February 29, 1756, without issue, this first branch became extinct.

From the second son, William of Springfield Barnes, was descended the late Sir William Mildmay, bart. to whom Benjamin, earl Fitzwalter, devised his estates; in consequence of which he became seated at Moulsham Hall.

From the third son John, descended Robert Mildmay, of Terling; which branch likewise is totally extinct.

The

resforde. Antient records denominate it Chelmereford, Chelmesford, and Chelmsford; it is evidently a contraction of Chelmersford.

It is the capital of the county, gives name both to the hundred and deanry, and is distant from London twenty-

The fourth son, Sir Walter Mildmay, married the sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, chief secretary of state; and had by her two sons. He was at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of queen Elizabeth's Privy Council; he also founded Emanuel College in Cambridge. His sons were Sir Anthony and Sir Humphrey. To the former, on his embassy from queen Elizabeth to the court of France, he bequeathed his estates at Aplethorp in Northamptonshire. Sir Humphrey inherited his estate at Danbury Place. Sir Walter likewise left an only daughter, who married Francis Fane, earl of Northumberland. Sir Humphrey had two sons, John and Sir Henry; the former of which dying without issue, devised his Danbury estate, by will, to his wife. She married a second husband, Robert Cory, D. D. and had by him one daughter, who was espoused to William Ffytche, Esq. Sir Henry Mildmay, knt. was in the reign of Charles the First, master of the jewel office, &c. He espoused Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Halyday, Esq. an alderman of the city of London; whose monument is in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, London; he had issue Henry Mildmay, Esq. of Shawford in Hampshire, father of Halyday Mildmay, who left one only daughter named Lætitia, heiress in the male line of that branch. She intermarried with Humphrey, younger son of Carew Hervey Mildmay, of Marks, Esq. who was also descended from William Mildmay, Esq. of Springfield Barnes. Their issue were Carew, Anne, and Catharine; which Anne being espoused to the late Sir William Mildmay, bart. the several branches of that family were in them united.

Upon the death of Sir William without issue, the estates passed to Carew Mildmay, Esq. of Shawford, Hants, whose daughter Jane, having married Sir Henry Paulet St. John, son of Sir Paulet St. John, bart. of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, he assumed the name of Mildmay.

In the latter end of the reign of James the First, there were nine several families of this name in the county of Essex, possessed of considerable estates:

Sir Thomas Mildmay, Moulsham Hall, bart.; Sir Henry Mildmay, Woodham Walter, knt.; Sir Humphrey Mildmay, Danbury, knt.; Sir Henry Mildmay, Wanstead, knt.; Sir Thomas Mildmay, Springfield Barnes, knt.; Sir Henry Mildmay, Graces, knt.; Sir Walter Mildmay, Great Badow, knt.; Carew Hervey Mildmay, Marks; Sir Robert Mildmay, Terling, knt.

nine measured miles. The town consists of four beautiful, regular, and well built streets. The entrance from London is over an old stone bridge, built by Maurice, bishop of London (*anno* 1100) in the reign of Henry the First.

At the upper end of a spacious well built street of considerable length, ornamented with handsome houses, upon a little ascent, stands the shire-house; which is a very magnificent edifice: it contains two handsome roomy courts, finished in an elegant manner; besides many large and useful rooms for the purposes of transacting the business of the county; and in front, which is of stone, is a capital ball room; four beautiful pillars of the Ionic order are placed between the windows, above which are emblematic figures representing Justice, Wisdom, and Mercy. This beautiful edifice was built by Mr. Johnson, the county surveyor; and will be a lasting monument of the taste of the architect and of the spirit of the magistrates of this opulent county. On the left of this building is seen the tower, spire, and chief part of the church; terminating this elegant piece of perspective. Each street lies with an easy descent towards the centre, and is washed with a current of clear water. What contributes much to the peculiar cleanliness of this town, is its being gravelled, with such skill and judgment as to form a regular unjointed pavement; whilst the inhabitants seem inspired with a laudable emulation in endeavouring to outvie each other in the neatness of their dwellings. The Chelmer and the Cann form here an angle; along which lie many pleasure gardens, &c. In an open space (nearly a square,) adjoining to the shire-house stands the conduit. When it was first erected is uncertain, as it bears no date: but it was beautified by the noble family of the Fitzwalters, and is of a quadrangular form about fifteen feet high, constructed with stone and brick: it has four pipes, one on each side. The following inscription is inscribed on one of the sides:

"This Conduit in one minute runs 1 hogshead and ½ and 4 gallons and ½. In one day 2262 hogsheads and 54 gallons.

In one month 63360 hogsheads. And in one year 825942 hogsheads and 54 gallons."

Lower down in four small tables on each side are the underwritten inscriptions:

'Benignus Benignis.'
Bountiful to the bounteous.
'Nec parcus parcis.'
Liberal to the covetous.
'Nec diminutus largiendo.'
Not diminished by bestowing.
'Sic charitas a Deo fonte.'
Thus charity from the heavenly fountain.

The spring from which the conduit is supplied rises about half a mile from the town, and is called Burges's Well: it is large and strongly bricked round. Upon particular occasions this conduit has withheld its chrystal stream; and, to indulge the sons of Bacchus, poured forth wine with great liberality; the inhabitants are now supplied with water by leaden, instead of wooden pipes, in consequence of a public subscription.

Chelmsford is most conveniently situated for the transaction of the public business of the county. The assizes, general quarter sessions, petty sessions, county courts, and sittings of the commissioners of the land and window tax, are held here. Here also the knights of the shire are elected. The county gaol, which Mr. Howard calls "a stately structure," is one of the finest in the kingdom. It was rebuilt of stone in 1777.

The great road from London to Colchester, Harwich, Suffolk, and many parts of Norfolk, lies through this town; it is therefore furnished with good inns for the reception of travellers. Here is a good market every Friday, supplied with corn, meat, fish, fowls, pigs, horses, &c. and a large fair on the 1st of May, and 1st of November.

Chelmsford formed a part of the valuable possessions of the bishops of London in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the general survey. It seems to

have been of little note till it came into their hands: and certainly to those prelates it is indebted for its rise, and grandeur. Formerly the great road lay through Writtle, (which then was a place of consequence) till bishop Maurice built the bridge. This town then began to increase both in its buildings and inhabitants; but it does not seem that there was any market; the first royal licence for that purpose appears to have been that which William de Sancta Maria, bishop of London, obtained from king John in the the first year of his reign: he also procured another for a fair. Edward I. called in question the legality of these privileges in the thirteenth year of his reign, and "issued out a quo warranto against bishop Richard de Gravesend, to shew what claim he had to view of frankpledge, gallows, tumbrel, pillory, free warren, and the assize of bread." However upon a representation of the case to his majesty, Edward, by his gracious letters patent, confirmed to bishop De Gravesend, "a view of frankpledge in his manors of Orsette, Leyndon, and Chelmsford in this county." Richard II. in the year 1395, made a grant by letters patent under the great seal to Robert Braybroke, bishop of London, of the return of all writs.

This town returned members to the grand council of the nation, which was holden at Westminster in the eleventh year of the reign of Edward the Third.

Here are often public diversions, balls, concerts, &c. The queen gives an annual plate of one hundred guineas, and two plates of fifty pounds, are also given to be run for on Gallywood Common, near this place; one of which is collected from the neighbouring nobility and gentry; and the other, called the Town Plate, is subscribed for by its inhabitants.

A regular and respectable constituted lodge of the antient order of free and accepted masonry is likewise held here the second and fourth Monday in every month.

The church is a noble structure, situated at the end of the town, and dedicated to St. Mary; and was thus described before the late accident happened: "It has three spacious aisles,

aisles, which run to the end of the chancel. A stately square tower, built of stone, stands at the west end, with pinacles on each corner; this tower is surmounted by a light spire. It has a ring of eight bells, a clock, and a set of chimes.

"The body of the church is supported by pillars of a light construction, and excellent workmanship. The pews are much decayed, and the floor is but indifferent. The windows are Gothic, and curious. At the west end, adjoining to the belfry, is an organ. Here is a good vestry for the use of the clergymen, and another for the transaction of the parish business. On one side of the tower is a place in which are kept two fire engines for the benefit of the town and parish.

"The glass of the eastern window over the altar piece was formerly curiously painted, and was supposed to have been executed at the first foundation of the church. The subject was the History of our Blessed Saviour, from his conception to his ascension. But in the reign of Charles the First (*anno* 1641) the parliament issued out an ordinance, "that all scandalous and superstitious pictures should be taken out of the churches." The rector and churchwardens were unwilling to deprive the church of so venerable an ornament. However being obliged to conform, they took down the pictures of our Our Saviour on the cross, and the Virgin, and had the cavities filled with new glass. But the mob, not esteeming it a sufficient reformation, assembled in the most daring and outrageous manner on the 5th of November, and with stones, sticks, and other weapons, beat down or defaced the whole of this beautiful window. The arms of several noblemen and gentlemen, who had been benefactors to the church, had been painted and variously displayed round these expressive pieces; which shared the same fate. The destruction of the window was not the only loss that was felt: for posterity by this outrage are deprived of the names of those whose memory should never have been forgotten. Dr. Michaelson, the rector, in those melancholy times, met with the most barbarous

barous and inhuman treatment for exerting himself upon the occasion, to preserve his church from desecration.

"When the churches of Essex underwent a visitation in the year 1634, several escutcheons and banners, were then observed in the roof of the centre aisle, supposed to be the trophies of those who had been liberal donors to the building. But even these were soon after construed superstitious, and consequently ordered to be taken down and destroyed.

"This whole structure had been re-edified by voluntary subscriptions in the year 1424, as is evident from the following inscription; the characters of which are each nearly a foot long, and composed of small flint stones cemented strongly in mortar.

"PRAY FOR THE GOOD ESTATE OF ALL THE TOWNSHEPE OF CHELMYSFORD THAT HATH *BEEN LIBERAL* WILLERS AND PROCORERS OF HELPERS TO THYS WERKE; AND *FOR* ... THEM THAT FIRST BEGAN, AND LONGEST SHELL CONTENOWE ... *IT* ... IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORDE 1 THOUSAND IIII HUNDRETH *XX* IIII."

"There were no less than four endowed guilds or chanteries belonging to this church: St. John's guild, at the altar of St. John, value 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Corpus Christi guild, at the altar called Corpus Christi, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Our Lady's guild, at tho altar of our Lady, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Mountney's chantry, founded by Sir John Mountney in this churchyard, value 11*l.* 10*s.* There were likewise eighteen obits, properly endowed. The land that originally belonged to them, cannot now be traced out.

"There is a door in the north aisle, which leads into a library given by John Kingsbridge, D. D. for the use of the clergy of the town of Chelmsford and its environs. Here are some well chosen and valuable books, taken very little care of. The registrer's office for the transaction of ecclesiastical business is over the great porch door; under the window of which is an antient carved niche, that seems to have contained some curious piece of sculpture.

"On

"On the north and south side the bellfry, places separated from the body of the church by deal partitions, are the twelve Apostles painted upon wood.

"The churchyard is spacious, and kept clean. The walks through it are neatly gravelled, and planted with rows of stately trees on each side.

"A chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, formerly stood on the north side of the church, near the road leading to Bishop's Hall, to which manor it was appendant. The bishops of London collated to it in the year 1321, 1336, and 1337.

"The north aisle of the chancel seems entirely appropriated for the place of interment of the Mildmay family. Here stand two monuments, one of which is stately and magnificent, erected to the memory of earl Fitzwalter, &c. It is about twenty feet high and six broad, and is thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth Benjamin Mildmay, earl Fitzwalter, who having many years served his king and country in several great offices, with dignity and integrity, died February 29, 1756, aged eighty-six.

"He inherited the baronies of Fitzwalter, Egremond, Botitoffe, and Burnells, from Sir Henry Mildmay, his great grandfather, son of Sir Thomas Mildmay, who married in 1580 lady Frances, only daughter and heir of Henry earl of Sussex; in whom those baronies in fee were vested.

"He married in 1724 Frederica countess dowager of Holdernesse, by whom he had issue one son, who died an infant. He was created earl Fitzwalter and viscount Harwich in 1720; who dying without issue, devised his estates to William Mildmay, Esq. his nearest relation in the male line. By whom, in gratitude, this monument was erected.

"Here also lieth Frederica countess of Fitzwalter, wife of the said earl, who died August 7, 1751, aged sixty-three. She was daughter of Mindehart, duke of Scomberg, (count of the Roman empire) by the lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles Lewis, elector Palatine. By her first husband, Robert earl of Holdernesse,

Holdernesse, she had issue Robert, who succeeded to his father's honors 1721, and lady Caroline, who married to the earl of Ancram."

"The other is in the north-east corner, and so near to the former, as to be enclosed together with it in the same iron pallisadoes. It is to the memory of Thomas Mildmay, Esq. and Avice his wife, who both died in 1529, having had a family of fifteen children.

"In the centre aisle of the chancel, on the north side, is a small monument (inlaid in the wall) to perpetuate the memory of Mathew Rudd, gent. who died in 1615, aged sixty.

"On a black marble table in the centre of it are the effigies of a man and woman arrayed in the attire of those days. Around them stands their family. The king of terrors is seen between them exalted upon a kind of shrine; brandishing his hostile weapons; and in a circle over his head is this motto, VENI, VIDI, VICI: *I came, I saw, I conquered.*

"It bears the following inscription in capitals:

Thus death triumphs and tells us all must die.
Thus we triumph to Christ by death to flie
To live. To die is not to die, but live;
To die to bliss is blessed life to give.
Oh bless me then! Oh strike me at the harte!
Breathe out my life, and let my soul departe.
Aske how he liv'd, and thou shallt know his end,
He died a saint to God,—to poor a friend.

"On a black marble table, affixed to the south wall of the chancel, the following donation is recorded:

The gift of Dame Alice Row,
and Sarah Nash wids: daughters
of Mr. William Seager of Chelmesforde.
Dame Alice Rowe, by her will
dated October the 30th 1701
gave £.100 and the said Sarah Nash £.100
to buy a meadow in this parish call'd
Tunman mead; the yearly rent to be

laid

laid out by the trustees for bread to
be distributed quarterly to the poor
of this parish for ever.
by the church wardens for the time being."

The roof and great part of the body of this venerable pile gave way on Friday the 17th January, 1800. The damage received was amply detailed in an extract from a letter, about the time when the accident happened.

" On Friday last, soon after ten o'clock at night, the whole roof and body of our fine old church gave way in an instant, and with a most tremendous crash fell to the ground! My reflections confuse my ideas, so as to prevent my giving you such a description as my imagination suggests. You have beheld the majestic ruins of the world's wonder and glory; but I think I may venture to affirm, this sudden and most awful event, which has crumbled in an instant this antient and noble structure, would fill your mind with sensations you never before experienced. I should receive great pleasure had I ability to give you such a description as my mind dictates; but alas! language is too weak to paint a scene of such splendid horror as the first view of this sudden devastation presented. Figure to yourself the immense and lofty roof, with all those noble pillars that supported it, and nearly the whole of the exterior walls and battlements, lying in majestic confusion, mingled with the remains of the shattered pews, pulpit, broke and dispersed into a thousand angles, forming various masses of confusion; in one part a prodigious beam accidentally fallen so as to support a huge piece of the remaining aisle at the east end, the communion table and part of the chancel remaining, from which scite, through a vista of the broken arches, you behold the old tower and steeple stand unsupported, and under its battlements the fine organ, over part of the front of which hung an immense sheet of lead, like a curtain, waving in terrific grandeur with the wind, and threatening destruction to what remained beneath: on each side hung tottering fragments of the children's galleries,

through the back of which appeared broken lights from the south and north apertures of the remaining tower; which, together with the vast mass of light that illuminated the bulk of this stupendous ruin, form together a scene of awful and magnificent destruction that surpasses the power of description, and which must be seen to be conceived.—Happily no lives were lost."

This unfortunate accident happened by means of some bricklayers, who, in digging a vault, penetrated below the base of two of the columns which supported the middle aisle; the whole of which, with the roof of the south aisle, had fallen. The north aisle, chancel, and tower, remained; the monuments were uninjured; but the beautiful gallery in front of the organ was nearly destroyed. The organ itself, however, remained unhurt; as was the king's arms, a much admired painting, by the late eminent artist, Mr. Johnson*.

The church has been since repaired in a handsome manner, and is now a very neat and commodious building.

The parish enjoys several charities; the donation of some of which the parishioners themselves know not, as the records and writings of them were destroyed in the dreadful times of Charles I. when the nation was in a state of internal confusion.

The royal free school, was founded by king Edward the Sixth, in the fifth year of his reign, by patent under the great seal of the kingdom, dated the twenty-fourth day of March, 1552. This princely foundation was obtained through the petition of Sir William Petre, knt. one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; Sir Walter Mildmay, knt. one of the general supervisors of the court of augmentations; Sir Henry Tyrrell, knt. and Thomas Mildmay, Esq. and of the inhabitants of Chelmsford and Moulsham, to be called by the name of "the Free Grammar School of king Edward the Sixth, for the instruction of youth in grammar learning, under the care and inspection of a schoolmaster and usher." It was liberally endowed

* Europ. Mag. Feb. p. 145.

by

by the abovementioned monarch, with Hill's chantry in Great Badow; Stonehouse ditto, in East Tilbury; Cortwyke Marsh, in West Tilbury; Plumborough Marsh, in Southminster; Barries and Squite Crofts, in Hatfield Peverel.

Out of these are paid yearly forty shillings and eightpence to the poor of Great Badow for ever: and seven shillings and ten-pence to the Court of Augmentations.

Edward made them a body corporate and politic for ever by the name of "the Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free School of king Edward in the parish of Chelmesforde." They have a large seal of brass, on which is curiously engraven a rose, after the manner of the seal of the Privy Council. Round the edge of it is the following inscription in capitals:

COE. SIGILL. GUB. POSS. REV. E. BONOR. LIB. SCHO. GRAM. REG. EDRI VIth IN CHELMSFORD IN COM' ESSEX.

The four gentlemen who were the chief instruments of this school being erected, were appointed primary governors for life, and in their respective families was settled the future government of it. Upon the decease of either of the governors, his heir male was to be chosen; but if there was none such, the governors, or major part of them, were to make choice of a proper person bearing the estate of a knight, whose family was resident, and whose connections were chiefly in the county. And if it so happened that all the governors died without male issue, his majesty granted power to the bishop of London to nominate and appoint four others, according to his discretion, in their room, bearing the order of knights.

The present school was erected by Sir John Tyrrell, bart. who was at that time acting governor. He purchased great part of the yard, gardens, &c. belonging to the George Inn, and a considerable part of the inn itself, which he converted into a house for the head master, &c. The school room was improved by lord Fitzwalter, and other

subsequent trustees, and is lofty and spacious. The race balls, concerts, &c. have occasionally been held in it.

The town has also the advantage of two other charity schools. One founded in 1713, for fifty boys; the other in 1714, for twenty girls.

Adjoining to the charity school are three almshouses, appropriated for decayed families; and close to them are two other little brick dwellings, the use of which will be understood by the inscription on free stone in the centre:

Erected Anno 1731 with money arising by sale of a barn given by William Davy Anno 1520 to the poore of Chelmsford, who ordain'd the profits should be laid out for Wood, &c. to be distributed to the poore at Christmas yearly, and the rent of these two tenements are to be applied to that purpose: Mr. Baron Comyns giving part of this ground to build upon.

Over the door of the workhouse is a stone table, stating that

The Right Honorable Charles Lord Fitzwalter, and the other inhabitants of the parish of Chelmsford with the general consent, ordered this workhouse to be built for the better maintenance of the poor of the aforesaid parish MDCCXVI.

In the parish of Chelmford are the manors of Bishop's Hall and Moulsham; and a part of Bekeswell.

Bishop's Hall is a manor formerly in the possession of the bishops of London, at which time it had the appellation of Chelmsford Manor, alias Bishop's Hall. It continued vested in them, together with the town, till the year 1545, when bishop Bonner granted it, with all its privileges, together with the advowson of the living, to king Henry the Eighth, his heirs and successors, for ever. This grant was confirmed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. It continued in the crown till 1563, when queen Elizabeth, on the 24th day of July, gave a grant of it, with all the rights and appurtenances thereof, together with the mansion house, &c. unto Thomas Mildmay, Esq. and his heirs for ever.*

There

* The following antique description of this manor, &c. is copied from an old survey of it, compiled at the court leet and court baron holden for Sir

There are some abbey lands in this parish, as appears from a licence granted to Phillip de Aungre, and Alice his wife, by Edward the Third, in the year 1348, empowering them thereby to give to the custos, and chaplains of the guild at the altar of St. Mary de Thele, in the county of Hertford, and their successors for ever, twenty-six acres of arable, one of meadow, and five of pasture; together with three messuages, all lying and being in the parishes of Chelmsford and Broomfield. But upon a representation of mismanagement and other gross behaviour in this chantry

Sir Thomas Mildmay, knt. on the 23d day of June, 1591. The book from whence it was taken is in the possession of the late Sir William Mildmay, bart.

"Chelmersforde is one ancient goodly manor scituate in the heart of the county of Essex, in good and wholsom air, conveniently and well housed, and well built for timber and tile. The chief manor house was in the time of king Edward the thirde brent and wasted with fire; and before that time it seemed to have been some ancient barony. This manor hath very fair demesne lands, woods, and wastes, and also a great service, more than two hundred tenants, that hold of the same manor their lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by reasonable rents, customs, and services: of which number above thirty are noblemen, knights, esquires, and gentlemen of good countenance. Within this manor, upon parcel of the same, upon the common road way, is situate the town of Chelmesford, sometime written the burrowe of Chelmesford, well situated, with more than three hundred habitations, divers of them seemly for gentlemen, many fair inns, and the residue of the same habitations for victuallers and artificers of city like buildings, and are all holden of the said manor of Chelmesforde, mediately or immediately, by reasonable rents, customs and services. This town is called the Shire town, not only by the statute of 11 of king Henry the VII. for the custody of weights and measures, but so reputed and taken long time before by the keeping of all assizes and sessions of the peace, and many other certifications of the inquisitions there. It is also a great thorough-fare, and market town weekly upon the Fridaye.

"In the upper face of which town-shipe is situated the parish church of the same town, a goodly, seemly and large building of stone, covered with lead, meet for the receipt of two thousand people, or more. And in the steeple is a convenient ring of four bells. Not far distant from which parish church is one other fair building, called the Market-cross, or Session-house: And there was then the common goal.'

to

to William bishop of London, sole patron of this college in the reign of Henry the Sixth, he requested that monarch to grant to John Howeden, clerk, then custos thereof, power of transferring the lands and impropriations in Essex and elsewhere, unto Henry Hoddesden, prior of the hospital of Elsing Spital, London.

In the year 1765 a proposal was made to make the river Chelmer navigable from Moulsham Bridge to the port of Maldon. An act of parliament was obtained for that purpose, and a certain number of commissioners was appointed to see it carried into execution. But the opposition set on foot by the inhabitants, and the supporters of the borough of Maldon, on account of its being thought injurious to that town, totally set aside the plan, by which the town of Chelmsford was deprived of a navigable river, and the interior country, for upwards of twenty miles, lost many advantages which it would certainly have derived had the proposed improvement taken place.

We cannot quit Chelmsford without giving some account of a dreadful calamity which occurred there in the year 1804, extracted from an interesting pamphlet published at the time, denominated

A general and circumstantial Account of the truly melancholy and dreadful Fire, that happened at Chelmsford, in Essex, on Monday, October 22, 1804; *by which thirteen Hanoverian Soldiers fell a Sacrifice.*

"About two o'clock on the 22d of October, 1804, a party of afflicted and distressed Hanoverian subjects of our most gracious sovereign's dominions, to the number of one hundred and twenty, who had escaped from the cruelty of the French, and were entered as recruits for his majesty's German legion, marched into the town as far as the Spotted Dog in the Back Street, where it was intended they should take up their night's lodging. About seventy of them very early in the evening retired to the stable assigned them; happy in the possession of so humble a shed, after the fatigue they had suffered from their march, a bed of straw was to them a luxury, which, when the ostler brought, he remarked they lay very "*snug*:" this expression they were much pleased

pleased with, and, in their imperfect manner, repeated *snug! snug!* which was echoed by them all. He then left them, and, by some means which cannot be accounted for, about half an hour after, part of either the building or fodder was perceived by them to be on fire; the alarm was instantly given by one of the Hanoverians, who ran out into the yard for assistance. The ostler, and Mr. Pearson, jun. immediately repaired to the place with pails of water, and it was quickly extinguished. After this this they all lay down again; but a poor woman, one of their wives, whose head was near the part where the fire had been quenched, found herself so uneasy and restless from the fright she had experienced, that she was unable to sleep, and determined to get up, which, upon attempting, she discovered another part of the premises in flames. All were, of course, immediately aroused from their slumbers; and, in their first consideration to save themselves (from the horrid fate that appeared to await them), rushed to the door, but found it latched on the outside, and not being used to that kind of fastening (which opens by putting the finger through a hole, and lifting it up), or forgetting the method in their fright, were unable to extricate themselves from their dreadful situation. In this state their feelings can be better imagined than described; all that were in the stable would inevitably have perished, had it not been for the timely interference of their *corporal*, who was at supper in a room of the Spotted Dog; and, upon the alarm of *fire* being given, instantly rushed down the yard to rescue them, but hearing their cries and struggles at the door, his terror and confusion, for some time, disabled him, and prevented his efforts to open it, which he, at last, happily succeeded in, by the assistance of his sword, and thus fortunately saved fifty-eight of his fellow-creatures (from a *fate*, the very idea of which every one must shudder at,) who would, otherwise, all have fell victims! The instant the door was burst the poor unfortunate creatures flew out, many of them enveloped in flames, running about in the most distracted and tortured state; others, imagining they should share the same fate, still followed them, but knew not where to fly, imploring protection with looks the most piteous and afflicting.

"By the opening of the door a current of air was admitted, when the fire burst forth with the greatest violence and rapidity, spreading so quick that it threatened the adjacent houses with immediate

mediate and inevitable destruction; and, in a very short time, the eyes of the beholders could compass nothing but a vast sheet of flame, which had an effect amazingly grand and awful. In a moment the alarm was spread through the town; the drums beat to arms; the volunteers, with an exertion and promptitude that did them honour, were instantly on the spot to assist, together with the soldiers from the garrison, who rushed down from the barracks with the greatest alacrity; and the inhabitants almost instinctively hastened to the relief of they knew not whom or what, but by following the direction of the fire, which had a tremendous appearance over the tops of the houses, and which, in spite of the strenuous exertions of all present, gained ground, and continued to rage with incredible fury, from the quantity of straw contained in the stable, and parts adjacent. The engines were soon ready, but for sometime were totally unable to repress the progress of the devouring element.

"Captain Turner, of the royal engineers, blessed with a truly philanthropic spirit, and most humane disposition, hurried to offer his assistance during this dreadful calamity; but the fire had now caught the next stable, where another scene of misery and distress was witnessed, several horses belonging to the royal waggon train were observed struggling to get out of the stable; and, when the heat reached them, kicked and tore up the ground with their feet, till exhausted and writhing in all the agonies of death, they dropped down, and groaned; then started up again: their tortures now were too acute to contend with; they gave one more bitter groan, started upon their legs, dropped down, and expired! In the mean while, the men who had escaped (but in a manner too dreadful to describe) ran about the streets, their very flesh quivering with anguish; one of them went into Mr. Weeden's, a shoemaker, in the Back Street, in this horrid state, and sat himself down in a chair; the only way in which he could express his tortures was in his broken language—"*burny! burny!*" his inability to speak in ours must have been still more affecting. After sitting a few minutes, he, with some difficulty, tore himself from the chair (to which his very flesh adhered), ran again distractedly into the street, and sat himself down upon a step. Here he was discovered by a soldier, and from thence led to brigade-major Roberts, of the regimental staff; who had the poor creature conveyed to his own lodgings, put into his own bed, and

every care and attention paid him which a feeling heart could devise, and which human assistance could afford. The major that night most charitably resigned his bed; to preserve the unfortunate man's life was of no avail; for, after lingering in all the miserable tortures of the most shocking death till the following morning, he was happily released from his sufferings.

"About twelve o'clock, by the assistance of the engines, and the united efforts of the soldiers and inhabitants, the flames were nearly got under, and the fears of those most contiguous to the spot had subsided. When the labourers began to clear away the rubbish, what must have been that man's feelings who first turned up the hot and mangled limb of a human being? And this piercing sight, followed by the remains of eleven more! This addition to the calamity of the last evening, struck such a visible horror, confusion, and agitation in the souls of the inhabitants, that they were unfit for business the whole day.

"The fragments of the dissevered and mutilated bodies, scarce retaining the feature or form of human beings, were conveyed in litters to the adjoining outhouse, and presented a shocking spectacle. One of these miserable wretches was found fixt in the act of praying, with his hands clasped together, and his head lifted up, in the posture of imploring assistance from Heaven; it is supposed he sat down against a wall, and resigned himself to the fate that awaited him.

"On Wednesday morning the coroner's inquest was taken on the bodies, and brought in their verdict—*Accidental Death.* After the coroner's inquest, preparations were made for their interment; many of the gentlemen of the town, animated by the most humane sentiments, had determined to follow their remains to the grave. An express was immediately sent off to his royal highness the duke of York, who evinced the greatest concern for their unhappy fate, and, at the same time, testified his regard for their loyalty, by directing the funeral to be attended with every mark of his and the country's concern, by the attendance of the whole garrison.

"On Friday morning about ten o'clock the garrison, the volunteers, and the poor remaining Hanoverians, were in readiness to attend. Soldiers were stationed from the Ship Inn to the church gates, and formed a double line for the procession to pass

through without interruption; every care being thus taken to make it as solemn as possible, a little after twelve o'clock it began to move in the following order:—

"A field officer on horseback. Captain's guard, from the forty-second Highland regiment, arms reversed. Bands of the Durham and Surrey regiments; drums muffled. The clergyman in his clerical robes. Undertaker and assistants. The thirteen coffins, containing the mangled bodies of the deceased, singly born by the waggon train, and covered with handsome palls, supported by their Hanoverian comrades. Two Hanoverians in cloaks as chief mourners. The remaining Hanoverians, about one hundred, three abreast. Messrs. Chalk, Stanes, and Kelham, agents for the three principal fire offices, as mourners for the town. The privates of the Loyal Chelmsford Volunteers. Privates from the brigades of all the regiments from the garrison. Non-commissioned and commissioners officers from the whole brought up the rear in the following order: Corporals and serjeants. Regimental staff in military order. Royal engineers. Lieutenants and captains. Majors. Lieutenant-colonels. Colonels. Brigadier-general Ramsey, and major-general Beckwith, closed the impressive scene!

"When the procession had nearly arrived at the church gates, the firing party fell back, and received it in mourning position, with reclined heads, and reversed arms, ranged on each side for the procession to pass; the clergyman preceding them, began the awful ceremony:—"I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord; whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." When the whole were in the church (into which they were received with a solemn dirge on the organ), the coffins being arranged, the burial service was read, in a very impressive manner, by the rev. S. Bennet; at that beautiful, sublime, and pathetic passage, "*and the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised*," a pause in the sentence prepared the ear for a grand flourish on the trumpet-stop of the organ, producing a divine and impressive effect that thrilled to the very heart. This was a happy thought of Dr. Emerson's (who that day performed in the absence of Mr. Reed); and, to do him justice, it was most charmingly executed.

"A discourse was delivered (after the service for the church), by way of sermon, with great pathos, and very appropriate to the

the mournful event. We trust it proved an instructive lesson to all present. After Mr. Bennet had finished his excellent discourse, the soldiers were again drawn up in the churchyard, under the superior judgment and command of major-general Beckwith, to witness the final scene. The most profound silence ensued, and not a voice was heard through the remaining part of the painful ceremony, but the clergyman's and clerk's—"Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery; he cometh up, and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth, as it were, a shadow, and never continueth in one stay." The last rites were paid, and their ashes consigned to the earth, "In hopes of resurrection to eternal life."

"The distinguished and brave forty-second Highland regiment then fired three vollies over the grave, which was dug sufficiently large and deep to receive the whole thirteen coffins. Numbers flocked to take a farewell look; Nature demanded her tribute to the memory of their hapless fates, which was paid either by an expression of genuine compassion, a tender tear, or a heaving sigh!"*

WRITTLE,

* We have been favoured with a letter from our correspondent, Mr. Clay, containing an account of a second calamity of the same nature at Chelmsford, which we shall deliver in his own words:

"The latter fire began on Saturday the 19th of March, 1808; and although not attended with so extended a train of human sacrifices, it was in other respects much more distressing and calamitous, having ravaged a considerable part of this flourishing town. The fire was first discovered at the house of Mrs. Smith, (the front house in the Middle Row), and increased with such fury, as to preclude any retreat except by leaping out of the upper windows, a height of thirty feet, where Miss Wilkinson and Miss Williams were imploring assistance with the most dreadful shrieks. Miss Wilkinson first attempted to leap, and striking her head against the sash frame, received a shocking contusion. Miss Williams, in dropping from the same window, received a dangerous wound on the head, and was taken up apparently lifeless; but I am happy to say these two young ladies were perfectly recovered. Mrs. Smith appeared at her own room window, with her niece about seven years old; and Mr. Henry Guy, with laudable resolution, ascended the ladder which had been previously placed to the window, received the child from Mrs. S. and conveyed her to Mr. Westley's. In the interim, Miss Woolmer and Miss Eve, who had slept in the attics, ran down to that room from whence the other two

WRITTLE, lies westward of Chelmsford. The parish is computed in circumference to be fifty-two miles; upon which account it is generally allowed to be the largest in the whole county. It is subject to no visitation; and formerly was supposed to be a place of peculiar jurisdiction; till the inhabitants refusing obedience to the summons of the sheriff at the assizes and quarter sessions, to attend upon juries, an enquiry was made into their right; which, appearing to have scarce any other foundation than that of custom, it was quashed; and ever since, the parishioners have served offices in common with the other parishes. A charter for an annual fair on the Monday in Whitsun week, and on the 10th day of October, is scarcely attended to by the inhabitants, though no town in England could better accommodate cattle of every kind, there being a great quantity of waste land on Writtle Green, Newney Green, Oxney Green, Cooksmill Green, Hedney and Radley Greens, besides Highwood Common: the fair on Whit Monday affords only a shattered booth or two, stored with gingerbread or children's toys: that on the 10th of October has been laid aside ever since the year 1752.

"Before a bridge was built over the river at Chelmsford, (says Mr. Morant) the public road to Braintree, and several other places in the north and north-east parts of this county to London, led through Writtle; for the greatest

young ladies had just escaped, which, being now enveloped in flames, precluded their retreat. Whilst Mr. Guy was receiving the child, he heard Miss Woolmer, calling to him in lamentable accents, "Guy, Guy, for God's sake come!"—but before he could return the young ladies were precipitated into the burning gulph below! Mrs. Smith only remained, who being a heavy woman, fell from the arms of him who attempted to save her, into the street. She was taken to the house of a particular friend, where she lingered a miserable object till the Saturday following.

"Thus have *seventeen fellow creatures* been involved in destruction by fire within the compass of *one hundred yards*, and in the short space of *four years!*

"I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"EDWARD CLAY, Jun."

COLCHESTER, July 5, 1809.

part

part of the winter, all carriages, and even horsemen, travelling to Ipswich or Harwich, were obliged to go that way, the ford (Chelmsford) not being at that place in those times passable without great danger." The soil in this parish rather warmer than in some of the neighbouring ones, and general produces excellent wheat.

About a quarter of a mile out of the green, on the left hand side of the road leading to Chelmsford, a palace was built in the year 1211, by king John *; some of the foundations were a few years since, dug out of the ground: the buildings are supposed to have covered an acre of ground, surrounded by a deep mote.

This extensive lordship, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to earl Harold, who succeeded that monarch in the government of the kingdom. At the general survey it was held as the king's fee.

The court baron is kept in the farm called the Lordship; but the court leet is held at Green Bury, or Little Green, upon Trinity Tuesday. The market place formerly stood near it; but is now pulled down.

The manor, in the reign of king Henry the Third, was the property of Phillip de Albini, and after him, of William Long Espeé, earl of Salisbury. In the fourteenth year of this monarch's reign, it was held by the bishop of Chichester, lord chancellor of England; at whose decease his sister enjoyed it. After having been in the possession of divers families, it became part of the estate of Thomas of Woodstock, earl of Buckingham, Essex, and Northampton, duke of Gloucester, and high constable of England; and continued in his family till queen Mary, in 1553, granted Writtle, among other estates, to Sir William Petre, knt. in which family it still remains.

There were formerly in this parish of Writtle, two parks; one distinguished by the name of the King's, or Writtle Park†, towards Ingatestone, and is very extensive and

* *Stow's Annals.*

† Among the records in the Exchequer office there is a perambulation of a forest, in this parish, which belonged to king Edward the First.

pleasant.

pleasant. The mansion, now occupied by Miss Nightingale, is ornamented by very pleasant gardens. The other park was called Hoastly, or Osterly Park; the old name was Horsfrith; but it has been disparked.

The lordship of Writtle, has at various times been parcelled out into the following nine manors; Rolston's, Shakestone's, Fidler's, Turge's, Haset's, More Hall, or Standford's, Bower's, Bedel's Hall, and Benedict Otes.

ROLSTON'S was named after a family who enjoyed it, surnamed de Rollestone. In the year 1543 it was the property of the king, and held at the rent of 25*s. per annum*, though the reputed value was then estimated at 8*l.* a year. It was next in the Astley family: of whom it was purchased by William Wiseman; and from him, in the year 1657, it fell to Elizabeth Wiseman, who eight years afterwards sold it to John Adams; whose family enjoyed it for a long period.

SHAKESTONE'S belonged to the family of Astley; it then came to those of Browne, Rogers, and Plummer. The latter of which sold it to Sir John Comyns, knt.

TURGES, was formerly the seat of Ralph Neville, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor of England.

MORRHALL belongs to Wadham College, Oxford.

BAWERS, BURROWES, or BARROWES, formerly was possessed by the Luckyn family; was next in that of Brand, and now belongs to Wadham College.

BEDEL'S HALL* was held at the time of the general survey, by Robert Gernon, lord of Stansted Montfichet; from his family it passed into that of De Veres, earls of Oxford; in the reign of queen Elizabeth it was held by William Bedel, gent. and from his family it passed into that of Christopher Glasscock, clerk, who was upwards of forty years master of Felsted school, in this county; it has since belonged to various families.

BENEDICT OTES took its name, as most others have done, from an antient possessor, and originally belonged to Mountney's chantry.

* Formerly a cross stood at the meeting of the three different ways, called Bedel's Cross.

The

The estate of GREAT WATERHOUSE, in times of very great rains, is surrounded by water; and the passage to and from it rendered it impassable unless in a boat. In October, 1762, some gentlemen who had been here upon a visit to Samuel Lewin, Esq. the present occupier, and had staid only a few hours in diverting themselves by forming a little concert, upon their return very narrowly escaped perishing, in attempting to pass the waters in their carriages: with very great difficulty some, and after the most imminent danger others escaped; but Mr. Warrecker, of Baddow, a gentleman who kept in the coach, was, with it and the horses, carried by the strength of the stream, and it was nearly three days before either he or the carriage were taken out. Notwithstanding its situation, the lands belonging to it are exceedingly fertile.

HOOKS' FARM, and fifty acres of land in Writtle, were given by Mr. Thomas Hawkins, September 10, 1500, to William Carpenter, the then vicar, and others, for the use of such poor people as should from time to time, dwell in six almshouses in the churchyard of Writtle; continued down by feoffment, by the three or four survivors. The vicar and churchwardens to place or displace the poor people. These, and five other almshouses contiguous, are repaired at the charge of the parishioners.

In the middle of a wood called Highwood Quarter, about four miles north-east from the church, was a hermitage; the founder of which was Robert, a monk: king Stephen, at the time of his founding it, granted not only the necessary grounds, but also whatever wood might be wanted for the building: he likewise gave the founder pasture for his cattle, and greatly assisted in the undertaking. From Robert it went to the abbot and monks of St. John's, at Colchester; who had several additional benefactions and assistances granted them by king Henry the Second. However it fell a sacrifice, with many others, to king Henry the Eighth.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a strong building, covered with lead; it consists of a body, two noble aisles, and had a lofty tower of stone, with a lanthorn at top,

top, and in the tower, eight bells *. In the year 1143, this church and its appurtenances was given by king Stephen to the monks of Bermondsey, in Surrey; and afterwards by king John to maintain the poor in the hospital of the Holy Ghost, at Rome, belonging to the English; which being an alien foundation, was seized by the crown: in 1399, William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, and founder of New College, Oxford, having obtained a grant of this church, settled it upon the warden and fellows, who have been the proprietors of the rectory, patrons of the vicarage, and ordinaries ever since: being a peculiar jurisdiction belonging to New College, it is subject in all spiritual matters to such commissary as is constituted by the wardens and fellows of that house; for which reason it is exempt from all episcopal visitation.

The rectory of this parish is a manor, called The Manor of Romans fee, or Rectoria de Writtle, otherwise Roman, on account of the rectory's belonging to the aforesaid hospital at Rome: the court is kept at the parsonage house,

* At noon, March 28, 1808, the north-west corner of the venerable tower of Writtle church, in Essex, which had shewn for some time past evident marks of decay, came down with a most tremendous crash. The remainder of the tower having lost the support of this corner and its buttresses, opened to the eye of the astonished beholder a scene which imagination alone can form. The bells were seen hanging in the steeple, suspended in the shattered and momentary crumbling fragments of the then still venerable pile; the clock revolved in an unusual manner; and thus rested the scene until the hour of twelve at night, about which time the north part of the east, and the whole of the west side, bent to the hand of Time, hurling in its course the bells and clock-work, and converted in an instant that once majestic fabric into ruins. The jangling of the bells was to the inhabitants a sure token of its total destruction. The body of the church, previous to that moment, had received no damage; but a part of the east side falling upon the roof, forced its way through to the singing gallery, carrying in its course vast sheets of lead, the weight whereof, and the immense force of the stones from the tower, which was about twenty-eight yards in height, dealt destruction in their course, crushing to atoms the gallery and seats beneath.

The humble residents of a cottage near the church very reluctantly quitted their dwelling ten minutes before the fall of the ruins, which levelled it to the ground. The tower has been since substantially rebuilt.

The rectory and vicarage are adjoining, and both pleasantly situated on the south side of the churchyard.

This parish, not only on account of its extent, but of its consequence in former times, as well as on that of its picturesque situation, has been the residence of many wealthy families; on which account the church is supposed to contain more marble monuments and memorials than other throughout the county. The most remarkable is placed against the wall on the north side of the chancel: it is a composition of several kinds of marble, and of alabaster; sixteen feet high, and six broad. Between two pillars, supporting an elegant cornice, is seen a beautiful representation of an angel, with the strongest expression of sorrow pictured in the countenance: in the left hand is held a sickle; and the right hand rests upon part of the cornice. Over the head is a nymbus, upon which is written:

Sol Justitiæ.

Translated:—

The Sun of Righteousness.

Upon part of the cornice this line:

Vos estis Dei Agricultura.

Ye are God's Husbandry.

The figure stands upright upon a rock, placed upon several wheatsheaves: upon the rock is wrote;

Petra erat X P S.

That rock was Christ.

Upon the bands of the wheatsheaves:

Si non moriatur non reviviscit.

If a corn of wheat fall not into the ground it cometh not up again.

Beneath, upon a small ornament, is written:

Nos sevit, fovet, lavit, coget, renovabit.

He who has planted, nourished, and expiated for us, will assemble and restore us.

In a line with the last written, upon a pillar on each side:

Messores congregabunt.

The reapers will gather us.

Under this last inscription is the likeness of a fan, used in husbandry; within which, upon a scroll, is a Latin inscription, thus translated:

In memory of the dead.
John Pinchon and Dorothy Weston, once one flesh,
Now one carcase, wait for, in this tomb, the coming of Christ.
They lived a pattern of matchless faith towards God;
Of mutual harmony to one another,
And reciprocal love towards men,
If you cannot believe this on the word of an inconsolable son,
Consult the neighbourhood.
In the mean time beware uttering any harm of them,
For even the dead ought to be well spoken of.

The arms of this family are carved, painted, and gilt, within the resemblance of a shovel under the fan: and below them, inlaid in brass, in three small tables of marble, are three armorial shields of the same family.

On each side this monument, close to the pillars, is the representation of two angels, weeping. They are cloathed as servants in husbandry; and the monument throughout is decorated with all the different implements used in that profession.

Against the same wall, another monument represents the father with his four sons on one side, the mother and her six daughters on the other, all in postures of devotion. Over their heads, on a plate of a brass, a Latin inscription, the substance of which in English is:

Do you think this man dead! It cannot be. Death is the passage to life. His death was as pleasing to God as his life had been to man. As he loved, so was he beloved by all. As he chose God for, so God chuses him for, his own. He ceased to be a man as he grew to be an angel; and he relinquished his own to remain with his God.

Underneath, on another plate of brass, is engraved,

Neere unto this place resteth in peace the body of Edward Eliott, late of Newland, in the countye of Essex, Esq. son of John Eliott, of Stratford, in the countye of Hertforde. He tooke

tooke to wyfe Jane, one of the daughters of James Gedge, son and heire of Margaret Gedge, one of the daughters and heires of Thomas Bardfield, of Shenfield, in the countye aforesayd; by whome he had yssue iiii sonnes and vi daughters, whereof he left living three sonnes and five daughters. They lived together in married estate xxxviii. yeres, and he deceased the xxii day of Decemb. in the yere of owr Lorde 1595, Ætatis suæ 60.

On the south side the chancel an elegant monument, in memory of the right honourable Sir John Comyns, knt. his bust, dressed in his baron's robes. His character is thus inscribed:

Near this place lies interred, the body of that great and good man, the Right Honourable Sir John Comyns, knt. late Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. Universally esteemed one of the brightest ornaments of the bench, and ablest lawyer of his time; who departed this life on the 13th day of November, 1740, aged seventy-three. That a character of so much piety, learning, and merit, should not be buried in oblivion, but remain a shining example to others, this monument (out of duty and gratitude) was humbly erected to his memory by his nephew and heir John Comyns, of Hylands, esq. 1759.

——— Cui Pudor & Justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parum.*

The whole of the workmanship is masterly, and the design of the artist elegant.

Upon the ground close to the communion rails, are several stones to the memory of divers branches of the Comyns family; the Petres; Fithlers, &c.

Within the east wall of the north aisle a plate records as follows, a worthy character:

* —— Oh when shall faith of soul, sincere,
Of justice pure the sister fair,
And modesty, unspotted maid,
And truth, in artless guise array'd,
Among the race of human kind
A match to this Justinian find!

Francis's Hor.

Neere to this place resteth the body of Edwarde Hunt, late of Wryttle, gent. who lyvinge was much beloved; releeved the poor, and by his last wyll gave in perpetuytie two alms-houses in church-lane, with an yerely allowance of twentye shyllnges for their better maintenance. And also hath willed for ever to the poor of this parish, to be yerely distributed on Good Fridaye, x shillings, whiche sommes are lymmatted to be paid out of a parcel of lande called Appesfield in Chelmsforde parishe. As by his sayde will at large appeareth. Obiit xiii die Aug. 1606.

Within Writtle church are likewise many inscriptions, intended to perpetuate the memory of some of the Bramstone family.

Roxwell is a chapelry, or hamlet, belonging to the parish of Writtle. This place is remarkably cold; and from the number of springs that are every where found in it, upon digging a few feet into the earth, is supposed to have taken its name. It lies about five miles north-west of Chelmsford, in the road to Ongar, and contains about two thousand acres of land.

The several manors, are all within the great manor of Writtle; of which Skreens and Dukes are not holden but of the king in capite.

Boyton Hall has been distinguished at different times by various names; such as Boyton Cross, and Boyton Magna. It is supposed, as there was formerly a great thoroughfare through this manor, that a cross was affixed here; from which circumstance it took its name Boyton Cross. It always went with that of Writtle, as part of the demesnes. In the year 1546 Henry duke of Buckingham was possessed of this manor, as well as of Writtle; which being forfeited to the crown, Mary I. granted them to Sir William Petre, knt.

Skreens takes its name from a very antient possessor, William Skreene, of Writtle, and of Clifford's Inn, who enjoyed this estate in the year 1409: it afterwards went to William lord Hastings; whose descendants being attainted of high treason, Henry VIII. granted it to Richard Sampford, yeoman; who alienated it to Richard Weston, Esq. in

whose family it continued till it was purchased in the year 1635 by Sir John Bramstone, knt. lord chief justice of the King's Bench; in which family it remains.

TYE HALL belongs to the same family.

MOUNTNEY'S MANOR was originally in the family of the same name: and afterwards in those of Boseham; Robert Braybroke, bishop of London; Skreens, Fermers, Lukyns, and in that of Bullock, of Faulkbourne Hall, in this county.

DUKE'S is a reputed manor, and supposed to be called Dukes from those who held the lordship of Writtle.

NEWLAND HALL was formerly a villa of itself; and is exempt from the payment of tythes. It belonged to king Harold before the Conquest; and in the reign of king Henry the Eighth was one of the places of retirement in this county frequented by that lascivious monarch. Behind the house is an exceeding fine piece of water; and formerly between that and the house stood a chapel. A considerable family, in the year 1210, were possessed of this manor, and took their surname from it: it was next held by the family of Berefield, from whom it descended to those of Gedge, Eliott, and Thwaits. Richard How, Esq. of Stondon Masay, purchased it of the Thwait family, and left it, at his decease, to William Taylor, Esq. of Great Hadham, in Hertfordshire, whose son took the name of William Taylor How.

The church is a good stone building. At the west end is a wooden turret, in which are three bells. The inside is remarkably neat: the south corner of the chancel contains a marble monument, bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following is the purport:

Here lies the body of Sir JOHN BRAMSTONE, Knt. son of Roger Bramstone, Esq. and Priscilla Cloville; who pursued his Studies in the different branches of useful knowledge at Jesus College, in Cambridge; and in the Law in the Middle Temple, London, with such success, that he was made Solicitor of Cambridge as soon as he was called to the bar. After that Judge of Ely, King's Serjeant at Law, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's

King's Bench. His first wife was Bridget Moundeford, descended of a very genteel family: his second, Elizabeth Brabazan, daughter of Lord Baron Brabazan, in Ireland. This Worthy, of old honest Principles, and the established religion, the most lenient punisher of the criminal, impartial, easy, serious, affable, giving no offence to a single person, much less to either side, during the reciprocal disturbances in the civil wars, on the 22d of December, in the year of our Lord 1654, and of his age the 78th, leaving behind him three sons and as many daughters, a moderate fortune and unblemished character, went to heaven. What can I wish better to the reader of these lines! Superior to ambition, passion, and every species of corruption, he, who was a judge of others, was a law to himself. He decided the most intricate points of law with such a perspicuity, that the convict was at the same time convinced. The most able expounder of the law, the most upright observer of justice lies here! Alas! too-impartial Death carries off the best! This so great a man chearfully waits for his final doom; nor after having been a judge, does he dread the appearance of his Judge. This truly Latin epitaph, and very elegant composition in verse, (by Abraham Cowley,) after being a long time concealed, was by order of John Bramstone, Esq. great grandson of the aforesaid John, engraved on a marble stone, out of esteem of the genius of so excellent a poet, and a venerable regard for the memory of so upright a judge.

Over the south door of the church is a neat monument of Ægyptian marble, thus inscribed:

Near this place lies buried the body of Sir John Bramstone, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of King Charles the First. He died Sept. 22, 1654, in the 78th year of his age. And of Sir John Bramstone, his eldest son, Knight of the Hon. Order of the Bath, who died Feb. 4, 1699, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Against the walls of the south-west corner of the chancel, is a very neat monument of white and black marble for the honourable Mrs. Byng, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of the hon. Mary Byng, (whose remains, at her own request, are here deposited) she was second daughter and co-heiress of John Bramstone, of Chigwell, in the county

county of Essex, Esq. by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Pennyngton, of Chigwell, Esq. In November, 1730, she married the hon. Edw. Byng, fifth and youngest son of the Right Hon. George Lord Viscount Torrington, and died March 31, 1744, in the 37th year of her age. Her very person bespoke her disposition, being kind, affable, and mild by nature, which made her purity of mind appear in all her ways of life. The virtues she possessed were many, unallayed with even the least tincture of vice; and when alive, nothing more could be wished for in woman. The sincere and tender affection she bore her husband was most exemplary and constant to her last moment. Gratitude required this testimony; Love, Friendship, and Regard inscribe the rest.

The traveller has nothing very particular to attract his attention at the ROTHINGS*, of which we have made some mention under ILFORD; we therefore proceed to

HATFIELD BROADOAK,

or KING'S HATFIELD, a large parish, thirty miles from London. It is so called from the nature of the soil, from its

* A very antient custom has been observed in some parts of the hundreds of Ongar and Waltham, denominated the SERVICE OF THE WARD STAFF, which seems to have originated during the time of the Saxons; and to "have been executed, done, paid, used, observed, and kept, not (only) in the time of Edward III. and Robert Bruce, sometime king of Scotts, but also in the time of his noble progenitors kings of England long before when the Saxons inhabited this realm, manifestly may appear more at large by antient records thereof made by Humfrey le (Bohun) then earl of Hertford and Essex, and constable of the said hund. dated at Pleashy the 10 day of July, in the 11th year of the reign of the same king Edward; as also by divers other ancient and sundry notable records, the same remaining written in the Saxon tongue."

"AUNGR HUNDR. *The order of the gathering and yearly making of the Wardstaff of the King there with the due course and circumstance of the yearly Watch, Ward, and Service Royal incident to the same. That is to say,*

"First the bailiff of the said Libtie, or Hundr. shall yearly make the said wardstaff of some willow-bough growing in Abbasse-Rothing wood, the Sunday next before Hock-Munday, (a fortnight after Easter), which shall contain in length three quarters of a yard, and eight inches round in compass,

its tenure by William the Conqueror and his successors, and from a broad oak growing in the town. The market is on Saturday; the fair on August 5.

Earl Harold held this town in the reign of king Edward the Confessor as a manor, and containing twenty hides of land;

compass, or thereabout. And he shall convey the same immediately unto the manor-place of Ruckwood-Hall, in Abbasse-Rothing aforesaid, where the lord of the manor for the time being shall reverently the same receive into his house, and shall roll it up in a fair fine linen cloth or towel, and so lay it upon some pillow or cushion on a table or cupboard standing in the chief or highest place in the hall of the said manor-place, there to remain untill the said bailiff shall have relieved or refreshed himself. And when the said bailiff shall see convenient time to depte he shall convey the same staff by sunshining unto Wardhatch-lane besides Long-barns, in Rothing aforesaid, when and where the said lord of Ruckwood-Hall and all and every other tenant and tenants, land owners, which by reason of their tenure do hold their lands likewise by service-royal, to watch and ward the said staff there upon convenient summons and warning to be given to them yearly by the said lord of Ruckwood-Hall for the time being, with their full ordinary number of able men well harnessed with sufficient weapon shall attend. Whereupon the lord of Ruckwood-Hall shall then and there yearly at his pper costs and charges, have ready prepared a great rope, called a bar, with a bell hanging on the end of the same, which he shall cause to be extended overthwart the said lane, as the custom hath been, to stay and arrest such people as would pass by. At the end of which said bar, not far from the said bell, shall be laid down reverently the said staff upon a pillow, or cushion, on the ground; which done, forthwith the said bailiff shall severally call the names of all the aforesaid tenants, landowners, who shall present their said ordinary number of men accordingly. Then shall the said bailiff, in the king our sovereign lord's name straightly charge command them and every of them to watch and keep the ward in due silence, so that the king be harmless and the country scapeless, until the sun arising, when good hour shall be for the said lord of Ruckwood-Hall to repair unto the said staff, who in the presence of the whole watch, shall take the same staff into his hand, and shall make upon the upper rind of the same, with a knife a score or notch, as a mark or token, declaring their loyal service done for that year in this behalf. And so shall deliver the said staff unto the bailiff, sending it unto the lord, or landowner of the manor of Fiffield, or unto the tenant resiant, saying this notable narracon of the wardstaff hereafter written in the Saxon tongue; which done, they may hale up the said bar, and depart at their pleasure.

The

land; but afterwards it came into the Confessor's possession, and so gained the privilege of antient demesne. The three hamlets, Hartfort, Amwell, and Hodestun, in Hertfordshire,

The Tale of the Wardstuff.

Iche ayed the staffe by leve
Yane stoffe ich toke by leve
By leve ich will tellen
How the staffe have I got
Yotlie staffe to me com
As he houton for to don
Faire and well iche him underfingt
As iche houton for to don
All iche yer on challenged
That thearon was for to challenge
Namelicke this and this
And all that thear was for to challenge
Fayer iche him upp dede
As iche houton for to don
All iche warnyd to the ward to cum
That thereto houton for to cum
By sun shining
We our roope yeder brouton
A roope celtan as we louton for to don
And there waren and wakedon
And the ward soe kept
That the king was harmless
And the country scapeless
And a morn when it day was
And the sun arisen was
Faier honour waren to us toke
Als us houton for to don
Fayre on the staffe were scorden
As we houten for to don
Fayre we him senden
Hether we howen for to sende
Andz if their is any man
That this witt siggen (gainsay) can
Iche am here ready for to don
Ayens himself iche one
Yother mind him on
Yender midtyyn feren
Als we yer weren.
Sir by leave take this staffe
This is the Tale of the Wardstaffe.

fordshire, then appertained to it." William I. after he obtained the crown, kept it in his own hands, as did his successors, (whence it took the name of King's Hatfield) till king Henry I. by his charter, gave to the church of St. Julian and St. Botolph in Colchester, and to the canons serving God there, the tithes of his lordship in the parish of Hatfield, which because the prior and convent of Hatfield, founded

"The Munday following, called Hock-Munday, the said staff shall be presented yearly unto the lord and owner of the manor of Fiffield for the time being or his resient, who shall immediately unfold the clothes it is wrapped in, that it may appear by the score made thereon how the aforesaid lord of Ruckwood Hall, and other tenants, which by reason of their tenures of their lands, owe suit and service to watch the said staff at Abbass-Rothing aforesaid have done their watch and service royal accordingly the night before. Then shall he cloth it again, lay it in order, and use it in every degree as the lord of Ruckwood-Hall hath done, &c. This is called Abbass-Rothing watch.

N. B. The watch is kept at the Cross with a Hand, at the Three Wants, in Fiffield.—Tuesday following it is carried to the lord of the manor of Hash Hall, in High Ongar. This is called Stondon Watch, and is kept at Horrelsford alias Hallsford.

Navestock Watch. Wednesday following the same is yearly presented to the lord of the manor of Loft Hall, in Navestock.—The watch is kept in Three Wants Lane.

Stapleford Abbots Watch. The Thursday following the said staff shall be yearly presented to the lord of Battels Hall.—Watch kept at Pissingford Bridge.

Lamborne. Friday following the staff to be presented to the lord of Lamborne Hall.—Watch kept at a cross in the middle of the town of Abridge.

Chigwell. The Sunday following the staff shall be presented to the land owners of Loughborrow.—Watch to be kept at the cross against the church.

Theydon Garnon. The Monday following the staff shall be presented to the lord of the manor of Gaynes-Park-Hall.—Watch kept at Webbis-cross in Theydon-Garnon.

Morton. The Tuesday following the said staff shall be yearly presented to the lord of the manor of Blake-Hall.—Watch kept in the midst of the town of Morton.

Maudlin-Laver. The Wednesday following the staff shall be presented yearly unto the lord of the manor of High-haver.—Watch at Poole Lane End in Maudlin Laver."

This

founded by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, in king Henry III.'s reign, who gave them the parish church, and all the tithes of his possession there, claimed as their due, there was a composition made between these priors in the reign of king Henry VIII. that the prior and convent of Hatfield should pay to the prior and convent of St. Botolph in Colchester three pounds yearly for ever, and so share the property and benefit of the whole tithes.

At the suppression of the monasteries, this manor, with its appurtenances, were in the king's hands, till in the reign of king Philip and queen Mary, when they were granted to Thomas Nooke or Noke, whose heirs enjoyed them, and held them by knight's service to the 7th year of queen Elizabeth, who granted him a license to alienate the same to Thomas Barrington, the ancestor of Sir John Barrington, bart. in whose family they still continue. This family, which gave name to Barrington Hall, have been several times rendered illustrious by marrying to noble families, and once into the royal family. In king Stephen's reign, they married into the family of lord Montfitchet, and were much enriched by his estate, which for want of male issue fell to them. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, they contracted an alliance with the royal family, by matching with a daughter and heir of Henry Pole, lord Montacute, son and heir to Margaret countess of Salisbury, who was the daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV. Mr.

This procession seems to have been a yearly muster of fencible men who were appointed to guard the hundred against murders and robberies, for both which it was liable to pay. If by preventing these the king receives no *harm*, as in the loss of a subject, or the felonious breach of his peace, the subject *escapes* a fine, otherwise due for suffering a murderer or thief to escape.

That this staff or truncheon, should be of willow rather than the oak of England, seems to be from its being more easily cut or notched.

The ceremony begins at Abbass-Rothing, as at the extremity of the hundred, goes on to Chigwell the other extreme, and returns to High-Laver, which is in the neighbourhood of Ruckwood Hall. At one of these two manor houses we may suppose it deposited, with due regard to royal authority.—*See Lambourne. Salmon's Essex. MSS. Cotton. Vespasian F. IX.* 32.

Thomas Barrington, son and heir of Sir John Barrington, bart. in the reigns of Charles I. and II. married the lady Ann, eldest daughter of Robert earl of Warwick, and coheir of her uncle Charles earl of Warwick, by whom he had (among other children) Sir Charles Barrington, bart. a gentleman so well respected by his county, that he was their representative in parliament for several sessions. A collateral branch of this family, at Little Baddow, has given many eminent persons to the different departments under the state; among these are to be noticed the late lord Barrington, his brothers the admiral, the judge, and the present bishop of Durham *.

The rectory and impropriate tithes, with the advowson of the vicarage, late parcel of the possession of the priory of Barking, Henry VIII. assigned and made over to the master and fellows of his new erected college of the Holy Trinity in Cambridge, and their successors, (excepting certain reprizes charged on them) who have since been the proprietors. In this church is still to be seen a portraiture of Robert de Vere, first earl of Oxford, lying by the side of the altar cross legged.

Down Hall, three miles from Sawbridgeworth, in the road to Hatfield Heath, in Essex, is the seat of Thomas Selwin, Esq. on a rising ground, commanding a fine prospect. This place Prior chose for retirement after many

* "It is hard to think" says Salmon, "of lady Winifrid, (Pole) who brought the royal arms to Barrington, without shuddering at the remembrance of her father and grandmother. Lady Margaret, countess of Salisbury, had four sons, Henry, Geoffrey, Arthur, and Reginald; Henry, father of Winifrid, was, by his brother Geoffrey, charged with a design to depose the king and advance his brother, the cardinal, to the throne, for which he was beheaded. Margaret, her grandmother, at seventy years old, was imprisoned for two years after her sentence, then beheaded for no other crime but being of kin to her son Reginald; except we take up with the relation of those sycophants who surrounded the throne, whose peace and plenty depended on their skill to metamorphose virtue and vice."—*Essex*, p. 87.

We have noticed the magnanimous behaviour of the venerable countess upon the scaffold in Vol. II. p. 496.

busy years of political intrigue; and in his works we find "Down Hall, a Ballad," of which the best line is,

"I shew'd you Down Hall; did you look for Versailles?"

Prior, after having filled many public employments with great ability, found himself, at the age of fifty-three, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a subscription for his Poems, which amounted to four thousand guineas; and lord Harley, son of the earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the purchase of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his decease.

"He had now," says Dr. Johnson, "what wits and philosophers have often wished, the power of passing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it seems that busy men seldom live long in a state of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafness; "for," says he, "I took little care of my ears, while I was not sure whether my head was my own." The poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been for some time impending over him.

He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the earl of Oxford, in September 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor much improved these grounds, cut vistas through an adjacent wood, and sometimes made it the place of his residence. The present mansion is a handsome modern edifice, rebuilt a few years ago.

HARLOW;

in Domesday Book, HARLAVA; and in old records HERLAUM, gives name to the hundred; it was the possession and lordship of Thurstan, the son of Wina, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who gave it to the abbot and monks of St. Edmondsbury, in Suffolk; it then consisted of a manor and one hide and a half of land, valued at seventy shillings in the Conqueror's Survey. Pope Boniface IX. appropriated the rectory *Mensæ Abbatiali, i. e.* to the abbot's table, for the upholding the greater hospitality,

tality, with a proviso nevertheless, that the abbot should take care that the cure be supplied either by his own monks, or a secular priest, as he pleased; to which last the abbot inclined, for the profit of the parishioners, and thereupon endowed a vicarage, with the approbation of Robert Braybroke, then bishop of London.

Upon the general dissolution, this manor and rectory came to the crown, and so remained till the year 1603, when both of them became vested in Thomas Addington, and Katherine his wife, in which family they continued many years.

Here was antiently a market on Saturdays, which is changed to Wednesday, but it is not now used; but still there is a fair kept on November 17, being the festival of St. Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, and the day of queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown of England; but at present, on the 28th and 29th of the same month, two miles from the town, is an annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horses, cattle, &c. which is much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry. It is called Harlow Bush fair.

The church is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and was originally constructed in the cathedral form; but was burnt by accident in 1708. By the interest of Mr. Taylor, the vicar at that time, the steeple was rebuilt of brick; the same gentleman also liberally contributed to furnish stained glass for the windows, besides erecting an organ, and left two houses, one as a residence for an organist, and the rent of the other towards his salary. There are several antient monuments within the fabric, to which also formerly belonged two chantries.

When the workmen were digging on the foundation of the vestry, after the fire, they found an iron chest, and in in it a crucifix and a bottle, with this inscription: *Sanguis Sciti Catherine.*

In 1716, four almshouses were built for as many poor widows, with money left by the will of Mr. Francis Reeve, formerly of Hubbard's Hall. In 1630, Julien the wife of Alexander

Alexander Stafford, Esq. gave a house for the habitation of two poor widows of this parish.

Near Harlow is PISHIOBURY, the seat of Mrs. Milles, said to have been built by Inigo Jones for Sir Walter Mildmay. The late Mr. Milles made great improvements in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort, a river navigable from Stortford to the Lea.

LATTON PRIORY is nearly three miles from Harlow church, near the road from Epping. The priory church is now used as a barn, the inside of which is of the lighter Gothic stile, with the pointed arch, and many Roman bricks are used in its construction. The priory itself no longer exists, but the moat which surrounded it points out its extent. It was built before 1270.

In the parish of NETTESWELL a school was built, pursuant to the will of William Marten, Esq. for poor children of that and two adjoining parishes. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of this gentleman, with a Latin inscription. There is another monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten, to the memory of her brother and nephew: on a pyramid rising from an elevated base are the medallions of both: she is represented below, as large as life, in a mourning posture, looking up earnestly at both the medallions.

To the south-east of Harlow, in the parish of Highhaver, is OTES HALL, whence the noble family of Masham took its title. But this place is famous for having been the residence and burial place of John Locke, Esq.*

GREAT

* Mr. Locke was the eldest son of Mr. John Locke, of Penford in Somersetshire; and was born in August 1632, at Wrington, about eight miles from Bristol.

His first rudiments in classical learning were settled at Westminster school: and thence, in 1651, he was sent to Christchurch, Oxon, where he became a student, and took the degrees of a Bachelor of Arts on the 14th of February, 1655, and that of Master on the 29th of June, 1658, though he very much disliked the Aristotelian philosophy, and the disputes of the schools, which consisted in obscure terms and useless questions, which was the common method of studies then pursued in that university.

GREAT PARNDON, lies to the west of Harlow, and is denominated Parndon, Parendon, or Parringdon Magna, vulgarly Much Parndon. Here were antiently the three manors of PARNDON, held during the reign of Henry III. *in capite*, as of the honour of Bolonia. KATHARINES, belonging to the abbot and convent of Waltham. GERONS, held

versity. This aversion to Aristotle's jargon drove him to seek more pure knowledge in the perspicuous writings of Des Cartes; though he could not approve of all his sentiments. And it seems as if he had determined to proceed Doctor in Physic; for, it is certain, he applied himself so vigorously to that study, that he gained so considerable a knowledge in it, as to deserve the encomium of the ever celebrated Dr. Thomas Sydenham, who, in his dedication of his book, intitled, *Observationes medicæ circa morborum acutorum historiam & curationem*, printed at London in 1676, in 8vo. points him out as an example who had scarce any superior, and few equals then living, whether we consider his genius, and penetrating and exact judgment, or the strictness of his morals. And, though it does not appear that Mr. Locke ever took his doctor's degree, or exercised that faculty for gain, he obtained the name of Doctor Locke amongst those that were not intimate with him.

In 1664, Mr. Locke went secretary to Sir William Swan, envoy from the English court to the elector of Brandenburg, and some other German princes: but he soon returned to England, and applied himself more diligently to natural philosophy, at Oxford, where, in the year 1666, he had the honour of being admitted to a great intimacy of lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury; an account of his salutary advice, in regard to the operation, which was performed by opening an abscess in his lordship's breast; and saved his life. After which cure, his lordship entertained so great an esteem for Mr. Locke, that though he had experienced his great skill in physic, yet he regarded this afterwards, as the least of his qualifications. He advised him to turn his thoughts another way: and urged him to apply himself to the study of things, which related to the state and church of England, and political subjects; in which he made so great progress, that lord Ashley began to consult him upon all occasions, and introduced him into the company of the duke of Buckingham, lord Halifax, and other persons of distinction and parts, who were charmed with his conversation.

In 1670, he began to form the plan of his Essay on Human Understanding: in 1671, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. And, in 1672, his great admirer, lord Shaftesbury, being made lord high chancellor of England, appointed him his secretary of the presentations: but that promotion terminated in 1673. And though he had been

held in socage, by the mayor and aldermen of London, as governors of the hospital of Christchurch, Bridewell, and St. Thomas.

In this parish were settled for a short period, a religious fraternity of canons regular of the order of the Præmonstratenses, called commonly, "The Canons of Perundune;" they afterwards removed to Maldon, where Robert Mantel built

also been complimented with the secretaryship to a commission of Trade, a place valued at 500l. per annum; that commission being dissolved in December 1674, he was left once more without employment, and took the degree of Bachelor of Physic on the 6th of February following.

His constant application to study, and his weak constitution, made him inclinable to a consumption: so that he endeavoured to stop its progress by a tour into France in the summer of 1675. He did not return to London till 1679, when he was invited thither by his patron the earl of Shaftesbury, then received into favour again, and made president of the council. But that nobleman being soon again disgraced, and after his enlargement from the Tower, retiring to Holland in December 1682, Mr. Locke followed his fortune; and, in about a year after his departure, was unjustly accused of writing seditious pamphlets against the English government: in November 1684, he was deprived of his student's place at Christchurch.

Upon the death of king Charles II. on the 6th of February, 1685, Mr. William Penn interceded with king James II. for Mr. Locke's pardon; and would have obtained it, would he have acknowledged himself in a fault; although, in the May following, his name appeared amongst eighty-three others, accused of conspiring with the duke of Monmouth against the government, whom the British envoy at the Hague demanded to be delivered up; which obliged him to abscond in the house of Mr. Veen at Amsterdam, under a promise from one of the principal magistrates of that city, that, if the king of England should demand him, he should not be betrayed, and that his landlord should have timely notice when there should be occasion. But, in 1686, it being known that he had no share in the duke of Monmouth's invasion, he began to appear again in public; and, in the following year, formed a weekly assembly at Amsterdam, of Mr. Limborch, Mr. Le Clerc, &c. for the sake of conversation on important subjects.

Mr. Locke did not return to England till February 1689, when he came in the fleet that convoyed the princess of Orange. But though he claimed his place of student in Christchurch, and did all in his power to recover it, he was not able to displace the new-elected student. However, he was not entirely rejected: the college would have admitted

built a monastery to the honour of St. Nicholas, commonly called, "The Abbot and Convent of Bilegh juxta Maldon," which he and others endowed, among others, with the manor, and certain lands called Canons, because they belonged to those canons, lying in this parish and Little Parndon. These lands came into the hands of Henry VIII. at

him as a supernumerary student: but he would not accept it. Nor was he neglected by the state; for he was presently made a Commissioner of Appeals, worth 200l. per annum. And it was left to his choice to go in the character of envoy to the emperor, the elector of Brandenburg, or where he thought the air would suit him best; but he desired to be excused going abroad, on account of his bad state of health. So that, in 1695, he was promoted to be a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, worth 1000l. per annum, which place he discharged with great success, till he was obliged by his asthmatic disorder, that daily increased by the air of London, to resign it in 1700; when he retired to Otes, where he spent about fifteen years in the study of the scriptures chiefly: and when he found his latter end draw near by an extraordinary decay of his strength, and a swelling of his legs, he prepared to quit the world like a good Christian, with a deep sense of God's blessings towards him in every stage of life; with an entire resignation to his Divine will, and with firm hopes of his promises of a future life, through Jesus Christ.

This great man deceased on the 28th of October, 1704, aged seventy-two years and odd months.

He wrote his own EPITAPH, as follows:

His situs est JOANNES LOCKE. *Si qualis fuerit, rogas? Mediocritate sua contentum se vixisse respondet. Literis cousque tantum profecit, ut veritati unicè litaret; hoc ex scriptis illius disce, quæ quod de eo reliquum est, majore fide tibi exhibebunt, quam Epitaphii suspecta Elogia. Virtutes, siquas habuit, minores sanè quam quas sibi laudi, tibi in exemplum proponeret: Vitia unà sepeliantur. Morum Exemplar si quæras, in Evangelio habes: Vitiorum utinam nusquam: mortalitatis certe (quod pro prosit) hic & ubique.*

Translated— 'Stop Traveller'

Near this place lieth JOHN LOCKE!

"If you ask what kind of man he was, he answers, that he lived content with his own fortune. Bred a scholar, he made his learning subservient only to the cause of truth. This thou wilt learn from his writings, which will shew thee every thing else concerning him, with greater truth than the suspected phrases of an Epitaph. His virtues indeed, if he had any, were too little for him to propose as matter of praise to himself, or as an example

at the Dissolution, and were by exchange made over to Sir Thomas Darcy, of Chiche St. Osyth, knt. These lands, in the reign of Elizabeth were in the possession of Martha Turner, and now belong to Miss Tilney Long.

William Osbaldston, D. D. was ejected out of this rectory in the times of the rebellion, A. D. 1642. His predecessor, Valentine Cary, was dean of St. Paul's, London.

The

example to thee; let his vices be buried together. As to an example of *manners*, if you seek that, you have it in the GOSPEL: of *vices*, I wish you to have one no where. Of morality, certainly, and may it profit thee, you have one here, and every where. This stone, which will itself perish in a short time, records that he was born August 29, 1632; that he died October 21, 1704."

Locke's writings will render him immortal. In all which, as well as in his actions, he gave extraordinary proofs of his learning, knowledge of the world, and the business of it; so that he has deservedly obtained the following character. He was prudent without cunning, he gained the esteem of every person by his probity; and was always safe from the attacks of a false friend, or a sordid flatterer. Averse from all manner of mean complaisance; his wisdom, his experience his gentle and obliging manners, secured him the respect of his inferiors, the esteem of his equals, and the friendship and confidence of those of the highest quality. Without setting up for a teacher, he instructed others by his own conduct. He remembered a great many agreeable stories, which he always introduced properly, and generally made them yet more delightful by his manner of telling them. He was no enemy to raillery, provided it were delicate, and perfectly innocent. He accommodated himself to the reach of all capacities. He had a peculiar art of conversation, to lead people to talk of what they understood best; and by such means acquired a very good insight into most arts. He was so far from assuming those airs of gravity, by which some persons, as well learned as unlearned, love to distinguish themselves from the rest of the world, that on the contrary he looked upon them as an infallible mark of impertinence. Nay, sometimes he would divert himself with imitating that studied solemnity, in order to turn it the better into ridicule; and upon this occasion he always remembered the maxim of the duke of Rochefoucault, which he admired above all others, 'That gravity is a mystery of the body, invented to cover the defects of the mind.' He was naturally choleric, but his anger never lasted long. If he retained any resentment, it was against himself for having given way to so ridiculous a passion; which, as he used to say, may do a great deal of harm, but never yet did the least good. He disliked those authors, who labour only to destroy, with-

The small village of ROYDON stands on the Stort; the manor was given by Robert Fitzwalter, in the reign of king Edward I. to the Knights Templars, from which circumstance the village took the name of Temple Roydon.

Upon the extirpation of the Templars, about 1312, the lands which they possessed in this town were given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who enjoyed them, with the rectory, and patronage of the vicarage, till the suppression of the monasteries, when they came to the crown, in which they remained, till queen Elizabeth, in 1601, granted them all to Francis lord Norris, to be held of the crown *in capite*, from whose family they came to William earl of Salisbury, in which noble family they still continue.

The manor of NETHER HALL, in this parish, originally belonged to Waltham Abbey. It afterwards came to the family of Colt; one of whom seems to have been a favourite of Henry VIII. In the History of Waltham Abbey, it is said: "that Sir HENRY Colt, of Nether Hall, having notice that some of the monks of Waltham were harboured in Cheshunt nunnery, pitched a buck-stall in the meadow, and enclosed them as they were returning in the dark from the convent. He brought them next morning to Henry VIII. who observed "that he had often seen sweeter, but never fatter venison." *

The remains of Nether Hall, consisting of the principal

out establishing any thing themselves. He advised that, whenever we have meditated any thing new, we should throw it as soon as possible upon paper, in order to be the better able to judge of it, by seeing it all together; because the mind of man is not capable of retaining clearly a long chain of consequences, and of seeing, without confusion, the relation of a great number of different ideas. His 'Essay on Human Understanding,' is a master piece in its kind, formed to qualify men for business and the world, as for the sciences and speculation.

* Salmon's remark on this is, that "it is pity any thing should disparage the story, as that minute circumstance, that there was no Sir Henry Colt at that time; a critic may turn him into John or George. He may have been a very useful man in his days, if he taught king Harry to impound the monks."—*Essex*, 76.

entrance

Engraved by Mazeres from a Drawing by Ellis

For D. Hughson's Description of London

WALTHAM ABBEY.

entrance and two ruined towers, exhibit grand specimens of the mode of brick building in the reign of Henry VIII.

Adjoining Roydon is the parish of NASING, in the road to Waltham Abbey: it is thus noticed by the poet of Amwell:

> Delightful habitations! o'er the land
> Disper'd around, from Waltham's osier'd isles
> To where black Nasing's lonely tow'r o'erlooks
> Her verdant fields.

This village was antiently written Nasingen, and Nasinges, and was included among the seventeen lordships with which earl Harold endowed Waltham Abbey.

King Henry II. by his charter dated at Winchester, again confirmed their privileges to the abbot and canons regular, and particularly mentions, that of the lands at Nasing, *Proventus vestibu semendis assignati sunt*, *i. e.* The profits were assigned to them for mending their cloathing.

At the suppression of the monasteries by king Henry VIII. this manor remained in the crown, till it was granted in king Edward's VI.'s reign to lady Joan Denny, widow of Sir Anthony Denny. Here is the seat of William Palmer, Esq. facing the road; the house is plain but handsome, with a portico in the front, and contains several neat and convenient apartments. The grounds are finely laid out; and the greenhouse plants are curious. Adjoining to the house is a machine of immense power for raising water.

The advowson of this vicarage is in the crown. In the church is nothing worthy notice.

Mr. John Hopkins, vicar of this church, was one of those ministers in the archdeaconry of Essex, who was deprived for non-conformity, because he refused to subscribe the articles enjoined by John Whitgift, then lord archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 158¾.

WALTHAM ABBEY; OR HOLY CROSS.

This town is about twelve miles from London; and arose from a variety of circumstances. The following detail, however

however ridiculous, is so much connected with the remote legend concerning this place, that we think it proper to give the whole insertion, from Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary:

"It might have sufficed to derive the foundation of Waltham in Essex from kinge Harold, as *Polyd.* (followinge *Mat.* of Westminster) and others, have before done. But for as muche as not only thabby, but the towne also toke bothe their beginninge and increase by a holy crosse that was muche renowned theare, the hole discourse of the findinge whereof I have penned by a canon of Waltham sone after the tyme of the Conquest, I feared I should do Waltham wronge, and defraude the reader, if I should not begyn at the roate. And yet to thend that I neyther wery the one, nor belye thother, I have thoughte good both for the trueth and shortnes sake, to abridge in so few woordes, as conveniently I may, that which myne auctor left written in as many as him lysted. In the tyme (saythe he) that kinge Canut reigned in England, theare lyved at a place called comonly Lutegaresbyry, in Frenche Mountague, a simple man, by occupation a carpenter, and by office sexten of his parishe, to whome on a night appeared a vision of Christe crucified, commaundinge him that as sone as day brake he should goe to the parishe preist, and will him, accompanied with his parishioners in solemne procession, to goe up to the toppe of the hyll adjoyninge, and to digge, wheare (if they would beforehand make theimselves by confession, fastinge, and praier, worthy of suche a revelacion) they should finde a crosse, the verye signe of Christes passion. This plaine man, supposinge it a fantastical dreame, toke at the first no great head therof, save that he imparted it with his wife, who also thoughte it but an illusion. Wherfore the image appeared againe, and so griped him by the hande, that the dynt of the nayles remayned in his hand to be sene the daye followinge. Beinge thus pricked forwarde, on he goeth to the priest, and discloseth the hole matter: he arrayeth his parishe, displayeth his banners, putteth on copes and surplas, and setteth the carpenter formost, as his captaine; they marche to the place, they digge awhile, and anone they finde a great marble, havinge in it of black flynt the image of the crucifixe, so artificially wrought, as if God himselfe (sayth myne author) had framed it. Under the ryght arme of this crucifixe thear was a small image of the same forme, a litle belle also,

and a blacke booke conteyninge the text of the four Evangelists. Al this they signified to Tovi le Prude, then lorde of the soyle, standard bearer to the kinge, and his cheif councelor; who came to the place in great hast, and by thadvice of his gents, lefte the smalle cross in the churche theare, determyninge to bestow the greater in suche place as God should appointe. Forthwithe therfore he caused to be yoked 12 red oxen, and so many white kyne, and layeth the stone in a wayne, myndinge (if God so wille) to cary it to Canterbyrye; but the cattel could not by any force be compelled to drawe thytherwarde. When he saw that, he chaunged his mynde, and bad theim dryve toward his house at Readinge, whearin he had great delighte; but still the wayne stode immoveable, notwithstandinge that the oxen did their best. At the length he remembred a smalle house that he had begone to buyld at Waltham for his disporte, and comaunded theim to make thytherward. Which wordes he had no soner spoken, but the wayne of it self moved: now in the way many weare healed of many infirmities; amongest the which threscore sixe parsons vowed their labour towarde the conveiance of this crosse, and weare the first founders of Waltham towne, wheare was nothinge before but only a simple house for this Tovi to repose himselfe at when he came thyther to hunte, notwithstandinge that he had therby divers landes, as Enfield, Edelmetun, Cetrehunt, Myms, and the hole baronie that Geffrey of Maundvile, the first of that name, after had. Now when the crosse was broughte thyther, Tovi commaunded it to be set up; and whiles one by chaunce perced it with a nayle, the blood issued out of the flinte in great abundance: wherat Tovi beinge greatly amased, fel downe and woorshipped it, promiseth before it to manumitte his bondmen, to bestow possessions on such as should serve it, and there presently gave Waltham, Chenlevenden, Hicche, Lamhee, Lukentun, and Alwareton, and offered the sworde whearwithe he was gyrded when he was first dubbed knyght. His wife also, called Glitha, bestowed on the head of this crucifixe a crowne of gold garnished with stone, and gave besides one jewel, for the which a byshop of Winchester offered 100 marcs. This Tovi ceassed [not] al his life to be beneficial to Waltham; after whose deathe Adelstan his son loste Waltham, which by meanes came to the handes of Edw. the Confeessour; he bestowed it on Harold, son to the earl of Godwyn: Harold favouringe the foundation

of

of Tovi, added to the two clerkes which he had lefte theare, 11 other, and one Ulwyne to deane; he buylded for theim a faire temple, and invited to the dedication of the same, the kinge, byshops, and 20 nobles of the realme. This Harold was shortly after slaine in the field by William the Conquerour, whose corps his freindes by great intreatie (for that the Conquerour had purposed to have buryed it in the churche which he vowed and buylded for suche as weare slaine in that fight) begged of kinge William, to thend that they myghte lay it at Waltham, as himself in his lyfe had appointed. Howbeit when they had longe soughte amongest the dead bodyes, and could not discerne his, they called for one Edithe, (for her beauty surnamed Spanyheah, or Whitenecke) whom they kinge loved, and by her direction toke and conveied it to the ground at Waltham. Thus muche out of the stoarye of Waltham Abbay, which by many conjectures I take to have bene written even in that tyme, when kinge Hen. II. chaunged the seculer and maryed preistes of Waltham, into reguler or chast chanons. I shalle not nede to make any censure upon this hystorie, the lyinge is no less egregious then comon, in writers of this age and profession, and therfore I wille both ceasse to wonder and spare to dischyphre it, contentynge my selfe to convince theim by theimselfes only; for some further helpe wherto, I will adde a pretye tale, that Mat. the monke of Westminster hathe of this holy crosse. When Harold (sayth he) should goe to the field against the Conquerour, he came to Waltham to doe his devotion before the crucifixe; which at his departure (in token of a final farewel) bowed it selfe towarde him, and from thenceforth contynued croked, even tyll his owne tyme. Now let us goe forwarde. William the Conquerour toke from this house the town of Waltham, and gave it to Walter the byshop of Durham to repose himself at, when he should be called to counseil out of the north countrye. William Rufus, his son, spoyled Waltham of 666 poundes of money, besides jewels and churche ornamentes, al which he transported to Cane in Normandie: howbeit afterward in part of amendes, he restoared to theim the towne of Waltham, with al the landes therto of old tyme appertayninge. This was the state of Waltham before the tyme of Hen. II. who, havinge vowed to make an abbay or relligious house for expiation of the suspicion of Thomas Becket's deathe, wherwith he was charged, practized

practized with Hugh the pope's legate, that it might excuse him to make reguler chanons of the seculer preistes at Waltham, promisinge withal that he would endow the house with great possessions of his owne gyfte, which, Polydore sayeth, he never performed. The legate consented; the kinge therfore brought in his regulers, made Raulfe of Ciceter their prior, and gave recompence to Guy that was the deane before: he bestowed on the house also, thone halfe of Stanstede and Thele bridge. This kinge (sayth Mat. Paris) loved Waltham entyerly, and lay many tymes thearat. Amongest other thinges by him done theare, he gave at one tyme towarde the maintenance of the warres against the infidels 42000 marcs in sylver, and 500 in gold. Kinge Rich. I. the son of this Henry, followinge his father's steppes in favour of this towne, confirmed the gifte of Waltham, addinge therto the wood, Haroldes parke, the townes of Nesinges, Sywardston, Eppinges, Netleswel, Pasfield, Waldham, Windford, Aldwarton, Lukton, and Lamborne in Essex, besides sundry other thinges in other shyres. This house became shortly after an abbay; for I finde that in the tyme of Hen. III. the churche was newly dedicate, and the head named Abbot."

At the Dissolution, this abbey was granted to Sir Anthony Denny, from one of whose descendants it came, by purchase, into the family of Sir William Wake, bart. who had on the site of it a modern-built seat, called the Abbey House. This he sold to James Barwick, Esq. who pulled it down, in 1770, and let the site, and the grounds belonging to it, to a gardener.

The tower of the church was built in the time of queen Mary; but the inside of the church is a beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture. This, however, is only the nave of the original church; the cross aisles having extended beyond what is now the chancel; and the old tower, which fell down after the dissolution, rose, in course, as the centre of a cross. A few beautiful fragments of the abbey still remain, in a style of architecture much later than that of the church; particularly a Gothic arch, which formed the entrance and terminated a noble vista of tall trees which no longer exist; and, adjoining to this gateway, is still standing the porter's lodge. Within the precinct of the

abbey is also a celebrated tulip tree, said to be one of the largest in England, being fourteen feet in circumference near the bottom.

King Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, in which they were slain, were interred at the east end of the ancient church, at the distance of forty yards from the extent of the present structure. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this expressive epitaph, "Harold Infelix;" and a stone coffin, said to have been his, was discovered in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by the gardener of Sir Edward Denny: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into dust. About four years since another coffin was found nearly on the same spot, which contained an entire skeleton inclosed in lead. If this were not the skeleton of one of the Harold's brothers, it is in vain to form any other conjecture *.

The town is at present large and irregular; many of the houses about the market place being very old erections of lath and plaister; but there are are some good modern brick buildings in it; within a few years it has been much improved

* An incident occurred in this town, which is memorable as having been one of the principal circumstances that led to the Reformation. It is related by several historians, and particularly by John Fox, who here compiled his celebrated Martyrology. This was the fortunate introduction of Dr. Thomas Cranmer, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, to the notice of Henry VIII. The king, it seems, had a small house on Rome Land, (a parcel of land near the abbey, so called from having been granted by Henry II. to Pope Alexander,) to which he occasionally resorted for his private amusements; as may be inferred from Fuller, who says, "Waltham bells told no tales when the king came there." He took this place in his way, when he commenced a journey to dissipate the chagrin he felt from the obstructions to his divorce from queen Catherine: Stephen Gardiner, his secretary of state, and Richard Fox, his almoner, by whom he was accompanied, spent the evening at the house of Mr. Cressy, to whose sons Dr. Cranmer was preceptor. As the divorce became the subject of conversation, Cranmer observed, that the readiest way, either to quiet the king's conscience, or to extort the pope's consent, would be to consult the universities of Europe on this controverted point. If they approved of his marriage with Catherine, his remorses would

Drawn and Engraved by Ellis.

W. B. Hughes's Description of London.

POWDER MILLS, WALTHAM ABBEY.

proved with regard to cleanliness and convenience, and is extremely full of inhabitants, owing to the various manufactures, &c. carried on here; most of which receive peculiar advantages from the copious streams of pure water with which it is so abundantly supplied. The corn mill, behind the Cock Inn, probably occupies the same site as that which was bestowed on the abbey by queen Maud, at the commencement of the twelfth century: the powder mills are at present in the hands of government. There are extensive manufactories for printed linens, and some newly erected premises for the purpose of making pins, the process of which not being generally known, is here particularly described:

The first operation is that of winding it off from one wheel to another with great velocity, and causing it to pass between the two, through a circle in a piece of iron of smaller diameter; the wire being thus reduced to its proper dimension, is straightened by drawing between iron pins, fixed in a board in a zig-zag manner, but so as to leave a straight line between them; afterwards it is cut into lengths of three or four yards, and then into smaller ones, every length being sufficient to make six pins; each end of these is ground to a point, which is performed throughout the manufactory by boys, who sit each with two small grinding stones before them, turned by a wheel. Taking up a handful, each boy applies the ends to the coarsest of the two stones, being careful at the same time to keep each piece moving round his fingers, so that the points may not become flat: he then gives them a smoother and sharper point, by applying them to the other stone, and by that means a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age is enabled to point about sixteen thousand pins in an hour. When the wire is thus pointed, a pin is taken off from each end, and this is repeated till it is cut into six pieces. The

would naturally cease; if they condemned it, the pope would find it difficult to resist the solicitations of so great a monarch, seconded by the opinion of all the learned men in Christendom. When the king was informed of this proposal, he was delighted with it; and, with more alacrity than delicacy, swore, that "Cranmer had got the right sow by the ear." He sent for that divine, adopted his opinion, and ever after entertained for him the highest regard. Mr. Cressy's house is not now to be found.

next operation is that of forming the heads, or, as they term it, head-spinning, which is done by means of a spinning wheel; one piece of wire being thus with astonishing rapidity wound round another, and the interior one being drawn out, leaves a hollow tube between the circumvolutions: it is then cut with sheers, every two circumvolutions, or turns of the wire, forming one head; these are softened by throwing them into iron pans, and placing them in a furnace till they are red hot. As soon as they are cold they are distributed to children, who set with anvils and hammers before them, which they work with their feet, by means of a lath, and taking up one of the lengths, they thrust the blunt end into a quantity of the heads which lie before them, and catching one at the extremity, they apply them immediately to the anvil and hammer, and by a motion or two of the foot, the point and the head are fixed together in much less time than can be described, and with a dexterity only to be acquired by practice, the spectator being in continual apprehension for the safety of their fingers end. The pin is now finished as to its form, but still it is merely brass; it is therefore thrown into a copper, containing a solution of tin and the lees of wine. Here it remains for some time, and when taken out assumes a white though dull appearance; in order therefore to give it a polish, it is thrown into a tub containing a quantity of bran, which is set in motion by turning a shaft that runs through its centre, and thus by means of friction it becomes perfectly bright. The pin being complete, nothing remains but to separate it from the bran, which is performed by a mode exactly similar to the winnowing of corn; the bran flying off, and leaving the pin fit for immediate sale. "I was the more pleased with this manufactory," says Mr. Ellis, "as it appeared to afford employment to a number of children of both sexes, who are thus not only prevented from acquiring the habits of idleness and vice, but are on the contrary initiated in their earlier years in those of a beneficial and virtuous industry."*

Among the eminent persons connected with Waltham, we recount ROGER WALTHAM, canon of St. Paul's cathedral, who wrote *Compendium Morale*, and *Imagines Oratorum*, in the reign of Henry III. JOHN DE WALTHAM, bishop of

* *Campagna of London.*

Salisbury,

Salisbury, lord privy seal, and chancellor of England, in the reign of Richard II. who caused his body to be buried among the kings in Westminster Abbey, in testimony of his great regard for his worth. NICHOLAS, abbot of Waltham, was an eminent person during the same reign. The last abbot, ROBERT FULLER, wrote the History of the Abbey. Among the curates since the Reformation were JOSEPH HALL, S. T. P. afterwards bishop of Exeter, by whose persuasion Mr. Sutton erected his hospital of the Charter House; Dr. THOMAS FULLER, author of The Church History of England, Pisgah Sight, The Holy War, Worthies, &c.

After quitting Waltham Cross we enter the Forest, in which are many beautiful situations; and having passed Warlies Park, we arrive at COPPED HALL, the seat of John Conyers, Esq. in the parish of Epping, built by his father; it is a perfect model of convenience as well as of elegant architecture. The original house stood at the bottom of the hill, in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross; and here was a private chapel for the use of the family, which had belonged to the abbots of Waltham. This chapel was decorated by the beautiful painted window now in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

While the manor of Epping was in the possession of the abbey of Waltham, the abbots erected within its boundaries a mansion for pleasure and privacy, which in antient records was called COPPICE HALL, so named from the neighbouring woods. After the dissolution of the abbeys, it became the seat of the Fitz Auchers, who sold it to Sir Thomas Heneage soon after he became lord of the town. Sir Thomas much enlarged it, and built one of the most stately galleries in England, being fifty-six yards long, which by a strange hurricane was blown down November 1639, and the lord Coventry's picture carried away, without any damage to many others.

From Sir Thomas Heneage this manor and seat descended to Sir Moyle Finch, by marriage with Elizabeth, Sir Thomas's only daughter and heir, from whom it came to the Sack-

viles earls of Dorset, and Middlesex, who made it their seat; it was sold by Charles earl of Dorset, the great statesman, and patron of wit and learning, to Sir Thomas Webster, bart. from whom it passed by sale to the family of Conyers.

Near Copped Hall Park, on the south-east side, are traces of an antient camp, denominated AMBREYS, or AMBROSBURY BANKS, supposed to have been erected by the Britains.

EPPING,

was called in the Conqueror's Survey EPPINGES, and then found to be a manor, containing two hides and fifteen acres of land, worth 15*s. per annum.* King Henry II. A. D. 1177, upon the removing of the secular canons from the abbey of Waltham, and placing regulars in their room, granted to the said regulars this manor of Epping, with all its appurtenances, to which it continued annexed till the dissolution of the abbeys, when it came to the crown; and afterwards granted by queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Heneage, then treasurer of the chamber, vice-chamberlain of the houshold, and chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and Ann his wife, to be held of the crown, as of the dutchy of Lancaster, by military service.

Epping is sixteen miles from London. The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions, are kept in Epping Street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this part of the county, and known in London by the name of Epping butter, is in particular esteem, and sells at a higher price than any other.

Here was formerly a considerable estate belonging to the lords North and Grey, which was sold to Edward Conyers, Esq. of Copped Hall, in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The chapel in EPPING STREET, is supposed to have been originally a chantry or free chapel, belonging to the abbey of Waltham, and was bestowed by Edward VI. on the town, to be held as of the manor of East Greenwich.

Epping

Epping Church, supposed to have been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated upon an eminence about two miles north of the town, and is mostly of brick. The north side of the tower is covered with ivy. The building, of which two views are given in the Gentleman's Magazine, has nothing particular to recommend it.

Eastward of Epping, at the distance of five miles, is

CHEPING ONGAR,

a market town, twenty-one miles from London, supposed to have been a Roman station, because the church has many Roman bricks in the walls.

The hundred and the lordship of this town, were given by William earl of Gloucester, son of king Stephen, to Richard de Lucy, a nobleman of Dysse, or Disce, in Norfolk, for bravely defending the castle of Falais in Normandy against Jeoffrey of Anjou, who besieged it in behalf of the empress Maud and her son. Henry II. made him sheriff of this county and Hertfordshire, and during his absence in Normandy, protector of England, giving him an hundred acres of assart lands in the forest of Standford, Greensted, and Angre, where he built a castle, divided the parishes, built the church, and procured a fair and market.

This nobleman became a monk in the priory of Lesnes in Kent, of which he was the founder, where he was buried. His son Herbert succeeded him in his estate, but dying without issue, Maud de Lucy, his sister, became one of his heirs, and had for her part the hundred and manor of Angre, and manor of Standford. She married Richard de Ripariis or Rivers, and by him had several sons, to whom her estate descended, and continued in them for several generations; but being alienated first to Sir John Sutton, of Wivenhoe, then to the Staffords, Morrices, Grevils, and Whitmores, it came to the family of Goldsborough, and in the last century to Edward Alexander, Esq. who, in 1745, demolished a brick building which had been erected

by

by Mr. James Morrice, lord of the manor in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and on its site built a handsome summer house, surrounded by a moat, and ascended by a steep winding walk, arched over, the greatest part of the way, by trees and shrubs. From the embattled top is a beautiful prospect.

Near Ongar is the seat of John Wright, Esq.; and Myless, the seat of the late John Luther, Esq. who left it to Francis Fane, Esq. It is now in the occupation of Duncan Davidson, Esq. Mr. Luther had been the pupil of Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff, and bequeathed him a handsome sum of money at his dissolution.

The Church is dedicated to St. Martin, and contains epitaphs for Horatio Palavicini, Esq. 1648; and for Jane, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbroke, in Huntingdonshire, wife of Tobias Palavicini, Esq. She died 1637.

Adjoining to Ongar is the parish of GREENSTED, which at the time of the General Survey was held by Hamo Dapifer; after whom it was in the possession of Robert, earl of Glocester, natural son of Henry I. in consequence of his marriage with Mabel, niece of the above Hamo.

The village is celebrated for its curious wooden church, considered as one of the most singular in Great Britain The sides of the nave are formed of the trunks of large chesnut trees, split or sawn asunder; they are set close to each other, and let into a sill and plate, being fastened at the top with wooden pins. On the south side are sixteen, and two door posts; on the north twenty-one, and two vacancies filled with plaister. The west end is built against by a boarded tower, and shingled spire, and the east by a brick chancel; from the south side projects a wooden porch; and both sides are strengthened by brick buttresses. The roof is tiled, but rises to a point in the centre, as originally formed, though this part of the structure is of more recent date. The length of the more antient part of the church is twenty-nine feet nine inches; the width, fourteen feet;

feet; and the height, to the spang of the roof, five feet six inches. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

Every writer on the subject agrees that here the body of St. Edmund, the martyr, king of the East Angles, rested, in the road to Bury, where it was enshrined.

GREENSTED HALL, is the seat of John Redman, Esq.; and here is also a neat mansion belonging to Craven Ord, Esq. one of the masters in Chancery.

KELVEDON HALL, in the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, twenty miles from London, is the elegant villa of lady Clive. It commands a rich and extensive prospect, in which, on a fine day, a part of London may be seen.

Passing Stanford Rivers we arrive at NAVESTOCK, nineteen miles from London. NAVESTOCK HALL, is the seat of the noble family of Waldegrave.

In Navestock Church is a memorial for the family of Greene; of whom John Greene, was serjeant at law, and one of the judges of the Sheriffs Court thirty-seven years; he died 1653. His eldest son, John, married Mary, daughter of Philip Jermyn, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and was himself chosen recorder of London, in 1658. His son John Greene, Esq. was also a serjeant at law, and died in 1725, at the advanced age of eighty-two.

To the right of the road to London, are the several parishes of Theydon Mount, Theydon Bois, Theydon Grange, and Theydon Garnons; the last of which is worthy of notice, as the birth place of the late baron THOMAS DIMSDALE*.

HILL

* This eminent person was son of John Dimsdale, Esq. and Susan, daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury Hall, in the parish of Albury, near Hertford. His grandfather, Robert, accompanied William Penn to America, in 1684, and took with him his two sons, John and William; but, returning in a few years, settled at his native village, and was there succeeded by his eldest son John in the practice of physic, which his other son, William, pursued at Bishops Stortford. John had eight children, four of whom, Mary, John, William, and Calvert, died young; Susan and Robert lived to a more advanced age; Thomas, the sixth, and

HILL HALL, the seat and park of Sir William Smyth, bart. is situated in the parish of Theydon Mount, sixteen miles from London. The elegance of the structure, and the fineness of the prospects, are esteemed inferior to few in the county. It was built by Sir Thomas Smyth, secretary of state, in 1548; but great alterations have since been made in it. The approach to it is by a fine avenue of stately elms.

ALBINS,

Joseph, the seventh, to a late period, the last dying, after a short illness, April 26, 1779. Thomas derived his first medical knowledge from his father, and at St. Thomas's Hospital, under Mr. Symonds, and, on his death, under Mr. Girle, commenced his practice at Hertford about 1714, and married the only daughter of Nathaniel Brassey, of Roxford, near that town, an eminent banker in London, and representative of Hertford in four successive parliaments. She died 1744, and left no children. To relieve his mind under this loss, he voluntary offered his assistance to the physicians and surgeons in the army, under the duke of Cumberland, and continued with it till after the surrender of Carlisle to the king's forces, when he received the duke's thanks, and returned to Hertford. In 1746 he married Anne Iles, a relation of his first wife, and by her fortune, and that which he acquired by the death of the widow of Sir John Dimsdale, of Hertford, he retired from practice; but, his family becoming numerous, and seven of his ten children being living, he resumed it, and took the degree of M. D. 1761. Having fully satisfied himself about the new method of treating persons under inoculation for the small-pox, he published his treatise on it in 1776, which was soon circulated all over the Continent, and translated into all its languages, not omitting the Russian. He concludes with saying that, "although the whole process may have some share in the success, it, in my opinion, consists chiefly in the method of inoculating with recent fluid matter, and the management of the patients at the time of eruption." This proof of his professional knowledge occasioned his being invited to inoculate the empress Catherine and her son, 1768, of which he gives a particular account in his "Tracts on Inoculation, 1781." His reward for this was an appointment of actual counsellor of state and physician to her Imperial majesty, with an annuity of 500l. the rank of a baron of the Russian empire, to be borne by his eldest lawful descendant in succession, and a black wing of the Russian eagle in a gold shield in the middle of his arms, with the customary helmet, adorned with the baron's coronet, over the shield; to receive immediately 10,000l. and 2000l. for travelling charges, miniature pictures of the empress and her son, and the same title to his son, to whom the Grand Duke gave a gold snuff box, richly set

ALBINS, in the parish of Stapleford Abbot, sixteen miles from London; the seat of the late rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, and now possessed by his widow, has been ascribed to Inigo Jones: "but," says Mr. Walpole, "if he had any hand in it, it must have been during his first profession, and before he had seen any good buildings." The house is handsome, has large rooms and rich cielings.

LAMBOURN, was one of the seventeen lordships belonging to the abbey of Waltham; at the time of Edward the Confessor, it was called Lambehide, or Lambehithe. The manor is held by the service of the wardstaff, *viz.* to carry a load of straw in a cart with six horses, two ropes, and two men in harness to watch the said wardstaff, when it is brought to Abridge, an hamlet in this parish.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was given to Waltham by Robert de Lamburn, and was in the gift of the prior and convent till the suppression; after which the advowson was in various hands.

Here are memorials for Dr. THOMAS WYNNYFF, formerly rector, and bishop of Lincoln, who died 1654. Dr. THOMAS TOOKE, the liberal master of Bishop's Stortford

set with diamonds. The baron inoculated numbers of people at Petersburg and Moscow; and, resisting the empress's invitation to reside as her physician in Russia, he and son were admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. king of Prussia, at Sans Souci, and thence returned to England. In 1779 he lost his second wife, who left him seven children. He afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of William Dimsdale, of Bishops Stortford, who survived him. He was elected representative of the borough of Hertford, 1780; and declined all practice, except for the relief of the poor. He went to Russia once more, 1781, to inoculate the present emperor and his brother Constantine, sons of the Grand Duke; and, as he passed through Brussels, the late emperor, Joseph, received him in private, and wrote in his presence a letter, which he was to convey to the empress of Russia. In 1790 his son, baron Nathanael, was elected for the borough of Hertford, on his resignation and retirement to Bath, for several winters, but at last, he fixed altogether at Hertford, and died, aged eighty-nine, December 30, 1800, after an illness of about three weeks. About seventeen years ago he felt the sight of one eye declining, having before lost that of the other, but recovered both by the operation of the cataract, by Wenzel.—*Gent. Mag.*

school. This gentleman gave the advowson, which he had purchased, to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In this parish there were lands called Minchin lands, belonging to the monastery of St. Mary at Stratford le Bow, now called Bromley, granted by king Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler, who sold it to Owen Low, and his heirs. Here was also a portion of land belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London.

CHIGWELL, in Domesday Book, is called CINGVELLA, CHINGELWELLA, and is said to be held by Thomas de Gernon, though Petrus Vicecomes held also thirty acres in it. Thomas Elderton, of London, gave divers lands and tenements, and settled them by feoffment for the maintenance of the brotherhood of priests, called *Fraternitas S. Trinitatis in Chigwell*, to say divine service in the parish church there, and to be held *in capite* by knights service.

In this parish was a grange called CHIGWELL GRANGE, part of the possession of the abbey of Tiltey, and at the Dissolution given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Addington, citizen of London, and his heirs, to be held *in capite* by knights service. Here were also a tenement with a curtelage, called Buckhurst, and a grove called Monks Grove, which belonged formerly to the abbey of Stratford Langthorn, and which were granted by king Edward VI. to John Lyons, lord mayor of London, to be held *in capite* by knights service.

The present manors are Chigwell Hall, the seat of Michael Hickes Beach, Esq.

WEST HATCH, and LUXBOROUGH, the elegant villa of lady Hughes, widow of admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. was built by lord Luxborough, in the year 1742. It afterwards became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having in vain endeavoured to drain effectually the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation; and by him it was again sold, in 1782, to lady Hughes, who, during the absence of the gallant admiral, in the East Indies, directed all the improvements in the house

Drawn by Schnebbelie, & Engraved by Davenport. For D. Hughson's Description of London.

The Villa of John Elsee, Esq.r Chigwell Row.

house and gardens. She contrived the most effectual preservation against any future encroachments of the river Roding, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been accustomed to disfigure by inundations.

BARRINGTONS and ROLLS, the seat of admiral Harvey, descended from the great Dr. Harvey.

WOOLSTON HALL, belonging to Robert Bodle, Esq.

GRANGE HILL. Within the forest was an antient palace, called Potteles Place, alias Langfords, in which resided the duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. It is at present the property of R. Jones Adeane, Esq.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary, was antiently a rectory and sinecure, having a vicarage, to which the rector presented; but it was not endowed till Simon Sudbury, bishop of London, in a controversy between the rector and vicar, set out the portion of each of them. The rectory was for a time in lay hands, till John Doreward, 18 Henry VI. gave it to the prior and convent of St. Botolph in Colchester, who became rectors, and presented to the vicarage; yet not long after this the rectory and parish church became presentive, and by Thomas Kemp, bishop of London, were united to the prebend of St. Pancras in St. Paul's, London, and the prebendary has been rector ever since.

There are many curious memorials for the dead within this fabric, particularly of THOMAS COLESHILL, Esq. servant to Edward VI. Mary I. and Elizabeth, and inspector of the Customs for the city of London; he died 1595. Archbishop HARSNETT, with the following inscription cut in brass, round his effigy: *Hic jacet* SAMUEL HARSNETT, *quondam vicarius hujus ecclesiæ, primùm indignus Episcopus Cicestrensis, dein indignior Episcopus Norwiciensis; demum indignissimus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, qui obiit* XXV *die Maii, Anno Domini.* 1631.

Samuel Harsnett was born at Colchester, in this county, in the year 1561. He received his education at King's College, Cambridge, where, having taken his degrees, he entered

tered into holy orders, and was made master of the free grammar school at Colchester.

Not liking this situation, he relinquished it, and was made chaplain to Dr. Bancroft, bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who promoted him to a prebendary in the cathedral church of St. Paul; and soon after to the archdeaconry of Essex. He was also chosen master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and elected vice-chancellor of that university.

In 1619, he was promoted to the bishopric of Norwich; and, in 1628, to the archiepiscopal see of York. This last office he enjoyed only three years, for he died in 1631.

He was one of those divines, who opposed the decrees of the synod of Dort; and he wrote a very learned treatise against absolute predestination.

The FREE SCHOOL, founded by this prelate at Chigwell, is very handsomely endowed. The Latin schoolmaster must be a graduate in one of the universities; a man skilful in the Greek and Latin "tongues; a good poet; of a sound religion; neither Papist nor Puritan; of a grave behaviour; of a sober and honest conversation; no tipler, nor haunter of alehouses; no puffer of tobacco; and, above all, apt to teach, and severe in his government." He is directed to teach Lilly's Latin, and Cleonard's Greek grammar; for phrase and style, to infuse into his scholars no other than Tully and Terence; for poets, to read the antient Greek and Latin; no novelties, nor conceited modern writers," &c. The archbishop directs, that twelve boys, natives of Chigwell, two of Loughton, two of Woodford, and two of Lambourn, shall be instructed gratis in the Latin school; in the writing school, all the children of Chigwell, with the same number from Woodford, Loughton, and Lambourn, as in the other school.

WILLIAM PENN, founder of Pennsylvania, was educated here, There is a charity school for girls in the parish, almshouses, and various benefactions for the poor.

CHIGWELL ROW, is a very beautiful hamlet, situated on the brow of Epping Forest. The seat of JOHN ELSEE, Esq. stands

stands at the east end of the row, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the Kent and Surrey hills, the river Thames, &c. The house was built by Mr. Horsley, and afterwards possessed by Mr. Scott *, an eminent attorney. The present possessor purchased it, with the lands attached, a few years since, and has made considerable improvements on the estate, as well by a judicious management of the soil, as by the addition of large purchases of land in the neighbourhood. Chigwell Row contains also the mansions of several eminent merchants and traders of London.

A neat chapel has been lately erected, which saves the inhabitants of Chigwell Row the inconvenience of walking nearly two miles to the parish church.

LOUGHTON, is eleven miles from London, in the road to Epping, and was one of the seventeen lordships belonging to Waltham Abbey. LOUGHTON HALL is the seat of Miss Whitaker; and GOLDEN HILL, in the same parish, of Mrs. Clay. Here is an antient building, called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, said to have been a hunting seat of that princess. It is the property of William Heathcote, Esq. and is occupied by his gamekeeper.

CHINGFORD, has been denominated in antient records, CHINGELFORD, and sometimes SHYMGILFORD. Edward the Confessor gave this lordship to the church of St. Paul, London, which in the time of the Conqueror's survey held it for one manor and six hides; from which manor however, according to that record, Peter de Valonys took one hide, eight acres of meadow, and so much wood land, as was sufficient to feed fifty hogs; and Geoffrey de Mandevile ten acres of meadow.

But this grant must be meant of a manor in Chingford, and not of the head manor there; for by the register book belonging to the church of St. Paul, it appears that the

* A dreadful calamity attended this family. Mrs. Scott was found one morning drowned in a pond upon the estate; and such was the effect it produced upon the mind of her husband, that in a few days after he precipitated himself into eternity by plunging into a pond adjoining that in which his wife had put a period to her life!!!

parish church of Chingford did not stand on their manor, but on the lordship or manor of Chingelford, which was in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. part of the possessions of Richard de Chilham, alias Dovor, by the marriage of Rose, the daughter and heir of Robert de Dovor.

This manor descended by marriage to John earl of Athol, in Scotland, whose wife was Isabel, sister and heir of Richard de Chilham; but he forfeiting it by treason 34 Edward III. that king gave it to Ralph de Monthermer, earl of Gloucester, who resigned it afterwards to David, the son of earl John, upon such a composition, that the king confirmed it to him and his heirs; then it came to Giles lord Badlesmere, and from him by a daughter to William lord Roos, of Hamelake, whose family enjoyed it for some descents, till Eleanor, the daughter of Edmund, the last lord Roos, passed it by marriage to Robert de Manners, the ancestors of the duke of Rutland. From him it is probable this manor was called Earls Chingford; as the other, for distinction, bears the name of Chingford St. Paul.

Dr. James Marsh, of Merton College, in Oxford, was rector of this parish *anno* 1630. He was afterwards archdeacon of Chichester, and dying in 1643, his archdeaconry was given to the excellent and learned man Dr. Henry Hammond.

In this parish is an old mansion, called FRIDAY HILL,* which for a long period was the residence of the family of Boothby.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small structure of flint and stone; and, being covered with ivy on the south and east sides, forms a very picturesque object. There are no monuments of particular note.

BRINDWOODS, an estate held under the rectory, had the following singular tenure: "Upon every alienation, the owner of the estate, with his wife, man servant and maid servant, each single on a horse, come to the parsonage, where the owner does his homage and pays his relief, in the

* Probably so called on account of being in the Saxon times dedicated to Friga, one of the deities worshipped by that people.

following

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Smithman.

For the Beauties of England & Wales.

WOODFORD

following manner. He blows three blasts with his horn, and carries a hawk upon his fist, his servant has a greyhound in a slip, both for the use of the rector that day. He receives a chicken for his hawk, a peck of oats for his horse, and a loaf of bread for his greyhound. They all dine; after which the master blows three blasts with his horn, and they depart."* This custom seems, however, to have been lately disused.

A Sunday school, and a day school, in which twenty children are educated, are supported by voluntary contribution.

CHINGFORD, is so agreeably situate for retirement, that the most remote distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

WOODFORD, is eight miles from London, in the road to Epping, and is a very pleasant village, with agreeable villas on each side of the road, commanding fine prospects over a beautiful country. WOODFORD HALL, close to the church, is the seat of —— Maitland, Esq.; PROSPECT HOUSE, late the property of J. Proctor, Esq.; and the houses of the late Job Mathew, Esq. and Robert Preston, bart. HIGHAM HALL, the elegant seat, late of governor Hornby, belongs to John Harman, Esq. and is situated between Woodford Hall and Prospect House, but is in the parish of Walthamstow. A mineral spring, which rises in the forest, at a little distance from the Horse and Groom, was formerly in great repute, and much company resorted to drink the waters, at a house of public entertainment called Woodford Wells; but the waters have long lost their reputation; and the house is now the property of Henry Eggers, Esq.

The parish Church is of brick; at the west end is a tower erected in 1708. The chancel discovers marks of great antiquity, and has lancet windows. The interior contains many monuments for respectable persons.

In the churchyard is an elegant monument to the memory of some of the family of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey,

* *Morant's Essex.*

whose murder excited much agitation in the reign of Charles II. During the great plague, in 1665, that worthy person endangered his life for the good of his fellow citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully discharging his duty as a magistrate. The monument was designed by Sir Robert Taylor. It is a Corinthian column: the shaft, of coloured marble, was brought from Italy; the base and capital are of white marble; and the whole cost 1500*l*. In the churchyard is a yew tree, supposed to be the finest in England. Its girth at three feet from the ground, is eleven feet nine inches; at four feet and a half from the ground, fourteen feet three inches; the spread of its boughs form the circumference of one hundred and eighty feet.

HEARTS, the seat of Jervoise Clerke Jervoise, Esq. at Woodford, near nine miles from London, situate behind several rows of elms, which form a fine evening walk. It was built by Sir Humphrey Handforth, master of the robes to James I. That king was fond of this house, and often breakfasted here, when he hunted in Epping Forest. By marriage it became the property of the Onslows; and the famous speaker of the House of Commons was born here. When the Onslows removed into Surrey, this estate was sold, since which it has had different proprietors. The last owner, Richard Warner, Esq. whose only niece Mr. Jervoise married, was a literary character. He left here a collection of pictures, by eminent masters, and was very curious in the disposition of his garden, in which is a large maze, and a thatched house in the middle, with lines in Latin and English, (almost illegible) emblematical of the situation.

CLAYBERRY is situated on an eminence, near Woodford Bridge, and was the property of the late James Hatch, Esq. This place, in 1553, belonged to Sir Ralph Warren, whose widow married Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, &c. At whose demise it reverted to Richard Warren, son of Sir Ralph. In 1686, it was the property of John Fowke, Esq. who was a liberal benefactor to Christ's and Bethlehem Hospitals.

Clayberry,

Drawn by Dayes & Engraved by Hayden

For S. Hughes's Description of London

CLAYBURY HALL, *the Seat of* JAMES HATCH, ESQ.

Copied by permission from a Drawing in Possession of M. Hatch and Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill March 14 1806.

Engraved by Harris from a Drawing by Gyfford.

BELLE VUE HOUSE, HALE END, WALTHAMSTOW

Clayberry, in pursuance of his will, was sold in 1693 to John Goodere, Esq. whose grandson conveyed it to Elias Harvey, Esq.; his daughter and sole heir conveyed it to her husband, Montagu Burgoyne, Esq. who, jointly with his wife, sold it to Mr. Hatch.

Among the eminent inhabitants of this village were the rev. GEORGE HERBERT, author of "Divine Poems;" NICHOLAS LOCKYER, provost of Eton College, ejected for non-conformity; JAMES GREENWOOD, sur-master of St. Paul's school, author of an English Grammar, The Virgin Muse, &c.

A curious petition occurs in the registry of this parish; it is from the chaplains and servants, to the number of forty, of Charles I. about twelve months after he was beheaded. It states, that "being in present distress by reason that their sole dependence was upon the late king's majesty, and their means from the revenue of his late majesty were still detained, upon some reasons known to the committee, and could not be paid; they were therefore so necessitated, that they could in nowise subsist for the maintenance of themselves, their wives, and families; and they prayed the charity of all good Christians. Signed,

Thomas Bunbury, S. T. D.
John Manby, S. T. D.
George White, S. T. D.
Emanuel Utye, S. T. D.
Matthew Griffith, S. T. D.
Nathaniel Barnard, S. T. D.
Thomas Jones, S. T. D.
Thomas Warmester, S. T. D.
Paul Knell, M. A.
John Cooke.
Ja. Armaghensis (archbishop Usher!)
Robert Kilmoriensis (bishop Maxwell!)
B. Sarum (bishop Brian Duppa!)
Edward Spencer, knt." &c.

The sum collected at Woodford for these eminent, learned, and pious sufferers, amounted to 1*l.* 0*s.* 7*d*½. !!!

BELLE-VUE HOUSE, the seat of Mr. Charles Cooke, is an elegant brick building, with stone dressings. The west front has a semi-circular portico of Portland stone, supported by Ionic columns twenty-two feet high. The east

view, is indicated in the view we have given of this delightful villa. The house was constructed from designs by Edward Gyfford, and the lands laid out by Mr. Sandys, of Lambeth. The latter gentleman has laid out this spot to very great advantage, and has formed a lake with pleasing effect. The house being on an eminence commands a view of the horizon over London. The west front has deversified views of the surrounding country. The whole of the grounds are comprised in seventy-five acres, principally woodland; which, with the irregularity of the surface, add much to the grandeur of the scene: in short, nature and art have done much, in rendering the collective beauties of Bellevue, one of the most compact and pleasant retreats within the circuit of ten miles.

WALTHAMSTOW, is a village on the borders of Epping Forest, near which are many seats belonging to the citizens of London. The parish is very extensive, and consists of three manors, *viz.* the manor of the rectory, which before the Dissolution belonged to the monastery of the Holy Trinity, near Aldgate, in the city of London; Walthamstow-Francis; and Walthamstow-Tony.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor this and all the neighbouring forest was part of the estate of Harold, the son of earl Godwin, and king of England. From the architecture of the church at Walthamstow it appears to have been first built soon after the monastery of the Holy Trinity in 1112, and probably by the same foundress, Matilda, the wife of Henry I. It is a large Gothic structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consists of two aisles, besides the body, but the aisles are of a later date, the north having been built about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. by George Monox, lord mayor of London, who likewise built almshouses for thirteen poor people. The south aisle is called Thorne's, from one Thorne, a merchant taylor in London, and built by him much about the same time as the other. The church has a square tower, with a clock; and a new set of eight bells were hung in 1778.

The

The church in the inside is neat and well contrived for divine service; and two new galleries were added in the year 1807.

There are many monuments in this church, particularly to the memory of Dr. Peirce, bishop of Bath and Wells; and to lady Lucy, wife of Sir Edward Stanley, K. B. only son of Sir Thomas Stanley, son of the earl of Derby, are antient. But the greatest number are modern.

Near the altar, on the south side, are two monuments with Latin inscriptions, cut in marble, to the memory of some of the Conyers family, who were lords of the manor of Low Hall, or Walthamstow Francis, in this parish; many of the monuments are elegant, but are eclipsed by that erected for Sigismund Trafford, Esq. and his lady; it is entirely of fine white marble, curiously cut and finely polished. On the pedestal are two figures in mournful attitudes, supporting a mausoleum, and above are angels in the shape of children. The whole has been lately cleaned, and has a beautiful appearance.

Among the vicars we find Thomas Cartwright, afterwards bishop of Chester. Edmund Chishull, author of some curious Travels to the East, published by Dr. Mead.

There are two Dissenting meeting houses at Walthamstow, besides almshouses and schools.

Mr. Edward Rowe Mores, the celebrated antiquary, was a native of this parish; in which also Gwillim, the herald, and the rev. Hugh Farmer, a Dissenting minister, and author of a Dissertation on the Miracles, &c. were residents.

Mr. Henry Maynard, a native of this parish, and merchant of London, by his last will gave for a purchase of land, to be settled on the minister for ever, 400*l.*; on the schoolmaster, 200*l.*; on the poor, to be distributed on St. Thomas's Day, and November 27, 300*l.*; for pensions to the churchwardens, &c. 50*l.*; for repairs of the school, 50*l.*; for the repair of the church, 100*l.*

Low Leyton, is pleasantly situated near the river Lea, and is chiefly inhabited by genteel families. This parish has furnished a large variety of antiquities; for which reason

reason Camden, and others, have been inclined to imagine that here was site of the Durolitum of Antoninus.

The late Mr. Gough, in his additions to Camden, gives the following account of the antiquities found here: In the year 1718, Mr. Gansell having occasion to enlarge his gardens, on digging up about two acres of ground, found under the whole very large and strong foundations; in one place all stone, with considerable arches, an arched door way, with steps down to it, but filled up with gravel. In many of the foundations were a great quantity of Roman tiles and bricks, mixed with more modern materials, and several rough and broken pieces of hard stone, some part of which, when polished, proved to be Egyptian granite; two large deep wells, covered over with stone; and in digging a pond, after the workmen had sunk through a bed of clay, about ten feet, they met with a great quantity of oak timber, eight or ten inches square, morticed together like a floor, grown very hard and black; but uncertain how far it reached. Several Roman brass and silver coins, both consular and imperial, to the time of Julius Cæsar, were scattered about, as well as some silver coins, with Saxon characters. The ground where these discoveries were made adjoins the churchyard, where some time before, a large urn of coarse red earth was found.

In 1735 was further discovered, while the workmen were digging holes for an avenue of trees to the garden, a Roman pavement, extending about twenty feet from north to south, and about sixteen from east to west."

The parish church is constructed of brick, and contains the monuments of many eminent persons, and among this number that of JOHN STRYPE, so renowned for his historic and antiquarian researches; though never inducted, he held this vicarage during the space of sixty-eight years, by a special licence from the bishop of London.

Among the eminent characters in Leyton were Sir Michael Hickes, and the family of Bowyer, of whom one was the learned Mr. William Bowyer, the printer. Sir Thomas Roe,

Roe, the ambassador to the Great Mogul, was a native of this parish, in which there are several schools, and other charitable foundations.

Some remains of an entrenchment, near the river, are to be found at the distance of about a mile. Its diameter is about thirty-three yards, and a moat surrounds it of about six yards in width.

The FOREST HOUSE, originally called GORING HOUSE, from its possessor Charles Goring, earl of Norwich, is now the property of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.

The TEMPLE MILLS, formerly for brass works, have more recently given place to a sheet lead manufactory. These mills are recorded to have been once the property of the Knights Templars, whence their present name; and to have afterwards belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

LEYTONSTONE, is a hamlet belonging to Leyton, and contains many respectable dwellings. Here is a chapel of ease to the parish church.

Hence to Stratford and Bow Bridge, concludes the circuit through Essex.

MIDDLESEX.

THE county of Middlesex derives its name from its situation among the three antient kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons; it is bounded by Hertfordshire, Essex, a small corner of Kent, Buckinghamshire, and Surrey. Its shape is nearly quadrangular, bounded by the Thames, the Coln, and the Lea. It is one of the least of the English counties, measuring about twenty-three miles in its greatest extent from east to west, and seventeen from north to south. This county is supposed to contain two hundred and forty square miles, or two hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred acres. Besides the boundary rivers above mentioned, Middlesex is watered by the Brent, a small stream crossing its centre from

from north to south, and discharging itself into the Thames at Brentford; the Crane, a brook running into the Thames at Isleworth, and by the New River. The borders of the Thames compose a series of level meadows, of a rich loamy soil, varied by mixtures of sand, gravel, or clay. The banks of the Coln afford an extensive range of moorish meadows. Meadow lands accompany the course of the other streams. The county rises as it proceeds northwards, and attains its highest elevation on the borders of Hertfordshire. At a small distance north of London, a chain of gentle eminences affords many beautiful situations, particularly from the neighbourhood of Tottenham to Hampstead, which is rendered more picturesque by a higher and extensive ridge produced by the forest scenery of Enfield Chace, Totteridge, Edgware, Stanmore, and Pinner, to Harrow, and some of the hills in its neighbourhood. Enfield Chace was till lately a crude watery soil, the staple a strong clay marl. Finchley Common, is an extensive tract of plain between two ridges, abounds with gravel, and has some clay. The other parts of the county are nearly level. Hounslow Heath consists of a lean and hungry gravel, equally unsightly to the eye, and unprofitable to the cultivator; yet containing a considerable mixture of land. The county of Middlesex has certainly its share of beauty and fertility; but the quantity of waste land does not entitle it to that high praise for richness of soil which some writers have lavished upon it.

A small district, containing within itself a metropolis of immense magnitude, must necessarily be principally devoted to its wants and conveniences. The portions of this county lying round London, are therefore in a particular state of culture, dependent on their vicinity to London; but some of the remoter parts are beautifully rural. The face of the land contiguous to the city, is occupied by clay pits. The clays are of various quality, serving for bricks, used for different purposes.

The old brick grounds converted into pasture land, form a green and open tract round London, especially on the

north side. The cows for milking, are the largest and finest in the kingdom, and are computed to be seven thousand two hundred in the county of Middlesex, besides one thousand three hundred in Surrey and Kent.

The banks of the Thames are occupied by gardeners and nurserymen. The late Mr. James Gordon, of Mile End, is said to have been the first who pursued this study to any extent, and the nursery grounds in the occupation of his family are still in high respectability. From Bow, on the eastern limit of the south side of the county, to Hounslow and Isleworth, westwards, the gardens and nurseries extend two or three miles from the river, intermixed with the pleasure grounds belonging to gentlemen's seats. Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Chiswick, abound with a considerable mixture of fields of corn. The meadows, parks, and pleasure grounds on the borders of the Thames, from Twickenham to Hampton, Sunbury, and the extremities of the county, are objects of great picturesque beauty.

The low meadows on the banks of the Lea, and the parishes of Tottenham, Highgate, Hornsey, Hampstead, Hendon, Finchley, and Harrow, are remarkable for fine hay. In the parts of the county further northwards, rye grass and clover are cultivated.

About Acton and Ealing, Hanwell, and Uxbridge, a mixed cultivation, pasture and arable, takes place. The wheat of Heston, is in high reputation; as is the barley of Chelsea, Fulham, and Chiswick.

Hampstead Heath is one of the best botanizing grounds near London, being furnished with many of the plants of retired and uncultivated situations.

Middlesex, during the Roman government, was one of the districts inhabited by the Trinobantes. Under the Saxon heptarchy it made part of the kingdom of Essex, or the East Saxons; but at present is divided into six hundreds, not inclusive of the liberties of London and Westminster. These are the hundred of Ossulston, Spelthorne, Isleworth, Edmonton, Goare, and Elthorne.

The market towns are Brentford, (where the knights of the shire are elected) Uxbridge, and Staines. The archdeanry of Middlesex comprehends, exclusive of the livings in Westminster and the suburbs, about fifty-four in number. This county sends eight members to parliament, two for the county, four for London, and two for Westminster.

The metropolis bestows upon this small county a greater share of wealth and population than any other. Some of the nearer villages are so thronged with the villas and lodging houses for the accommodation of families, that they much surpass the market towns of the more distant parts of the county. The trade and manufactures of the county are almost solely confined to the immediate neighbourhood of London.

Middlesex (including the metropolis) pays eighty parts out of five hundred and thirteen of the land-tax of England. It provides one thousand six hundred men to the national militia, exclusive of the military establishment of the city of London.

It is supposed that above half the land in Middlesex is in meadow and pasturage; about a fifth in tillage, and as much in nurseries, gardens, and pleasure grounds; and that twenty thousand acres are unprofitably occupied by wastes and commons. The farms are of a moderate size.

The neighbourhood of London, though destitute of mines of any kind, is remarkable for its mineral waters; those of Shadwell, are saline and chalybeat; Pancras and St. Chad's, impregnated with calcareous nitre, diuretic, and cathartic; Bagnigge Wells, chalybeat and cathartic; Hampstead, chalybeat; Acton, saline, purgative; Kilbourn, saline, purgative.

We commence our account of what is remarkable in Middlesex, at Mile End, in which hamlet are several almshouses, the most particular of which is the almshouses of the Corporation of the Trinity House, beautifully built of brick, &c. for poor captains of ships and their widows, who have each 12*s.* paid them the first Sunday in every month, and

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Hay.

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

Entrance to LONDON at Mile End.

Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill, July 1st 1808.

and half a chaldron of coals yearly; also a gown once in two years. Within a handsome chapel, prayers are read by an established clergyman. The building is adorned with pediments, and under them the arms of queen Anne; and a cross between four ships under sail. The following inscription is on the front:

This Alms-House (wherein 28 decay'd Masters and Commanders of Ships or the Widows of such are maintained) was built by the Corporation of Trinity House 1695.

The ground was given by captain Henry Mudd, an elder brother, whose widow also was a contributor.

Adjoining are twelve almshouses for twelve poor widows of the Skinners Company, who have each an allowance of 18*l*. *per annum*. The almshouses are thus inscribed:

The Gift of Mr. Lewis Newbury, Citizen and Skinner of London, built by Tho. Glover, Esq. his Executor, committed to the Management of the Company of Skinners, London, built Anno Dom. 1688.

Near these are the Vintner's almshouses for widows, who have an allowance of 5*s*. 3*d*. weekly.

In EAGLE PLACE are twelve almshouses for poor men past labour belonging generally to all the hamlets of the parish of Stepney, who have each 4*l*. *per annum*; and they had formerly gowns and coals: they were founded by judge Fuller, in 1592.

But the most extensive and useful charity in this neighbourhood is the fabric denominated BANCROFT'S ALMSHOUSES.

This structure occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle. On the north side are the chapel, the school, and the dwelling houses for the masters; the former having a handsome stone portico of the Ionic order. On she east and west sides are the habitations of the pensioners. It has a respectable appearance from the great road leading to Bow and Stratford.

The whole was erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed 28,000*l*. for purchasing a

site, and erecting and endowing the building. This man was one of the lord mayor's officers, and, as he rose to be senior officer often sold out, and became "Young Man," receiving a gratuity from each for the sake of seniority; and living to be old, he got a considerable sum of money by this practice, by informations, and summoning the citizens before the lord mayor, upon the most trifling occasions. Some further account of him is given under St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

The almshouses are for twenty-four poor old men, who were allowed by the founder's will 8*l. per annum*, and coals; but the improvements in the estate have allowed the pensions to be augmented to 18*l. per annum*. The school room is for one hundred boys, with dwelling houses for two masters. The boys, who are appointed by the Draper's Company, are clothed, and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of seven and ten, and suffered to remain till fifteen, when they are allowed by the will 4*l.* for an apprentice fee, or 2*l.* 10*s.* to fit them for service.

Adjoining these almshouses are three cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese and Dutch Jews. Mr. Lysons has given a very curious account of the burial ceremonies in The Environs of London, Vol. III. 475, &c. to which we refer.

The Portuguese Jews erected in 1793 a neat and commodious hospital for their sick and diseased poor, and for lying-in married women, at Mile End. This establishment first took place in 1748, and is supported by voluntary contributions; the house contains forty beds. Adjoining the hospital is an almshouse for twelve aged paupers, who are also provided with food and clothing. It appears that the poor of the Portuguese Jews amount to the number of one thousand and upwards.

We proceed now to STEPNEY, a very antient village near London, the parish of which was of such vast extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Bow, at Stratford; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Ann,

Ann, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. George, Ratcliff Highway; Christchurch, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, containing the hamlets of Mile End Old and New Towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

In Stow's Annals, it is stated that in 1299, a parliament was held at the house of Henry Wallies, mayor of London, in this place, by Edward I. when that monarch confirmed the charter of liberties.

Stepney belonged at the General Survey, to the bishops of London; and it is conjectured that the manor house, denominated BISHOP'S HALL, vulgarly called BISHOP BONNER'S PALACE, was situated on Bethnal Green. It never was Bonner's residence; nor are there any traces of its being an episcopal residence, since bishop Braybroke, who died in 1404.

CHARLES II. in 1664, at the request of the loyal Thomas Wentworth, earl of Cleveland, instituted, by patent, a weekly court of record within his manor of Stepney, now called THE WHITECHAPEL COURT; its power extends to all actions, debts, trespasses, &c. under five pounds, within the manors of Stepney and Hackney, and all the parishes formerly belonging to Stepney, and still belonging to the manor. The same patent contains the grant of a weekly market at Ratcliffe Cross, now held in Shadwell, and an annual fair on Michaelmas Day, at Mile End Green, or any other convenient place within the manor. The fair still continues, though not held on the day first appointed, at Stratford Bow, and is denominated Bow Fair.

There are several lesser manors dependent upon the greater manor of Stepney. Of these the most remarkable relic, is the stately gateway of very fine brick-work on Stepney Green, now called Worcester House, because the loyal Henry, marquis of Worcester, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was its inhabitant; but we rather think that it is the original gateway of the residence of Sir Henry

Henry Colet, lord mayor of London, and then called by way of eminence, THE GREAT PLACE. This is the more probable, as the residence of the marquis was only a fourth part of the original dwelling, one part of which was held by the pious MATTHEW MEAD, a non-conforming minister, and father of the celebrated Richard Mead, M. D. As a further confirmation of our opinion, the gateway is upon a line with a wooden edifice, said to have been Sir Henry's mansion, now the Spring Gardens coffee house, and, with the large Dissenting meeting house, built for Mr. Mead, in 1674, which of late years was rendered famous by the preaching of the late rev. Mr. Samuel Brewer.

Near the church, in White Horse Street, is COLET PLACE, formerly belonging to Dr. John Colet, only surviving son of Sir Henry Colet, who was one of the most benevolent and pious divines of the age in which he lived. He was vicar of Stepney, which he resigned on being appointed dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's school. He gave this house as a country dwelling for the high master; "but Stepney having lost much of its *rural* delights, the masters have not resided there many years." The site is now covered by two messuages, on one of which is the bust of the dean; the rent is appropriated, in addition, to the high master's income.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. Dunstan and All Saints, and bears the feature of structure which prevailed in the fourteenth century. It is a large Gothic fabric, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain square tower, containing a ring of ten bells. The church has been lately repaired internally and externally, and has a handsome altar piece, galleries, and an organ. The dimensions are, length one hundred and fourteen feet, breadth fifty-four, height thirty-five; altitude of the tower and turret ninety-two feet.

Among the monuments, the most remarkable are the following:

On the south side the chancel a marble monument, of the Corinthian order, adorned with cherubims, &c. this inscription:

D. O. M.

D. O. M.

Here under was laid up the Body of Sir Thomas Spert, Knight, sometime Comptroller of the Navy to K. Henry the VIII. and both the first Founder and Master of the worthy Society, or Corporation of Trinity House. He lived ennobled by his own Worth, and died the 8th of September 1541. to whose Pious Memory the said Corporation hath gratefully erected this Memorial.

Not that he needed Monument of Stone
For his well-gotten Fame to rest upon;
But this was rear'd to testifie that he
Lives in their Loves that yet surviving be:
For unto Virtue, who first raised his name,
He left the Preservation of the same;
And to Posterity remain it shall,
When brass and marble Monuments do fall.
Learn for to die while thou hast Breath,
So shalt thou live after thy Death.

Anno Dom. 1622. by the Company of the Trinity House, this Monument was erected 81 Years after the the Decease of the Founder.

On the north side of the chancel a spacious marble monument for Sir Henry Colet, knt. twice lord mayor of London, free of the Company of Mercers, and father to Dr. John Collet, sometime dean of St. Paul's.

On a spacious white and veined marble monument, with pediment and entablature of the Tuscan order, adorned with his carved effigies; also the figure of a Cupid holding a Jacob's staff, is a Latin inscription to the memory of admiral Sir JOHN BERRY, who was knighted by Charles II. for his gallant behaviour on board the Resolution in 1672. Whilst he was admiral he distinguished himself at the battle of La Hogue.

Near Sir Henry Colet's monument is a beautiful memorial for BENJAMIN KENTON, Esq.* This monument is the performance

* This worthy person received his education in the charity school of the parish of Whitechapel, where he continued until the fifteenth year of his

performance of Mr. Westmacott, jun. and represents, on a tablet, the good Samaritan, in the act of taking leave of his host, and commending the wounded traveller to his care; on a cornice above are the arms of Kenton, between those of the city of London, and of the Vintners Company. The inscription is as follows:

BENJAMIN KENTON, Esq.
Died 25 May 1800, aged 82 Years.

Raised to great Affluence by Ability, Diligence, Probity, he presented a conspicuous example of commercial Prosperity. To several of the Hospitals, and other Institutions for the Relief of the

his age, when he was apprenticed to a vintner, who, at a period when taverns were very different from what they are at present, kept one, the sign of the old Angel and Crown, near Goulston Street, Whitechapel. He served this initiatory term with great credit to himself and advantage to his master, and, at its expiration, obtained the situation of a drawer at the Crown and Magpie tavern, in Aldgate High Street.

Mr. K. married early in life; having assumed the wine trade, he removed to the Minories. This introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Alderman Harley. He was enrolled at Vintner's Hall, April 3, 1734; made a freeman in 1743, and a liveryman of London in 1749; elected into the court of assistants in 1768, and served the office of master in 1776. He refused to accept the gown of alderman of his ward; a refusal the more to be regretted, as we apprehend both his virtues and his principles would have adorned the highest civic station.

We subjoin the following extracts from Mr. Kenton's will, proved at Doctors' Commons, May 31, 1800:—"I also order the sums of 2,050l. and 200l. to be paid to the court of assistants of the Vintners' Company; and I direct that a competent part of the said sum of 2,050l. shall, in their discretion, be laid out and expended forthwith after the receipt thereof, in rebuilding the company's almshouses at Mile End, wherein twelve poor women belonging to such company dwell; and whatever part of the said sum of 2,050l. shall remain after all the expences attending such rebuilding are satisfied and discharged, together with the said sum of 200l. shall be placed at interest by the said court of assistants, in the manner the members of such court shall think proper: and the interests, dividends, and produce thereof (after deducting the yearly sum of two guineas, which I direct to be paid for ever to a clergyman of the church of England, for preaching an annual sermon, at such time and place as the said court of assistants for the time being shall appoint), shall be paid, applied, disposed of, and distributed amongst the almswomen resident

the Poor, he was ardently attached and actively attentive; nor did he relax his solicitude for these salutary Designs when he resigned the Cares of Commerce, and retired into tranquil Life, but personally patronized and constantly contributed to them. In his last Will he bequeathed to his Friends liberally, and to the Friendless largely; he desired to be buried in the Chancel of this church, near the remains of his late Wife and Children, whom he long survived.

Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy.

PSALM XLI. v. 1.

On the outside of the church is a corner stone in the portico, on the north side of the chancel, where are inscribed these words:

Of Carthage great I was a Stone,
O Mortals read with pity;
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, Mountain, Town, nor City.
Therefore, O Mortals all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately Buildings
Lye bury'd in the Dust.

A little northward from the church, on a spacious marble stone, is a long Latin inscription to the memory of the rev. Timothy Cruso, an eminent dissenting minister, who died November 26, 1697.

At the east end of the church, on the outside, is a spacious marble monument against the wall, adorned with a

sident in such almshouse, from time to time, for their further support and benefit. I also order and direct the sum of 2,000l. to be in like manner paid to the worshipful Company of Vintners, as an increase to their fund."—The commemoration sermon was first preached in Stepney church, April 14, 1801, by the rev. Edward Robson, M. A. chaplain to the Vintners' Company: the year following, it was preached by the rev. G. Harper, D. D. rector of Stepney; then by the rev. Edward Williams, B. A. curate of Stepney: and these three gentlemen have hitherto preached alternately year after year. Mr. Kenton bequeathed to the worshipful Company of Vintners 4,250l. To various charities, schools, &c. 60,500l. In legacies to friends 36,000l.—100,750l.

cherub, urn, volutas, palm branches, and the arms, *viz.* Five, paly of six or and azure on a bend sable, three mullets of the first impaled with azure, an anulet and fish between two bends wavy argent; with the following inscription: *

Here lyeth interred the Body of Dame Rebecca Berry, the Wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, Gent. who departed this Life April 26, 1696. Aged 52.

Come Ladies you that would appear
Like Angels fair, come dress you here;
Come dress you at this Marble Stone
And make that humble Grace your own;
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,
As e'e yet lodg'd in Woman kind.
So she was dress'd; whose humble Life
Was free from Pride, was free from Strife.
Free from all envious Brauls and Jars
(Of human Life the Civil Wars)
These ne're disturb'd her peaceful Mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.

* Mr. Lysons has inserted a Note on this coat of arms, which we shall insert: "This coat of arms, which exactly corresponds with that borne by Ventris of Cambridgeshire (as described in the Visitation of that county at the Herald's College, c. xi. p. 23.), has given rise to a tradition, that lady Berry was the heroine of a popular ballad, called "The Cruel Knight, or fortunate Farmer's Daughter;" the story of which is briefly this:—A knight, passing by a cottage, hears the cries of a woman in labour; his knowledge in the occult sciences informs him, that the child then born was destined to be his wife; his endeavours to elude the decrees of fate, and avoid so ignoble an alliance, by various attempts to destroy the child, are defeated. At length, when grown to woman's state, he takes her to the sea side, intending to drown her, but relents; at the same time throwing a ring into the sea, he commands her never to see his face again, on pain of instant death, unless she can produce that ring. She afterwards becomes a cook, and finds the ring in a cod fish, as she is dressing it for dinner. The marriage takes place of course. The ballad, it must be observed, lays the scene of this story in Yorkshire. The incident of the fish and ring occurs in other stories, and may be found in the Arabian Night's Entertainment," Vol. III. p. 433.

Her

Her very Looks, her Garb, her Mien,
Disclosed the humble Soul within.
Trace her through every Scene of Life,
View her as Widow, Virgin, Wife.
Still the same humble she appears,
The same in Youth, the same in Years;
The same in low and high Estate;
Ne're vext with this, ne're mov'd with that.
Go Ladies now and if you'd be
As Fair, as Great, as Good as she;
Go learn of her Humility.

Under a stone south from the church, was interred the Pilgrim, as he was commonly called; it had this inscription:

Here remains all that was Mortal of Mr. Roger Crabb, who entred into Eternity the 11th Day of Septemb. 1680. In the 60. Year of his Age.

Tread gently Reader near the Dust
Committed to this Tomb Stones trust;
For while 'twas Flesh it held a Guest,
With universal Love possest;
A Soul that stemn'd Opinion's try'd,
Did over Sects in Triumph ride,
Yet separate from the giddy Croud
And paths Tradition had allow'd.
Through good and ill Report he past
Oft censur'd, yet approv'd at last;
Wouldst thou his Religion know
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Just as he would be done unto.
So in kind Natures Laws he stood,
A Temple undefiled with Blood,
A Friend to ev'ry thing was good.
The rest Angels alone can fitly tell,
Hast then to them, and him, and so Farewel.*

* Mr. Lysons has given a long account of this singular character, who imbibed the strange notion, that it was a sin against his body and soul to eat any sort of flesh, fish, or living creature, or to drink wine, ale, or beer; and is said to have lived on three farthings a week; his food being bran, herbs, roots, dock leaves, mallows, and grass: his drink, water.

On a tomb, in gold letters on black, this inscription:

H. S. E.

Quicquid mortale fuit Matthaei Mead, V. D. M. Honesta inter Cattieuchlanos Familia Orti, à Pietate Doctrina Facundia praeclari.

Qui Assiduis & Insignibus laboribus Patria Religione Libertate invicto animo defunctus, Vita tandem & Laudis Satur, ad Coelitum Domum quam Diu optaverat lassus & anhelus placidissime adscendit An. Ætat. suæ 70. 17 Kal. Nov. MDCXCIX.

E. T.

Boni Civis amantissimi, Conjugis; optimi Patris, Theologi vere Christiani, Clarum reliquit posteris Exemplum.

A memorial to the rev. WILLIAM VICKERS, 1719, the pious author of *The Companion to the Altar.*

Sir JOHN LEAKE, knt. with this inscription:

"To the memory of the Honourable Sir John Leake, Knt. Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her late Majesty Queen Anne's fleet, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: departed this life the 21st of August, 1720, ætat. 64 years, one month, 17 days; who, anno 1689, in the Dartmouth, by engaging Kilmore Castle, relieved the city of Londonderry, in Ireland; also, anno 1702, with a squadron at Newfoundland, he took and destroyed 51 sail of French, together with all their settlements. Anno 1704, he forced the van of the French fleet at the Malaga engagement; relieved Gibraltar twice, burning and taking 13 sail of French men of war: likewise, anno 1706, relieved Barcelona, the present Emperor of Germany besieged therein by Philip of Spain, and took 90 sail of corn ships; the same year taking the cities of Carthagena and Alicant, with the islands of Ivica, Majorca, Sardinia, and Minorca." This gentleman did such eminent services for his country, that he was denominated THE BRAVE AND FORTUNATE.

In the churchyard were also buried capt. Richard Swanley, "late admiral of the Irish seas," 1650; Richard Mead, Esq. 1762, son of Dr. Mead; several of the family of Bigland, late Garter king at arms; John Shakespeare, Esq. 1775, alderman, and sheriff of London with Sir Thomas

Thomas Halifax; Alexander Johnston, 1775, famous for his performance of Gibby, in the Wonder, at Drury Lane Theatre; rev. John Entick, 1773, author of a Naval History; History of the War of 1756, five vols. History of London, &c. four vols. Continuation of Maitland's London. Spelling Dictionary; Latin and English Dictionary; and other voluminous works.

The living of Stepney is an impropriation, formerly belonging to the see of London; it afterwards belonged to the noble family of Wentworth; from whom it came to lord Montgomery, son of the marquis of Powis; of whom it was purchased, in 1708, by the principal and scholars of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. It is a rectory and vicarage: among the *rectors* were STEPHEN SEGRAVE, archbishop of Armagh, 1333. MARMADUKE LUMLEY, 1427, successively bishop of Carlisle and Lincoln, and lord high treasurer. *Vicars.* RICHARD FOX, 1475, afterwards lord privy seal, bishop of Winchester, and founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Dean COLET. RICHARD PACE, dean of St. Paul's, secretary of state, &c. 1519. WILLIAM JEROME, who was executed in 1540, on a charge of heresy. WILLIAM STAMPE, D. D. a great sufferer during the Civil Wars. JOSHUA HOYLE, D.D. one of the assembly of divines, master of University College, and regius professor of divinity at Oxford, died 1654. WILLIAM GREENHILL, appointed by parliament to be chaplain to the children of Charles I. He was a silenced minister, and the first dissenting teacher at Stepney; he was succeeded by Mr. Matthew Mead, as a dissenting clergyman.

Among the eminent characters inhabiting Stepney at various periods were, Sir Robert Stapleton, the most accomplished gentleman, except Sir Philip Sidney, in the court of queen Elizabeth. The pious John lord Harrington, of Exton, in the reign of James I. Sir Walter Raleigh. Edward lord Morley, father of lord Monteagle, to whom the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. Judge Doddridge. Sir Willliam Dethick, Garter king at arms, and his family, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir Charles Castleton, bart. 1749.

LIMEHOUSE,

LIMEHOUSE, is a parish taken from that of Stepney. The church, a massy inelegant structure, is one of the fifty new churches built in the reign of queen Anne. Its tower has a remarkable appearance, and seems to want a spire for its completion. A new cut from the river Lea enters the Thames at this place, and saves the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs: it was made about the year 1767.

LIMEHOUSE HOLE, part of the hamlet of Poplar, has two considerable yards for shipbuilding; one belonging to Mr. Batson, and the other to Messrs. Hill and Mellish.

POPLAR, is so called from the trees with which it once abounded, and lies near the Thames, to the east of Limehouse, in the parish of Stepney, to which it is a considerable hamlet. Here are two almshouses, and an hospital belonging to the East India Company, who maintain the minister of a chapel, built by the inhabitants in 1654. Poplar Marsh is usually called the Isle of Dogs, because of the great noise made by the king's hounds formerly kept there while the court was at Greenwich. The extent of Poplar Marsh is about one mile either way, but is rather an isthmus than an island; for, though it is encompassed by the Thames on the east, south, and west, there is nothing that separates it on the north from the land.

Here are the immense buildings, denominated THE WEST INDIA DOCKS, intended to receive the whole of the ships in the West India trade. They were undertaken according to an act of parliament, passed in 1799, entitled, "The Wet Dock Act." The entrances are at Blackwall and Limehouse Hole.

The northern dock for unloading inwards, covers a space of thirty acres, and is capable of containing from two to three hundred sail of ships. The smaller dock, situated to the south of the other, covers an area of twenty-four acres, and is devoted solely to the business of loading outwards. Both docks are surrounded by a series of immense warehouses.

The

Engraved by [illegible] from a Drawing by [illegible]

[illegible] Description of London

The WEST INDIA DOCKS Blackwall

Published by [illegible] Holborn Hills May 1st 1801

The proprietors of this capital improvement are stiled "The West India Dock Company;" they commenced their undertaking with a subscription of 500,000*l.* and are empowered to encrease it to 600,000*l.* They re-imburse themselves by a tonnage of 6*s.* upon the burthen of every ship which enters the docks; for wharfage, landing, housing, weighing, cooperage, and warehouse room, they are entitled to certain rates upon all goods that are discharged, such as 8*d.* per cwt. upon sugar; 1*d.* per gallon upon rum; 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon coffee; 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon cotton wool, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding these docks occasion a very important trade to be removed to a considerable and even inconvenient distance from the metropolis, yet the advantages to the port of London will, upon the whole, be incalculable.

The ceremony of laying the First Stone of the buildings of this magnificent undertaking was performed on Saturday the 12th of July, 1800, the anniversary of the day on which the act of parliament for carrying the same into effect received the royal assent.

The company assembled at the London Tavern at one o'clock, and moved in the following procession to the Isle of Dogs:

The directors of the West India Dock Company; and, in the last of their carriages, the chairman and deputy chairman; then the lord chancellor, earl Spencer, lord Hawkesbury, the right honourable William Pitt, the right honourable Henry Dundas, the right honourable Dudley Ryder, the right honourable Thomas Steele, the right honourable Silvester Douglas, Sir Joseph Banks, bart. K. B. Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, bart. and a numerous train of members of parliament, including those of the select committee of the House of Commons for the improvement of the port of London.

Soon after two o'clock the procession arrived at the works, where lord Carrington and many other distinguished personages of both sexes had assembled to be present at the ceremony, which was conducted in the following manner:

The stone had been previously prepared to receive two glass bottles, one of which contained the several coins (gold, silver, and copper) of his present majesty's reign; and in the other, the following inscription, and translation thereof in Latin, were placed:

Of this Range of Buildings,
Constructed, together with the adjacent
Docks,
At the Expence of public-spirited
Individuals,
Under the Sanction of a provident
Legislature,
And with the liberal Co-operation of
the Corporate Body of the City of
London,
For the distinct Purpose
Of complete Security and ample
Accommodation
(hitherto not afforded)
To the Shipping and Produce of the
West Indies at this wealthy Port,
THE FIRST STONE WAS LAID,
On Saturday the Twelfth Day of July,
A. D. 1800,
By the concurring Hands of
The Right Hon. Lord Loughborough,
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain;
The Right Hon. William Pitt,
First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's
Treasury, and Chancellor of his
Majesty's Exchequer;
George Hibbert, Esq. the Chairman,
And
Robert Milligan, Esq the Deputy
Chairman,
Of the West India Dock Company;
The two former conspicuous in the
Band of those illustrious Statesmen
Who in either House of Parliament
have been zealous to promote,

The

The two latter distinguished among
those chosen to direct,
AN UNDERTAKING
Which, under the Favour of God, shall
contribute
Stability, Increase, and Ornament, to
BRITISH COMMERCE.

LATIN INSCRIPTION.

HVIVSCE . PIRAEI
VNA * CVM * NAVALIBVS * VICINIS
IMPENSIS * CIVIVM * DE * PATRIA *
OPTIME * PROMERITORVM
BENEVOLENTIA . SINGVLARI . MVNI-
CIPI . VRBANI
FAVSTA . SENATVS . CONSVLTI .
TVTELA AVSPICIS . AVGVSTISSIMI .
REGIS . FORIS . POTENTIAE
GLORIAEQVE
BRITANNORVM . DOMI . OPVLENTIAE .
SECVRITATIQVE . NVNQVAM NON .
PROSPICIENTIS SVSCEPTI .
EXSTRUCTIQVE
VT . PRAESIDIVM . ET . SPATIVM . REI .
NAVALI . GAZISQVE . INDIAE
OCCIDENTALIS . ADPRIME . IDONEVM .
PRAEBERET IACTA . FVNDAMENTA .
IN . NON . IVL . ANN . CHRIST .
cIↃ . IↃCCC
CVRANTIBVS . NOBILISSIMO .
ALEXANDRO . BARONE . DE
LOUGHBOROUGH
SVMMO . MAGNAE . BRITANNIAE .
CANCELLARIO
HONORATISSIMO . GVLIELMO . PITT .
QVINTVMVIRO . ET . FISCI
REGI . PRIMUM . LOCVM . TENENTE
EMINENTIBVS . INTER . VIROS .
EXIMIOS . ET PRAECLAROS
QVI . IN . SENATV . ACERRIME .
PROMOVERVNT
GEORGIO . HIBBERT . ARMIG .

PRAEFECTO . NEC . NON
ROBERTO . MILLIGAN . ARMIG
PRO-PRAEFECTO . REI . NAVTICAE .
AD . INDIAM . OCCIDENTALEM .
SPECTANTI
INSIGNIBUS . INTER . ILLOS . QVI .
PRAEFVERE . OPERI . QVOD
DEO . ANNVENTE . AD . SALVTEM .
EMOLVMENTVM . ET . DECVS
COMMERCII . BRITTANNICI .
CONDVCERE . POSSET.

The bottles being deposited in the recesses made to receive them, and also a plate with the directors' names engraved thereon; Mr. Tyrrel, the clerk and solicitor to the West India Dock Company, read the inscription, and the four noble and honourable personages named for that purpose raised the stone (by means of four rings fixed thereto), and laid it in the proper situation.

The spectators then gave three times three hearty cheers, and declared their best wishes for the success of the undertaking.

At a General Meeting of this Company, on the 6th of January, 1809, the chairman read to the meeting a report from a committee of directors on the general conduct of the company's concerns to the end of the year 1808, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the proprietors.

The report is of considerable length, conveying information of moment, both to the parties interested, and to the public; and the following is a brief summary of its most material contents:—

The inadequate accommodation, and the flagrant abuses to which the West India trade was exposed at this port, and the well-known evils which were the inevitable result, are stated as the causes in which originated an establishment, which, at an expence of 1,200,000*l.* has been completed by individuals.

The prosecution of the salutary purposes for which it was created, in repressing exactions and depredations, could not

not fail to excite hostility against the institution, almost in proportion to its success. That to the interested motives, or prejudiced views, therefore, may be ascribed a great portion of that spirit of opposition and discontent which in its outset and progress it has encountered. That many of the inconveniencies and difficulties imputed to the dock system, and too readily credited, would, on enquiry, be found to proceed from causes altogether independent of it, and arising out of circumstances inseparable from the nature of the trade itself, especially in the time of war, or out of revenue regulations, which necessarily govern many operations of business, and over which the company have no controul: but as it is not to be supposed, that so extensive an establishment can easily or speedily mature and perfect its regulations, that the directors of the company are ever anxious to give their aid to the removal of inconveniencies, from whatever source they may spring, and are ready to admit suggestions for improvement from parties interested, and to redress all just complaints as far as may be in their power.

The merit of granting ample protection to the revenue, and security to property, most essential and important objects of the plan, as being universally admitted, the report but slightly dwells on: remarking, however, that when the character of the establishment is discussed, these points are but seldom adverted to, although it is not difficult to prove, that the gain to the revenue, and the value of property to individuals by these means, amount annually to several hundred thousand pounds.

The report claims as belonging to the establishment, credit for whatever benefits have resulted to the West India trade, from the warehousing system, the adoption of which it is well known had been long contemplated by a great statesman, and only suspended until suitable accommodations for security of the revenue were provided, and that when these objections were removed by the company, the measure was immediately resorted to by the legislature.

It is also remarked, that the charges on the import trade which the company receive, and to which they are limited by law, during the extent of the charter, are taken exactly at the existing standard of those charges at the time of passing the act, although these rates had been previously almost annually advancing, and collaterally, with other expences of trade, would probably have still further advanced; consequently, that positive and considerable advantages were by this speculation *alone* secured to the public.

To demonstrate the increase of the West India trade, and that the company's means and resources have kept pace with that progress, several statements taken from the books are presented, and the report appeals to facts as the most incontrovertible evidence, and the only sure test by which the company's conduct in performance of its engagements with the public ought to be judged. The first statement shews the comparative number of West India ships, and the dispatch given at the docks for the last six years, *viz.*

Year.	No. of Ships.	Finished Landing.
1803	363	14th Jan. 1804
1804	354	29th Dec. 1804
1805	421	22d Jan. 1806
1806	477	2d Feb. 1807
1807	503	24th Dec. 1807
1808	508	593 finished 3d Dec. 1808.

Exclusive of smaller vessels and craft.

From these returns it will be seen, that within the last year the company have unloaded sixty-five ships more than the preceding season, and one hundred and seventy-four ships more than the average number of the five preceding years. It is also stated, that notwithstanding the embarrassments which the well known stagnation of export trade caused in the last season, by producing an extraordinary accumulation of goods in the warehouses, and consequent scarcity of stowage room, the company actually unloaded, in the space of five months, from the beginning of November, upwards

upwards of four hundred and sixty ships, besides smaller vessels, &c. with cargoes comprising upwards of

221,000 casks } of sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, &c. &c. not in-
137,000 bags } cluding wood, and many packages of other
11,000 bales } articles in this quantity being contained.

159,800 hhds. and tierces sugar,
26,800 puncheons and hhds. rum,
31,600 hhds. and tierces } coffee.
125,400 bags }

That by their means and exertions, notwithstanding the unusual difficulties above alluded to, the whole regular shipping of the season had been cleared of their cargoes with unprecedented dispatch; and from these circumstances, the extent and competency of the accommodation provided by the company for the trade, may be estimated: but in further corroboration of this part of the case, an additional statement is given of the quantity of goods actually deposited within the warehouses at one time, exclusive of articles on the quays, &c. which consisted of

158,600 casks }
207,800 bags }
11,600 chests } of various commodities, whereof
1,500 bales }

102,600 were hhds. and tierces sugar
14,600 —— puncheons and hhds. rum
38,200 —— hhds. and tierces } coffee
190,400 —— bags }

That the warehouse room for sugar at the free quays, previous to the existence of the docks, according to the best computation that could be made, was not capable of containing one-third of the quantity of that article actually lodged at one time in the company's warehouses; and that some inference might then be drawn as to the advantages resulting to the trade, from the completion of the company's works, and also what must have been its present situation, increased as it is, without the interposition of this or some similar institution.

Having submitted these and other details, to shew the competency of the company's accommodations to the extended

tended state of the West India trade, and to prove the fulfilment of their public engagements, the report concludes thus:—

"The principles by which the Court of Directors have uniformly governed their conduct, have been those of sound discretion in the application of the funds of the company, a liberal contribution and performance of its engagements with the public, and a scrupulous impartiality in the administration of business. How far these objects have been faithfully pursued, and successfully accomplished, may best be evinced, as to the first, by the prosperous state of your finances; as to the second, by the details furnished by, and the facts connected with this report: and, as to the last, it may fairly be demanded whether one single instance of deviation can be produced."

BLACKWALL, at the mouth of the river Lea, is remarkable for the ship yard and wet dock of Perry, Wells, and Co. The dock, which is the most considerable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, nearly nineteen acres. It can receive twenty-eight large East Indiamen, and from fifty to sixty ships of smaller burthen, with room to transport them from one part of the dock to any other.

On the spacious south quay are erected four cranes, for the purpose of landing the guns, anchors, quintaledges, and heavy stores of the ships.

On the east quay, provision is made to land the blubber from the Greenland ships; and, adjoining, are coppers prepared for boiling the same, with spacious warehouses, for the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample convenience for stowing and keeping dry the rigging and sails of the ships.

On the west quay is erected a building, which being one hundred and twenty feet in height, is seen from a considerable distance, for the purpose of laying up the sails and rigging of the Indiamen; with complete machinery above, for masting and dismasting the ships; whereby the former practice of raising sheers on the deck, so injurious to the ships,

ships, and extremely dangerous to the men, is entirely avoided. The first ship masted by this machine was the Lord Macartney, on the 25th of October 1791; her whole suit of masts, and bowsprit, being raised and fixed in three hours and forty minutes, by half the number of hands usually employed two days in the same service.

On each end of the north bank, are erected houses for the watchmen, who have the care of the ships night and day; with cook rooms, in which the sailors dress their provisions, perfectly sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

The basins without the dock gate are so prepared, that ships are continually laid on the stocks, and their bottoms inspected, without the necessity of putting them into the dry docks; whereby much time and expence are saved.

Toward the end of the year 1789, and in all 1790, people came from far and near to collect the nuts, and pieces of trees, which were found, in digging this dock, in a sound and perfect state, although they must have laid here for ages. They seem to have been overset by some convulsion, or violent impulse, from the northward, as all their tops lay toward the south.

Not far from this dock is a copperas work belonging to the proprietors of Perry's dock, on the river Lea, near the Thames, in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley, the most complete work of the kind in the kingdom

Adjoining to Perry's Dock are those recently formed by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, which comprises a *Dock* for unloading *inwards*, in the length one thousand four hundred and ten feet; width, five hundred and sixty feet; quantity in acres, eighteen one-eighth: and a *Dock* for loading *outwards*, in length, seven hundred and eighty feet; width, five hundred and twenty feet; quantity in acres, nine one-fourth. The Entrance Basin, takes up the quantity of two acres and three quarters. The constructors of this vast concern were John Rennie, Esq. and Ralph Walker, Esq. both in the highest class of respectability as able engineers.

A grand

A grand road, continued from the Commercial Road, has been made near these docks, and an act of parliament has been passed in the present year (1809) for making *a New Road* from the East India Dock branch of road, and over the river Lea, by means of a bridge, into the county of Essex; then to proceed by West Ham, East Ham, Barking, Rainham, Wennington, Aveley, West Thurrock, and Grays Thurrock, to Tilbury Fort.

This, agreeably to the letter of the act, proposes "a more direct communication between his Majesty's arsenal at Woolwich, and the Navy, East India, West India, and other shipping lying in the river Thames, between Blackwall, Gravesend, and the Nore; it will also facilitate the march of troops, the passage of foot passengers, and the conveyance of cattle, corn, hay, straw, and other produce of the county of Essex; and also the conveyance of fish to the London market."

The distance from Whitechapel church to Tilbury Fort, by the present road, is twenty-nine miles; that, by the above projected road, will decrease the distance to twenty-two miles. We cannot, however, answer for the safety of passage so near the marshes in the winter season, except ample provision is made against casualties.

Bromley St. Leonard, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, is remarkable for a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. The chapel, of which is now the parish church, lying at some little distance from the road, gives this village the air of retirement. New Grove House, the property of J. W. Adams, Esq. was the dwelling of the late Richard Daling, Esq. who dying March, 1805, left it to its present possessor.

Bow, or Stratford le Bow, is a village two miles to the east of London, on the great Essex road. Here is a bridge over the river Lea, said to have been built by Matilda, queen of Henry the First, and to be the first stone bridge in England. In common with Stratford, on the opposite side of the river, and many other Stratfords in various

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by A. Warren

Fr. Dr. Hughson's Description of London

HACKNEY.

Published by J. Ansford, 22 Holborn Hill, July 1st 1811

rious parts of the kingdom, it takes the name of STRATFORD from an antient ford near one of the Roman highways. Its Church stands in the middle of the public road, has a venerable appearance, for it bears marks of antiquity, and was erected in 1311, as a chapel of ease to Stepney, from which it was formerly separated, and made parochial, 1720; it was consecrated as a parish church March 26, 1719. The maintenance of the rector was provided for by act of parliament, 1730; 3500*l.* out of the money raised for endowing the fifty new churches, was to be laid out in South Sea stock, in the purchase of lands, in fee simple, for the rector, who, under that act, receives 40*l. per annum* out of the money which the churchwardens are authorized to receive for graves, vaults, &c. and is entitled to the accustomed surplice fees, and pays 10*l. per annum* to each of the portionists of Stepney. The rector enjoys also 8*l. per annum*, said to have been a gift of Edward VI.; perhaps in lieu of the lands settled on this chapel to that amount, and seized at the dissolution. The rectory is not to be held *in commendam;* and the great tithes are reserved to Brazen-nose College, who are patrons*.

OLD FORD, in this parish, stands on the river Lea; in this place, passed a Roman military way. An antient gateway, still entire, is supposed to be the remains of a royal palace, vulgarly called King John's Palace.

HACKNEY, is a large village to the north-east of London. The parish has several hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton, the birth place of the famous Mr. Howard, the philanthropist, on the north; Dorleston and Shacklewell on the west, and Homerton on the east. The only historical event for which this parish is recorded, is, that the duke of Glocester and his adherents made it the place of rendezvous whilst they deputed the archbishop of York, John lord Lovel, &c. to their sovereign, Richard II. against whom they appeared in arms.

Hackney was visited by queen Elizabeth, in 1591, previously to her departure for Theobalds, on the 10th of

* Lysons, III. 497.

May, in the same year. It does not appear whom she honoured with her visit.

At the period when the residences of our princes and nobility were scattered over the metropolis and its environs, Hackney was distinguished by capital mansions. At Clapton is BROOKE HOUSE, formerly the seat of a nobleman of that name, now a receptacle for lunatics. An antient house in Well Street, let in tenements, and called St. John's Palace, is supposed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A very spacious mansion at the farther end of Hackney, at the corner of the road leading to Dorleston, and now let as a lodging house, was the property and residence of John Ward, Esq. a member of parliament in the reign of queen Anne; whom Pope has thus "damn'd to everlasting fame:"

> Riches, in effect,
> No grace of Heaven, or token of th' elect:
> Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
> To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the devil.

Hackney was the first village near London that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of *Hackney* coaches.

HOMERTON is a hamlet in the parish of Hackney, to which it adjoins. Here the Dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion had an academy for many years. A large and handsome building had been lately purchased here (to which a new wing is added) as an academy for Dissenters of all persuasions, which appears to be planned with the most perfect attention to the rights of conscience and the liberty of private judgment. The subscription towards this institution amounted, in a few weeks, to upwards of 10,000*l.*; but it has since been conducted on a more confined scale.

The manor of Hackney belonged originally to the bishops of London, jointly with that of Stepney; but being both surrendered into the hands of Edward VI. by bishop Ridley; it was given by that monarch to lord Wentworth, from whose descendants it came through various hands to the

the family of Tyssen, by purchase. It is now held by Richard Benyon, Esq. and the rev. Peter Beauvoir, who are joint lords of the manor, as trustees in fee, in pursuance of the will of the late Francis John Tyssen, Esq.

By an accommodation between the copyholders of the two manors, with Thomas lord Wentworth, in 1617, they enjoy certain privileges confirmed by act of parliament. These customs and privileges are printed at length in Stow's Survey. The lands are held by Gavel-kind, which makes all the sons co-heirs; if no sons, then the daughters; if no daughters, then the collateral branches inherit in the same manner.

Another manor here was called King's-hold. It belonged to the bishops of London; then to the Knights Templars and of St. John of Jerusalem, at the dissolution of which house, it was granted to Henry, earl of Northumberland, who, in 1535, conveyed it to lord chancellor Audley, for the king's use, though the earl kept possession till his death. The manor from that period assumed the name of King's-hold. Edward VI. in 1547, granted it to William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who sold it the same year to Sir Ralph Sadler. King's-hold afterwards passed in various successions to Mr. Tyssen, and is held similarly to that of Hackney.

There are other inferior manors in Hackney, of which our limits will not allow us to take notice; we shall, however, think it proper to mention SHACKLEWELL; in which stood an antient mansion, the residence of the accomplished Cecilia More, wife of Giles Heron, and daughter of Sir Thomas More; her husband was involved in the ruin of her father. The house was pulled down about the year 1756. An old house also stood at the entrance of the churchyard, built by a citizen of London in the year 1578; it was denominated THE BLACK AND WHITE HOUSE; and after being for several years a boarding school, was lately pulled down. It had been the residence of the family of Vyner. Sir Thomas Vyner, having repaired it in 1662.

BARBOUR BERNS, vulgarly BARBER'S BARN, situated in Mare Street, was built about 1591. It was afterwards the house of the regicide JOHN OKEY, who was apprehended in Holland, with Sir John Barkshead and Miles Corbet, and, with them, executed at Tyburn, in 1662.

Hackney CHURCH, dedicated to St. Augustine and St. John, was an antient fabric, and contained many curious monuments; but, since 1789, on account of the increase of inhabitants, a new church has been erected upon a new site in the field adjoining the churchyard. It is formed like a cross, and is in length from east to west one hundred and four feet; and the same from north to south, and is said to be spacious enough to contain two thousand persons. The structure is of brick, but in consequence of the failure of one of the contractors it is at present without a steeple; the tower of the old church supplying the defect, at a considerable distance.

Among the rectors were GAUSELINUS, a cardinal of Rome, from 1328 to 1334. CHRISTOPHER URSWICK, 1502, was a principal promoter of the union between the houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of princess Elizabeth to Henry, earl of Richmond. RICHARD SAMPSON, bishop of Litchfield, in the reign of Edward VI. THOMAS DARBYSHIRE, an eminent Jesuit, who died at Lorraine, 1604. VICARS. DAVID DOULBEN, bishop of Bangor, 1631. Archbishop SHELDON. Dr. CALIBUTE DOWNING, one of the assembly of divines; his son was the celebrated Sir George Downing, who saved the life of Charles II. in Holland. WILLIAM SPURSTOWE, one of the assembly of divines. He built an almshouse, still existing, at Hackney. PETER NEWCOME, founder of Hackney school. LECTURERS. Dr. JOHN WORTHINGTON; JOHN STRYPE, the antiquary.

The Dissenters have been of great respectability for a considerable time: PHILIP NYE, ADONIRAM BYFIELD, WILLIAM BATES, MATTHEW HENRY, JOHN BARKER, Dr. PRICE, Dr. PRIESTLEY, have been preachers here.

At

At KINGSLAND stood an antient hospital for lepers, denominated LE LOKES; it was long an appendage to that of St. Bartholomew, in London. The old chapel is still remaining, and is a small fabric of Gothic structure.

HAGGERSTON is famous for being the birth place of the eminent Dr. EDMUND HALLEY.

This great philosopher, one of the brightest ornaments of Great Britain, was born at this place, on the 29th of October 1656. Haggerston, at that time, consisted of little more than a country house belonging to his father, Edmund Halley, a citizen and soap-boiler in Winchester Street, who having acquired a plentiful fortune by his business, resolved to give this son, his only child, and a youth of the most promising genius, a suitable education; therefore, as soon as he was of a proper age, he placed his son at St. Paul's school, under the care of Dr. Thomas Gale; where he so far excelled the rest of his school-fellows, that, at fifteen years of age, he became captain of the school, and not only excelled in every branch of classical learning, but became particularly remarkable for the surprising progress he made in the mathematics. He seems not only to have acquired a profound skill both in plain and spherical trigonometry, but also to have made great progress in navigation and astronomy, before he was removed to Oxford, where he was entered a commoner in Queen's College, in the Act term of 1673, being then in the seventeenth year of his age.

Whilst he continued at the university, his father spared no expence to encourage the happy genius of his son, and purchased for him a very curious apparatus of instruments; which encouraged him to proceed in his studies with such indefatigable diligence, that the Republic of Letters had soon an instance of what might be hoped for, when his genius was ripened by age. In his nineteenth year, he published 'A direct and geometrical Method of finding the Aphelia and Eccentricity of the Planets,' the want of which, till then, had been considered as an opprobrium on Kepler's hypothesis; and "was," says M. Marian, "a work which might justly excite the envy of the most skilful astronomers of that time, and which put an end to a celebrated dispute that had long subsisted among them on that subject." Mr. Halley also distinguished himself in the practical parts of

astronomy; for, besides an eclipse of the moon, on the 27th of June 1675, observed at his father's house in Winchester Street, several observations, made by him concerning a spot in the sun, seen at Oxford in July and August 1677, were published, with others of Mr. Flamstead on the same subject, in the Philosophical Transactions, Number 128. By these observations, the motion of the sun about its own axis, a phænomenon not before well ascertained, was fully and finally determined.

In the night of the 21st of August, he also observed, at Oxford, an occultation of Mars by the moon; which, with others, he afterwards made use of in settling the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope against the objections of the French astronomers. During also his stay at Oxford, he accurately observed the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, which enabled him to make several corrections in the best astronomical tables of those planets then extant.

About this time he had also discovered the method now well known of constructing solar eclipses; by which means the calculation of parallaxes in these phænomena is superseded. Nor was his industry confined within these limits; he had been careful, from the time of his first admission into the university, to make the proper observations for ascertaining the true places of the fixed stars, and, by that means, of correcting the errors of Tycho Brahe. His original view was to carry on the design of the first restorer of astronomy, by completing the catalogue of those stars by his own observations; but, finding, on a more accurate inquiry, that this work was undertaken by Hevelius and Flamstead, he dropped his pursuit, and immediately formed a resolution of perfecting the whole scheme of the heavens, by the addition of the stars which lie so near the South Pole, that they could not be observed by those astronomers, as never rising above the horizon either at Dantzic or Greenwich.

Fired with the prospect of making so distinguished an improvement in his favourite science, he left the university, before he had been long enough to take any degree; and, returning to his father, applied for his consent to his making so remote a voyage as was necessary for carrying his project into execution. Here, meeting with all the encouragement he could expect from an indulgent parent, he addressed himself to Sir Joseph Williamson, then secretary of state, and to Sir Jonas Moore, Surveyor

veyor of the Ordnance; both great promoters of his studies, and the latter an able mathematician. These gentlemen highly applauded his intention, and mentioned it to king Charles II. who was equally pleased with it, and immediately gave him a letter of recommendation to the East India Company. A project of this kind could not fail of being well received by the company, who promised to supply him with all the accommodations and conveniencies in their power, and to carry him to St. Helena, which he had pitched upon, as a proper situation for his design. He embarked, in November 1676, for the island, where he arrived after a passage of three months, and applied himself with the greatest assiduity to complete the work he had undertaken; having finished his catalogue, he returned to England in November 1678.

During his continuance on the island of St. Helena, he made several curious philosophical and astronomical observations, besides those relating to his catalogue. On his arrival, he hastened to prepare the best testimonials he could give of his gratitude to his royal benefactor, by delineating a planisphere, whereon, with the nicest accuracy, he laid down the exact places of all the stars near the South Pole, from his own observations. This planisphere, with a short description, he presented to his majesty, who was highly satisfied with it, and gave him a letter of mandamus to the university of Oxford for the degree of Master of Arts. This letter was dated the 18th of November, and the same month he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Soon after his election, he was pitched upon by the society to go to Dantzic, for the satisfaction of M. Hevelius, respecting the dispute betwixt him and Mr. Hook about the difference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. Mr. Halley immediately set out for that city on the 14th of May 1679, and, arriving on the 26th, waited immediately on the consul; after some conference they agreed to enter on the business of his visit; the sky being clear that and several succeeding nights, the two astronomers made their observations together till the 18th of July, and Mr. Halley was highly pleased with the accuracy of the consul's observations, and published his opinion in a letter addressed to that ingenious artist.

Having finished this task, he returned to his father, where he continued till the latter end of the ensuing year, 1680, when he set

set out on what is called the grand tour; in which he was accompanied by Mr. Robert Nelson, so eminently distinguished for his piety. Mr. Nelson had been his schoolfellow, and always retained a just esteem for his merit. They crossed the channel and landed at Calais in December; and, about mid-way between that place and Paris, Mr. Halley had, first of any one, a sight of the remarkable comet, which was the second time of its appearance, and thence gave, as it were, a new æra to the astronomical world. It was at this time in its ascent, or return from the sun, he having the November before seen it in its descent; and he now hastened to complete the gratification of his curiosity, in viewing this extraordinary, and at that time unaccountable phænomenon, from the Royal Observatory at Paris. That structure had not long been finished; and our author's intention, in this part of his tour, was to settle a friendly correspondence between the two royal astronomers at Greenwich and Paris; and, at the same time, to neglect no opportunities that offered of improving himself, as he had done before with Hevelius, under so great a master as signior Cassini.

From Paris Mr. Halley accompanied his fellow traveller by the way of Lyons to Italy, where he spent a great part of the year 1681. But, his affairs then calling him home, he left Mr. Nelson at Rome, returning by land to Paris, where he made some stay, being received with the greatest respect by the most eminent personages in that city.

Soon after his arrival in England, he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Took, auditor of the Exchequer; a young lady equally amiable for the gracefulness of her person and the beauties of her mind; with whom he happily lived fifty-five years. Upon his marriage, he took a house at Islington, where he immediately set up his tube and sextant, his attendance upon these being his darling employment.

The following year, 1683, Mr. Halley published his Theory of the Variations of the Magnetic Needle; wherein he supposes, that the whole globe of the earth is one great magnet, having four magnetical poles or points of attraction, one near each pole, and two at the equator; and that, in those parts of the world which lie near any of these magnetical poles, the needle is governed by them, the nearest pole having always more power than that which is more remote. The well-known difficulty

culty of the subject rendered this hypothesis, even in its first dress, very agreeable to the learned both at home and abroad; but, finding it liable to some unanswerable objections, he offered, afterwards, an amendment to his theory, not without venturing to advance some bold conjectures, with regard to the fabric of the internal parts of the earth; the probability of which, though little respected for a great number of years, seems to be favoured by late observations made by the French and English in different parts of the world. Whatever may prove at last to be the fate of a theory which presumes to dive into the dark womb of our common parent, yet, the phænomena of the variation of the needle, on which it is raised, being so many certain and undisputed facts, Mr. Halley spared no pains to possess himself of all the observations relating to it he could possibly procure. He therefore prevailed on his friends to make application to king William, who appointed him commander of the Paramour pink, on the 16th of August 1698, with express orders to endeavour to discover by observations the law which regulated the variation of the magnetic needle. He sailed on this attempt the 24th of November following, and proceeded to the southward of the equinox; but, his men growing sickly and untractable, and his first lieutenant mutinying, he returned home at the end of June 1699; and, having got his lieutenant tried and cashiered, he took his departure a second time in September following, having the same ship, but attended with another of less burthen, of which he had also the command. Thus equipped, he traversed the vast Atlantic ocean, from one hemisphere to the other, as far as the ice would permit him to go; and, in his return, touched at St. Helena, the coast of Brasil, Cape de Verd, Barbadoes, the Canaries, and other places, arriving in England in the month of September 1700.

Having thus furnished himself with a competent number of observations, he published a general chart, shewing at one view the variation of the compass in all those seas where the English navigators were acquainted. By this means, he laid the first sure foundation for the discovery of the law whereby the variation changes in different parts of the world.

The phænomena in these parts were found to agree perfectly with his theory. They were afterwards verified by the concurrent observations reported by the French pilots; and, as the

same law has been since confirmed by a series of others for the space of more than one hundred and fifty years, till found in the Spanish journals on board the Manila ship, taken by lord Anson, in his passage through the ocean which divides Asia and America, and which was, as captain Halley observes, the great desideratum till then wanting to complete the truth of the theory; this invention must be esteemed one of the most useful benefactions mankind ever received from a fellow-creature.

We now return to the series of our author's life; in which, for a long course of time, there scarcely passed a year wherein he did not either devise some useful invention, or make some new discovery or improvement in the arts and sciences.

The method of finding the longitude at sea by the motion of the moon was an early thought of our author; and he had no sooner erected his telescope at Islington, than he determined to put it into execution. He entered on it early in the year 1683, and continued observing for the course of sixteen months without any assistance, and yet without any interruption, by which means he had gotten nearly two hundred observations, most of which he collated with the best theory of the moon then extant; and, having placed the errors in a table, he perceived the irregularities to be so regular within the revolution of the Sarotic period, that he could even predict the errors of the tables, with a certainty little inferior to the observations themselves.

But his sanguine views were now suddenly cut short by unforeseen domestic concerns, which obliged him to postpone all other considerations to the necessary defence of his patrimony. It was not long before he contracted an acquaintance, though without any such view, which proved of great service to him in his pursuits; for, having, in January 1684, turned his thoughts on the subject of Kepler's sesquialterate proportion, he concluded from it, that the centripetal force must decrease in proportion to the squares of the distances reciprocally; but, finding himself unable to demonstrate it by any geometrical method, he first applied to Mr. Hook and Sir Christopher Wren; but, meeting with no assistance from either of them, he went to Cambridge in August to Mr. Newton, who amply supplied him with what he so ardently sought.

Having now found an immense treasure of that learning, he could not rest, till he had prevailed upon the owner to publish the

the fruit of his labour; and to this interconrse the world is, in some measure, indebted for the Principia Mathematica Philosophiæ Naturalis.

Before the conclusion of 1685, Dr. William Musgrave, secretary to the Royal Society, declining to act, Mr. Halley was appointed assistant secretary; in which post, the first paper he published contained a tract of his own on the subject of Gunnery, and on the improvement of that useful art. This paper was soon followed by another, wherein Mr. Halley, first of any one, discovered that easy method, since so well known, of measuring the altitude of very high mountains, steeples, and other eminences by the barometer. The same year he produced a third tract, containing both the history and physical cause of the trade-winds and monsoons; he also published a chart representing their direction, wherever they are found to blow, through all the parts of the globe known to the English mariners.

Sir Isaac Newton's Principia being published in the year 1686, Mr. Halley, who had the whole care of the impression, presented it, by order of the Royal Society, to his majesty king James II. with an appropriate discourse of his own. He also wrote an elegant copy of verses in Latin, which are prefixed to that book.

This year, also, Mr. Halley undertook to explain a natural phœnomenon, which had, till then, baffled the researches of the ablest geographers. The Mediterranean sea is observed not to swell in the least, notwithstanding there is no visible discharge of the prodigious quantity of water, which runs into it from the nine large rivers, besides several small ones, and from the constant setting-in of the current at the mouth of the Streights. His solution of this difficulty gave so much satisfaction to the society, that he received their orders to prosecute these inquiries; which he accordingly did with surprising diligence and sagacity.

But that employment was not sufficient to fill up the sphere of his activity; he ranged into the fields of speculative geometry, where observing some imperfections in the methods given by others, for constructing solid problems, or equations of the third and fourth powers, hel aid down new rules of his own, much more easy and elegant than any of the former. Nor did this satisfy him, till he had proceeded to shew a new method of finding the numbers of roots in such equations, as also their li-

mits, by the help of that particular curve line, the rectification of which was first performed by our countryman Mr. Neil, and thence called the Neilian Parabola.

The year after, being that of the Revolution, Mr. Halley published the following sheet in octavo, Ephemeris ad Annum a Nativitate Domini 1688, & ad Longitudinem Urbis Londinensis, ex novis Hypothesibus exactissime supputata, & Reg. Soc. dicata.

He still continued to give his labours to the world through the medium of the Philosophical Transactions, of which, for many years, his pieces were the chief ornament and support. The truth of this assertion will sufficiently appear, if we consider the great number and variety of the subjects, and, at the same time, his entertaining manner of handling them; not to mention how much the strength of his reasoning is inforced by a spirited diction. There is one thing in almost all his pieces, which never fails to leave the reader's mind, after he has perused them, in that state of satisfaction which is the test of good writing; which is instanced in those short, but accurate, historical accounts of the subjects improved by him: a proof of this appears in a dissertation he published in the Philosophical Transactions, on the method of determining the distance of the sun from the earth. "There is," says he, "no problem more difficult than this, nor more unsettled by the astronomers hitherto; Ptolemy and his followers, as also Copernicus and Tycho, make the sun's distance to be only one thousand two hundred semidiameters of the earth; Kepler rises it to near three thousand five hundred of these semidiameters; Ricciolus doubles the distance of Kepler, which Hevelius only enlarges by an half. All these computations are founded on the supposed magnitude of the inferior planets, which, by the radiancy of their inflected light, were taken to be much larger than the truth. These errors received their first correction by viewing those planets within the disk of the sun; for, when thus stripped of their borrowed splendor, their semidiameters were found to be much less than was before thought. Thus Venus subtends not above a quarter of a minute; Mercury, at its mean distance, is seen under an angle of ten seconds; Saturn under the same angle, and Jupiter, the greatest of all the planets, not above a third of a minute. Hence some modern astronomers, arguing from analogy, have thought the semidiameter of the earth also, when seen from the sun,

sun, to subtend an angle, at the intermediate magnitude of fifteen seconds, equal to Venus; and therefore concluded the sun's distance from the earth at near fourteen thousand of her semidiameters: but, by this supposition, at the same that the earth, a superior planet, is asserted to be no bigger than Venus, an inferior one, yet the moon, a secondary planet, is advanced to be no less than Mercury, a primary one; which would break the order and harmony wherein the planetary system seems to be established. Let then, continues he, the semidiameter of the earth, seen from the sun, or, which is the same thing, let the horizontal parallax be twelve seconds and an half (whence the moon will be less than Mercury, and the earth bigger than Venus) and thus the earth will come out sixteen thousand five hundred semidiameters distant from the sun."

The same year Dr. Edward Bernard resigning the Savilian professorship of Astronomy at Oxford, Mr. Halley applied for that chair, but was disappointed. Not long after he published a small tract, which, from the nature and extensive usefulness of it, is perhaps more known, especially at home, than any thing that ever came from his pen; these are his "Tables for shewing the values of annuities for lives, calculated from the bills of mortality at Breslaw in Silesia."

In these bills, then lately communicated to the Royal Society, both the ages and sexes of that all died were monthly delivered, and compared with the number of the births for five years preceding the year 1692; and, falling of course into the hands of Mr. Halley, who was then assistant secretary, they appeared to him, on examination, to be drawn up with all the impartiality and exactness that the purpose required; whereupon he applied himself to make a proper use of them, by adjusting the value of annuities upon lives.

He also applied them to two other uses, which must not be omitted here, as they are evident proofs of that religious and benevolent turn of mind, with regard to his fellow-creatures, which was so amiable a part of his character. His first inference is the unjust complaining at the shortness of man's existence. "How unjustly," says he, "we repine at the shortness of our lives, and think ourselves wronged if we attain not old age! Whereas it appears hereby, that the one half of those that are born, are dead in seventeen years time; so that, instead of murmuring at what

what we call untimely death, we ought with patience and unconcern to submit to that dissolution, which is the necessary condition of our perishable materials, and of our nice and frail structure and composition; and to account it as a blessing, that we have survived, perhaps many years, of that period of life, whereat the one half of the whole race of mankind does not arrive. A second observation, "continues this great man," I make from the same table, is, that the growth and increase of mankind is not so much stinted in the nature of the species, as it is from the cautious difficulty most people make to adventure on the state of marriage, from the prospect of the trouble and charge of providing for a family; nor are the poorer sort in this to be blamed, since their difficulty of subsisting is occasioned by the unequal distribution of possessions, all being necessarily fed from the earth, of which so few are masters; so that, besides themselves and families, they are yet to work for those who own the ground that feeds them, and of such the much greater part of mankind consists, otherwise it is plain that there might well be four times as many births as we now find; for, by computation from the table, I find that there are nearly fifteen thousand persons above sixteen and under forty-five years of age, of which, at least, seven thousand are women capable to bear children; of these, notwithstanding there are but one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight born yearly, which is but little more than a sixth part, so that not above one in six of these women breed yearly; whereas, were they married, it would not appear strange or unlikely, that four of six should bring a child every year. The political consequence hereof I shall not insist upon; but, the strength and glory of a King consisting in the multitude of his subjects, I shall only hint, that, above all things, celibacy should be discouraged, as by extraordinary taxing, and military service; and those who have numerous families of children to be countenanced and incouraged by such laws as the *jus trium liberorum*, among the Romans; but especially by an effectual care to provide for the subsistence of the poor, by finding them employments whereby they may earn their bread without being chargeable to the public."

The same year, 1692, appeared his famous Theorem for finding the foci of optic glasses, produced as an instance of the great advantage of modern algebra. And on the 1st of January he resigned

signed his place of assistant secretary to the Royal Society; though there scarcely appeared a single number of the Philosophical Transactions for three succeeding years without containing some remarkable paper of his; besides which, he communicated others which were not printed.

When the government had determined to re-coin the silver species, five mints were erected for dispatch on that occasion, and Mr. Halley appointed comptroller of that at Chester in 1696. This employment carried him to that city, where he resided during two years, the time the office continued. But his assiduous attendance on that business could not check the vivacity of his active genius in following the pursuits to which he was so remarkably addicted. We find him at this time sending to the Royal Society an account of an extraordinary storm of hail, which fell in Wales and at Chester, on the 29th of April 1697, and presently afterwards climbing to the top of Snowdon Hill, in order to improve the rule he had before recommended, for measuring great heights by the proportional fall of mercury in the barometer. He also made some uncommonly curious observations on a surprising rainbow, seen by him at Chester, on the 6th of August the following year 1698; and on the 3d of November he sailed in the Paramour ship of war to observe the variation of the magnetic needle, already mentioned.

Soon after his return, the Captain, as he was now called, sailed again in the same ship, with another express commission from the king, to observe the course of the tides in every part of the British channel, and take the longitude and latitude of the principal head-lands, in order to delineate the coasts with the requisite accuracy. These orders were executed with his usual expedition; and, soon after his return, he published, in 1702, a large map of the British channel.

The emperor of Germany being desirous of making a convenient and safe harbour for shipping, in that part of his dominions which borders on the Adriatic, captain Halley was ordered, by queen Anne, to view the two ports on the Dalmatian coast, opening into that sea. Accordingly he embarked in the Thames on the 27th of November, went over to Holland, and, passing thence through Germany to Vienna, had a conference with the English minister, Mr. Stepney. Thence he proceeded to Istria, with a view of entering on the execution of the emperor's design;

sign; but, some opposition being then made to it by the Dutch, he returned to Vienna, where, being introduced by Mr. Stepney, to the emperor, he gave him an account of the two harbours on the Istrian coast. His Imperial majesty presented him with a rich diamond ring from his own finger, and gave him a letter highly to his honour, written with his own hand, to queen Anne. He was also received with great respect by the king of the Romans, prince Eugene, and the principal officers of that court.

Soon after his arrival in England he was again dispatched on the same business. He now pursued his journey through Osnaburg and Hanover, where he supped with king George I. then electoral prince. On his arrival at Vienna he was presented the same evening to the emperor, who directly sent his chief engineer to attend him to Istria, whither they repaired, and added some new fortifications to those at Trieste, the port of Boccari being found, by captain Halley, fit to receive all kinds of shipping with safety.

Having seen the work finished, he returned to England, where he arrived just before the great storm, which happened on the 26th of November 1703; and, Dr. Wallis dying a few days before, our author was appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford in his room, and had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by that university.

He was scarcely settled at Oxford before Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christchurch, prevailed upon him to engage in a translation of Apollonius de Sectione Rationis from the Arabic into Latin, which had been begun by Dr. Bernard. The task was by no means an easy one, especially to the new professor, who was then an intire stranger to the Arabic language, and his præcursor in the work had done only a few passages But Dr. Halley, who was a perfect master of the subject, knew how to make use of these as a key to the rest, by which means he in a manner decyphered the whole, and completed the translation with a success that was really surprising. At the same time the doctor, restored, from the account given of them by Pappus, the two books which are lost, of the same author, "De Sectione Spatii;" and the whole work was published by him at Oxford in the year 1706.

He had no sooner finished this task, than he undertook a larger with his colleague Dr. Gregory, in preparing for the press

Apollonius's Conics. Here he again engaged in that which was by far the most difficult part of the work, and ventured to supply the whole eighth book, which was wanting in the original. Nor was even this arduous attempt sufficient to employ the whole extent of his faculties. He also added the Treatise of Serenus on the Section of the Cylinder and Cone, printed from the original Greek, with a Latin translation, in two books; and published the whole in folio, in the year 1710. At the same time he also prepared for the press an edition of Menelaus's Spherics.

In the midst of all this business came out the Miscellanea Curiosa, containing, besides others, several of his pieces, and the whole printed under his direction in three volumes octavo, in the year 1708. Sir Hans Sloane resigning his post of secretary to the Royal Society in the year 1713, our author was elected to succeed him.

As he always retained the most ardent desire of perfecting the theory of the moon's motion, so he never omitted to employ all the hours he could spare from other necessary duties, in that important attempt; and had the satisfaction to find, that, in the year 1715, he had nearly completed this theory with regard to syzigies or conjunctions; and he not only predicted within a very few minutes the central eclipse of the sun, which happened that year, but also drew a map, wherein the extent of the moon's shadow was represented to a surprizing degree of exactness. Both the Astronomer Royal, and Mr. Whiston, published calculations of this eclipse, but both fell very short of the accuracy of Dr. Halley's; and, consequently, afforded a very conspicuous instance of his superior abilities, at least, in the science of astronomy; indeed his merit was so firmly established by this event, that it was not in the power of envy or party-opposition to lessen it. So that on the death of Mr. Flamsteed, which happened in the year 1719, Dr. Halley was appointed, by king George the First, to succeed him as Astronomer Royal.

Thus settled at Greenwich, he at length saw himself in possession, not only of such advantages with regard to his fortune as satisfied his moderation, but also of those opportunities with respect to his fame, which had all along been the principal view of his life. His most ardent wish was to bring the theory of the moon's motion, at least to so great a degree of forwardness as

would be sufficient to excite others to finish his scheme of that which he always considered as the only practical method of finding the longitude at sea. Here he was not only provided with the best conveniencies for that purpose, but had the honour of his royal master's express commands to apply himself particularly to that subject; and at the same time was in a capacity of prosecuting it without interruption by having a handsome competency for the support of his family. Nor did he fail to answer even the most sanguine expectations of his friends. For, though he entered at Greenwich into a house where nothing was left but bare walls, yet he immediately fixt a transit instrument in the plane of the meridian, and applied himself to his darling employment with that assiduity which constituted the most distinguishing part of his character.

He was now in the sixty-fourth year of his age, a time of life when Cicero said of himself in the words of Plutarch, "Mihi quidem ætas acta ferme est. Life is almost over with me;" yet he attended his telescope without any assistance for eighteen years afterwards. During which period he scarcely neglected a meridian observation of the moon, whether by day or night, as often as the heavens would permit. And, that he might have no avocation from this work, he resigned, in 1721, his post of secretary to the Royal Society, and the next year began to take the right ascensions of the moon with his transit instrument, till the celebrated mural arch was erected at the public expence in the year 1725, by which he was enabled to determine their longitudes from observations.

Upon the accession of George II. to the throne, his consort queen Caroline thought proper to visit the Royal Observatory, and, being highly pleased with the polite reception she met with, among other things took particular notice that Dr. Halley had formerly served the crown as a captain in the royal navy; and she was pleased shortly to obtain from his majesty a grant of his half pay for that commission, which he enjoyed during his life from that time. An offer was also made of being appointed mathematical preceptor to the duke of Cumberland; but he declined that honour on account of his great age, and his fears lest that employment would be inconsistent with the performance of his duty at Greenwich.

In

In August 1729, he was admitted as a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in the room of signior Bianchini. From his first entering on the moon's theory, considering well the tediousness and difficulty of the task, he was always very desirous of having others join in the undertaking, in order to carry it on to the accuracy desired. And it was with this view that he published, in 1731, a proposal for finding the longitude at sea within one degree or twenty leagues.

He had now attained the seventy-fifth year of his age; yet he applied himself closely to his mural telescope, till the end of the year 1739, when, having finished his third Plinian period, he there closed this important work. He had been seized a year or two before with a paralytic disorder in his right hand; this was the first attack he ever felt upon his constitution, and, though it did not disable him from carrying on his observations with the same assiduity as before, yet he was after this attack obliged to make use of a friend to write down his calculations. He constantly went to town once a week to see his friends, and attend the meetings of the Royal Society, to almost the last period of his life; nor did he omit attending his mural arch, till within a few months of his death. He was of a happy constitution, and preserved his memory and judgment to the last, as he did also that particular chearfulness of spirit for which he was always remarkable. His paralytic disorder gradually increasing, and his strength wearing continually away, he was at length wholly supported by such cordials as were ordered by his physician, Dr. Mead; till, being tired with these, he asked for a glass of wine, and, having drank it, expired as he sat in his chair, without a groan, on the 14th of January 1741-2, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His corpse was interred, at his own request, in the churchyard of Lee, near Greenwich, in the same grave where he had seen that of his beloved consort laid a few years before*.

Dr. Halley was of a middle stature, inclining to tallness, of a thin habit of body, and a pale complexion, and always spoke as well as acted, with an uncommon degree of sprightliness and vivacity.

* Over the grave, which is near the fence on the east side of the churchyard, is a handsome tomb of Portland stone, erected by his two surviving daughters, and on it the following plain inscription:

vacity. He possessed all the qualifications necessary to please princes who were desirous of instruction, great extent of knowledge, and a constant presence of mind; his answers were ready, and at the same time pertinent, judicious, polite, and sincere. When Peter the Great czar of Muscovy came into England, he sent for Dr. Halley, and found him equal to the great character he had heard of him. He asked him many questions concerning

Sub hoc marmore
Placide requiescit, cum uxore carissima,
EDMUNDUS HALLEIUS, LL. D.
Astronomorum sui seculi facile princeps.
Ut vero scias lector
Qualis quantusque vir ille fuit,
Scripta ejus multifaria lege;
Quibus omnes fere artes & scientias
Illustravit ornavit amplificavit.
Æquum est igitur
Ut quem cives sui vivum
Tantopere coluere,
Memoriam ejus posteritas
Grata veneretur.
Natus } Est A. C. { MDCLVI.
Mortuus } { MDCCXLI.
Hoc faxum optimis parentibus
Sacrarunt duæ filiæ pientissimæ
Anno MDCCXLII.
Here also is interred Mrs. Margaret Halley,
Eldest daughter of the above Dr. Halley,
Who died on the 13th of Octob. 1743.
In the 55th year of her age.

The above inscription is thus rendered into English:

" Under this marble, together with his beloved wife, rests Edmund Halley, LL. D. unquestionably the greatest astronomer of his age. But, to conceive an adequate idea of the excellencies of this great man, the reader must have recourse to his writings; in which almost all the sciences are in the most beautiful and perspicuous manner illustrated and improved. As when living, he was so highly esteemed by his countrymen, gratitude requires that his memory should be respected by posterity.

Born } in the year { 1656.
Died } { 1741.

To the memory of the best of parents their affectionate daughters have erected this monument, in the year 1742."

the

the fleet which he intended to build, the arts and sciences he was desirous of introducing into his dominions, and a thousand other subjects which his unbounded curiosity suggested; and was so well satisfied with Dr. Halley's answers, and so pleased with his conversation, that he admitted him familiarly to his table, and ranked him among the number of his friends; a term we may venture to use with respect to a prince of his character; a prince truly great, in making no distinctions of men, but that of their merit. But Dr. Halley possessed still more of the qualifications necessary to acquire the affection of his equals. He loved them; was naturally of an ardent and glowing temper, and appeared animated in their presence with a generous warmth, which the pleasure alone of seeing them seemed to inspire; he was open and punctual in his dealings, candid in his judgment, uniform and blameless in his manners, sweet and affable in his temper, always ready to communicate, and ever disinterested. He opened a way to wealth by the great improvements he made in navigation, but did nothing to inrich himself; he lived and died in that mediocrity of fortune so much extolled by the philosophers, the free choice of which implies a great degree both of virtue and wisdom. He was generous, and his generosity exerted itself even at the expence of a vanity from which the learned are no more exempted than other men, and which, perhaps, they more frequently betray. The reputation of others gave him no uneasiness; a restless jealousy and anxious emulation were strangers to his breast. He was equally ignorant of those extravagant prejudices in favour of one nation, which are injurious to all others. The friend, countryman, and disciple of Newton, he spoke of Des Cartes with respect; and, successor to Dr. Wallis, he did justice to the ancient geometricians. To conclude, these uncommon and valuable qualifications were tempered in Dr. Halley with a vein of gaiety and good humour, which neither his abstracted speculations, the infirmities of old age, nor the palsy itself, could impair: and this happy disposition, the gift of nature, was the more perfect, as it was still attendant on that peace of mind, which is the nobler endowment of virtue.

Baums, at the bottom of Hoxton, and the extremity of Hackney parish, was the residence of, and is supposed to have been

been built by Sir George Whitmore, alderman and lord mayor of London, and a sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I. having been imprisoned in Crosby House, together with Sir Kenelm Digby, and other eminent characters, because they refused to contribute money for the service of parliament. It is now let out as an asylum for lunatics.

The next object worthy of notice is the neighbourhood of the City Road, which forms a communication with the north-west parts of the city, and the western as far as Paddington. The immense increase of buildings along this road is incalculable. In the immediate vicinity of Hoxton, Old Street, Islington, Pancras, St. Mary-la-Bonne, and Paddington, the structures are so numerous, that they would of themselves compose a vast metropolis. We shall describe concisely and correctly as we can, the more particular parts of this increase, as far as Somers Town, and consider the rest as locality occurs.

The first building in the City Road to which we refer, is close by the turnpike, and is denominated THE DISSENTERS WORKING SCHOOL, in which a number of children of both sexes are cloathed, boarded, educated, and employed in useful occupations, by means of voluntary subscriptions. The object of this charity is humane and benevolent, and, it is believed, receives due encouragement. The building consists of two wings; in the centre is a place of worship, to which the public are invited to view the mode of providing for, and to hear inculcated the various arguments in favour of this institution. The building has a good appearance from the road. Upon a similar plan is the QUAKERS WORKING SCHOOL, at the extremity of Goswell Street Road.

About one hundred yards to the left on the St. John's Street road stands a structure, comprising LADY OWEN'S SCHOOL and ALMSHOUSES, of which the Brewers Company are the governors. As this foundation arose from a very particular circumstance, we shall give the following extract from an authentic document:

" A true

"A true copy as entered in the Hall Book belonging to the school of the lady Owen's gift.

"Alice Owen was born at Islington, in the reign of queen Mary; her first husband was Henry Robinson, citizen and Brewer of London; her second husband was William Elkin, of London, alderman; her third and last husband was Sir Thomas Owen, one of her majesty queen Elizabeth's justices of the court of Common Pleas; lived and died in Basishaw, made her will as follows, the 10th of June, 1613; died the 26th of November, in the reign of king James I.; was buried, 1613, in the east corner of St. Mary, Islington church, where there is a curious monument erected to her memory.

"Dame Alice Owen built a school and ten almshouses near the turnpike at Islington, three years before her death; the school for twenty-five boys of the parishes of Islington and Clerkenwell; the ten almshouses which join the school, are for ten widows of the parish of Islington: and by the said will ordained, that her executors should take a part of the estate for purchasing a parcel of land for the maintenance and support of the master and almswomen after her decease; directing the government of the school and almshouses to her friends the Brewers Company of the city of London.

"In the reign of queen Mary it was an exercise for archers to shoot with their bows and arrows at butts: this part of Islington being at that time all open fields and pasture land; and on the same spot of ground where the school now stands was a woman milking a cow; the lady Owen, then a maiden gentlewoman, walking by with her maid servant, observed the woman milking, and had a mind to try the cow's paps, whether she could milk, which she did, and at her withdrawing from the cow, an arrow was shot through the corner of her hat, (at which time high crowned hats were in fashion) which so startled her, that she then declared, if she lived to be a lady, she would erect something on that very spot of ground in commemoration of the great mercy shewn by the Almighty in that astonishing deliverance; this past on till she became a widow lady; her servant at the time this accident happened being still living with her lady, reminded her lady of her former words; her answer was, that she remembered the affair, and would fulfil her promise, upon which she purchased the land from the Welsh Harp to the Turk's Head,

Head, Islington road, and built thereon, as appears by the arrows fixt on the top." At the last repair these arrows were removed.

Then follows lady Owen's will, which contains many charitable bequests; to which is subjoined "Orders and rules to be observed by such almswomen, that are admitted into these almshouses at Islington the 20th day of September 1613."

RULES, *&c. of Lady Owen's Almshouses.*

1st, As touching the government of my almshouses, and the almswomen therein to be relieved, first of all I will that the master of my school, being influenced by the worshipful Company of Brewers to be appointed overseer of the almswomen, and their almshouses and gardens, who shall duly see them do their duties according to the order in that behalf; and likewise to give an account of their misbehaviour, and (if cause be) to advertise me during my life time, and after my decease, then the governors from time to time, and to give an account of the state and reparation of the school and almshouses, whereby the same may be repaired and amended in time, and to have ten shillings fee yearly allowed for so doing.

2dly, The women to be admitted into these almshouses, first and principally, that there shall be ten poor widows that are really necessitated and deserving such charity, to be from time to time placed and relieved in the same almshouses, being of the parish and town of Islington, to be chosen by me in my life time; and after my decease, then by the governors of my said school and almshouses, taking the information of the churchwardens of Islington.

3dly, I ordain that every one so admitted have for her habitation and dwelling one of the almshouses by me newly built, with a garden and proper partitioning, and shall be paid every quarter the sum of sixteen shillings and eight-pence for her maintenance and succour; and there shall be yearly laid out at the feast of St. John Baptist the sum of six pounds for the providing so many sea coals as can be bought for that money (and brought to the almshouses) and to be divided by the schoolmaster amongst the ten almswomen, for the provision of their firing. Also, every one of the almswomen shall be once in two years allowed against the

the feast of the nativity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, one cloth gown of three yards of broad cloth, for buying and making of which said gowns I do allow the sum of fifteen pounds out of the rents of my estate, provided for the same; and my will is, that none of them shall sell, alter, or give away any of their livery or liveries, but that two of the best gowns or liveries that are remaining with any of the said almswomen at the time of the death of any of them, shall remain always to her that shall succeed in that place; so that the poor do openly always upon the holy days, and other meet times, go decently in one of their best colour and sort of gown or garments.

4thly, I will and ordain that no infected or diseased person of any infection or disease whatever, shall be admitted into these almshouses; and that all such women as shall be admitted into these almshouses shall be single and unmarried at the time of her admittance, and shall there continue no longer than they are, and keep themselves single.

5thly, I will and ordain that all such almswomen as shall be admitted into my almshouses be of good name, and of honest, good, and godly conversation and behaviour, such as shall be aged, and above the age of fifty years (except they be impotent and very infirm, and incapable to maintain themselves, which by reason thereof thought fit to be relieved at a lesser age) and such also as are known to have lived soberly and industriously, and have been housekeepers in the said parish of Islington for the space of time of seven years, unless upon some special and urgent cause of necessity or calamity it shall please the said governors to admit any of lesser continuance, upon account of the before mentioned reasons, &c.

6thly, That there shall be prayers twice a day at due times to be appointed by the schoolmaster (holidays and sickness, or any other needful and necessitous cause to be shewn to the contrary) and to be said by him in the school house adjoining to the almshouses; at which prayers, I ordain, that all the almswomen of the said almshouse be duly and daily there present (except they be hindered by reason of sickness, or some other tolerable cause to be admitted) of whom the schoolmaster was to examine into the same, wherein I desire him to be very careful to observe.

7thly, I ordain that none of the almswomen shall lye from their several houses above three nights at the most in the year, unless it be by consent of the schoolmaster, upon some special cause that shall be allowed of by the governor, when reported by the school, into the examination of the same; and when any one proposes to be from home, they shall make the schoolmaster privy.

8thly, I ordain that every one of the almswomen shall keep due hours (that is to say) they shall never stay out of their houses later than eight of the clock in the winter, and nine of the clock in summer, without some special occasion, when the schoolmaster shall enquire into the same. And I order, that all the almswomen shall take care to clean their yards, upon pain of forfeit for every time it shall be neglected, one penny, which shall be abated out of their salary, or pensions, that shall make default, or neglect the said office, which penny shall be given to that almswoman that doth clean the same, and perform the said office, except in case of sickness and infirmity, of which I desire the master do see done very carefully.

9thly, I ordain and direct that none of the said almswomen there admitted, or hereafter to be admitted into these almshouses, shall receive or harbour in any of their houses any stranger, or other persons, or sick, or any other infirmity whatsoever.

10thly, I order if any of the almswomen be a drunkard, a brauler, blasphemer of God's holy name, a fornicator, or a wilful contemner of these ordinances here set forth and subscribed for the due observance of these almswomen, to direct them in their good behaviour; then, upon just proof made thereof by the schoolmaster, such offender shall quite be displaced (at a court of assistants) of their several places and pensions.

11thly, I order, and it shall be lawful for the governors of the said almshouses to remove and displace any of such offenders, upon sufficient cause or causes to be shewn by the schoolmaster; and further my desire is, that the master and wardens of the commonalty of Brewers aforesaid, with such competent number as may be fit, would once every year, viz. betwixt Easter and Whitsuntide, take pains to go to visit my school and almshouses, and tomb in the church, and at the visitation there shall be yearly bestowed

bestowed for a dinner, or a refreshing unto them, the sum of thirty shillings.

12thly, I order that there shall be a register book kept and maintained by the governors, of the names and surnames of the almswomen admitted, and upon whose certificate they be received; and likewise the day and time of their death and dismission, to the intent it may orderly appear how and in what sort the same almshouses be supplied with other poor aged widows, according to the true intent and meaning of my foundation.

13thly, These rules and orders here read and declared, shall be distinctly and openly read by the schoolmaster, in the presence of the almswomen, every quarter, to the intent that none of them shall pretend ignorance in the contents, or any part thereof, of the above recited orders and rules, or any of them.

14thly, Forasmuch as it becomes children especially, trained up in virtue, nurture and civility, according to the rule of Cato, to be clean and neat in their body and garments, I desire that the master do take care that his scholars be clean washed, their heads combed, their garments kept clean and neat, and that he appoint them to sweep the school as often as occasion: all these before recited orders I do expect the almswomen will duly perform, and strictly adhere to. Ordered this 20th day of September, 1613.

Item. Notwithstanding these ordinances and statutes before written, and which now may be, and will yet, because in time to come many things may happen and grow by occasion and causes, the remedies whereof is not possible to come into my mind, in the good and assured truth and circumspect wisdom and faithful goodness of the most honourable, substantial fellowship of the Brewers of London, I have committed all the care of my school, almshouses, and believing verily that they shall always dread the grace of God concerning this which is said, and what shall be needful to be said, I leave, give and bequeath all to the charity and good construction of the wardens and assistants of the fellowship of the Brewers, with such other council of well learned and good minded men as they shall call unto them. They to add and diminish unto these statutes, and to supply in them every default; and also declare and appoint other new statutes, as time and place, and just occasion, shall require; always provided and foreseen, that my true intent, purpose and meaning be not

wronged or suppressed, but to proceed therein with integrity, calling the dreadful God to look upon them in all such business, and exhorting them to obey him, who setteth in light, and not in darkness, and shall render to every man according to his works; and, finally, praying the great Lord of mercy for their faithful dealing in this matter, now and always, to send unto them in this world much wealth and prosperity, and after this life much joy and glory; and to this end I Alice Owen set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

I order that if the master of my school, painfully discharging his duty, shall happen to fall sick by God's visitation, I enjoin, and require, that he so visited shall have his wages and full allowances; and if it happen the said master of my school, after a long time spent therein, to become unable or incapable, through infirmity and age, to susiain the fatigue of teaching, I require that he be very favourably dealt with, and that his office be discharged by a deputy, though he himself be not present, and to have his full salary.

As touching the boys, I not being able faithfully to do and act as my intention is, in cloathing them, but shall leave it to my executors to do hereafter, as an improvement may happen in term of years to my estate, and as they shall answer at that dreadful day when death has stript them naked to the very bones, leaving them then possessed of nothing to plead in their defence but good works, and a faithful discharging of their stewardship, by a faithful promise given by our dear Redeemer in fulfilling his commands, without which we have no hopes in his death.

The summer theatre, denominated SADLERS WELLS, is situated by the side of the New River, and has a communication with the road by means of large iron gates. It is a very respectable place of public amusement, consisting of burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, and other diversions of activity; its origin is ascribed to the salubrious qualities of a well, formerly famed for the extraordinary cures it effected in certain diseases; but which at the Reformation was stopped up by the authority of government, to check the impositions of the priests of the priory of Clerkenwell, who extorted money from the people by making them believe that the virtues of the water proceeded from the efficacy of their

their prayers. The concourse of visitors had induced the proprietors to have music at the house, and concerts were constantly performed there. But after the well closed, the place declined, and the music ceased; however, in 1683, a person named Sadler, having opened a house for the reception of the public, as a place of entertainment, called then "a music house," discovered the spring, and, in 1684, caused a pamphlet to be published, giving an account of the discovery, with the virtues of the water, which is there said to be of a ferruginous nature, and much resembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells, in Kent; this is confirmed by Dr. Russel, in his account of mineral springs. The house in which the spring was discovered has also been converted to a place of public resort, as a miniature Vauxhall, and called THE ISLINGTON SPA, or NEW TUNBRIDGE WELLS, in which have been exhibited fireworks, singing, public breakfasts, and other entertainments to attract visitors.

SADLER'S MUSIC HOUSE, after his decease, was possessed by a person named Francis Forcer, whose son exhibited the diversions of rope dancing, tumbling, and other species of vulgar sports, which are as vulgarly described in Ned Ward's "Walk to Islington," and other burlesque pasquinades, published from 1694 to 1706. It was at last brought into a state of reputation by means of a convivial society, called The Sadler's Well Club, among whom was Mr. Rosomon, builder of Rosomon's Row; of this club the portraits, to the number of twenty-eight, form a large well-painted picture in the bar of the Sir Hugh Myddelton's Head Tavern. Sadler's Wells now assumed the rank of a regular theatre, and being licenced, was under the management of some eminent dramatists, among whom was Messrs. Thomas King, Wroughton, Hughes, Lonsdale, and Charles Dibdin, jun. The establishment is now under the management of seven proprietors, and is conducted with such decorum, that youth may frequent this theatre, without contamination of morals; and a gentleman may resort here with his wife and family without fear of having their decency offended.

But the great ornament of this spot is THE NEW RIVER HEAD. We have given some account of this vast concern in our Fourth Volume; but think it proper to dilate more at large in this place.

Though the Thames for many purposes proved beneficial to the metropolis; its purity being liable to alterations, and a copious supply from an unpoluted spring became a necessary desideratum; the Thames water, before it could be distributed even to the lower parts of the city, was forced to ascend by machinery; and as a stream brought from the country to the northern side of London might by its own gravity be made to flow in a natural descent to any quarter of the metropolis; such considerations induced the spiritedSir Hugh Myddelton to propose the scheme of bringing a source of water out of Hertfordshire in an artificial channel to London.

The difficulties which Sir Hugh had to encounter, were insufficient to repel him from the patriotic desire of benefiting his fellow citizens; and though he injured his patrimony, the undertaking was accomplished, and the water let into the reservoir at this place. We have already stated the advantages which accrue to the proprietors of this grand undertaking*.

The

* We subjoin Extracts from the "Copy of an original grant by Sir Hugh Myddelton."

"A. D. 1616. This indenture made, &c. between Hugh Myddelton, cittizen and Goldsmith of London on the one party and A B and C his wife on the other party, witnesseth, That the said Hugh Myddelton for and in consideration of the some of twentie six shillings and eight pence of lawful mony of England to him in hand at upon then sealing and delivery hereof by the said A B and C hath demised and granted, &c. a quill or branch of lead containing halfe an inch of water or thereabouts the said branch to be taken from the maine pipe that lyeth in Streete and from thence to be convaied in the foresaid pipe of lead by *tooe* of the smallest swan-necked cockes for that purpose already imployed into the *yarde and kitchnie* of the now dwelling house of A B and C his wife and at their or one of their owne proper costs and charges. To haue and to hould the said branch and watercourse unto the said A. B. and C. his wife and to the longer liver of them two from

The width of this river under the bridges, near Islington, is about fourteen feet and an half; the depth about four feet six inches; but the depth is irregular, decreasing towards its source. The total number of bridges is about two

from the feast of *the natyuitye of St. John Baptist next enseweing* the date of these presents unto the end and terme of twenty and one yeares from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended time of needful reparations and of mischance and casualty by fire only excepted if they the said A B and C or either of them shal so long dwell and continue in the said house wherein now they do and use no other trade then now they do for the greater expences of water. Yeelding and paying therefore yearly during the said terme vnto the said Hugh Myddelton his heires and assignes *twentie-six shillings and eight pence* of lawful mony of England at the feast of, &c. by even and equal portions the first paiment to begin at, &c. That the sayde A B and C his executors or assignes shal pay to the said Hugh his heires or assignes at the feasts aforesaid yearly during the said terme or within one and twenty daies after at the said dwelling house of the said Hugh in Westcheap London. And the said Hugh Myddelton for him his heires and assignes doth covenant and grant to and with the said A B and C by these presents, That they the said A B and C shal peaceably and quietly enioy the said quil or branch of water according to the tenor and true meaning of these presents needful reparations and casualties by fire excepted. Prowided alwaies and the said A B and C for them and either of them do covenant promise and grant to and with the said Hugh his heires and assignes by these presents, That the said Hugh his heires and assignes or his or their officers or servants shall or may peaceably and quietly come into the house of the said A B to view the said cocke and pipe for the said water-course or any other pipe or branch that shal be derived into any other house from their the said A B and C his wifes branch by the consent of the said Hugh Myddelton or his assignes and to see that the said water shall not run at wast, and further that the said A B and C his wife and either of them shall repaire and maintaine the cockes and so much of the pipe seruing for the said water course belonging to his the said A B his said house at his or their owne proper cost and charges by the ouer-sight and direction of the said Hugh his heires or assignes or his or their officers appointed for that purpose. And the said A B and C his wife do further covenant, &c. That neither the saide A B and C his wife nor either of them shall suffer any currant or other disposing of any of the said water from their said cockes or pipe other then for the seruice only of the said A B his said house and only for so long time as their lease shall remain in force. Neither shall without

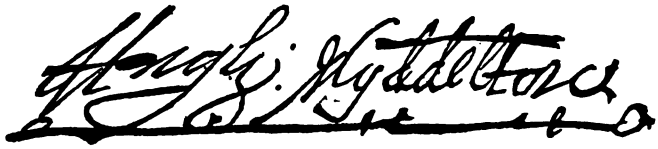
two hundred; there are also sluices to let off the waste water. The contrivances for the distribution of the water through the several parts of London, are admirable. From a circular bason which first receives it, the water is conveyed by sluices into several brick cisterns; whence it passes

out the agreement and consent of the saide Hugh Myddelton his heires and assignes first had and obtained alter or remouve or cause to be altered or removed the said pipe or cockes otherwise then as the same are now at the first made and set up. Nor in the end of the said terme or other ceasing of this present lease shall disturbe the said Hugh or his assignes in cutting the said lesser pipe from the saide maine pipe or any other pipe or branch that shall be deriued into any other house from the said branch of the said A B and C his wife as aforesaid for the ceasing of the said water course. Provided alwaies that if the said yearely rent of *twentie six shillings and eight pence* shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all contrary to the tenor and true meaning of these presents being by the said Hugh his heires or assignes or his or their servants or officers for that purpose lawfully demanded at the said dwelling house of the said A B at any time in the day before the end of the said one and twenty daies or if the said rent or any part thereof shall be behind or unpaid after one and twenty dayes ended. Or if the said A B and C his wife or either of them or any other by their permittance shal suffer the said water to run at wast, except in time of frost, a quarter cocke and shall not for euery such wast at the finding thereof by the saide Hugh his heires or assignes or his or their officers or servants within six daies next after his or their reasonable request pay or cause to be paid to the said Hugh Myddelton his heires or assignes at his said house the summe of two shillings sixpence *nomine pene* or if the said pipe or cocke shall be altered or taken away or any other water course out of the said pipe or cocke suffered by the said A B and C or either of them or by their or either of their assignes or by any other person by their or any of their procurement contrary to the true tenor and meaning of these presents; That then this present graunt and demise and all couvenants and graunts therein contained which ought to be performed on the part of the saide Hugh shall cease, bee voyde, and clearely frustrate; and the saide terme shall cease and no longer indure; any such thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is condescended and agreed by and between the saide parties to these presents, That if the saide A B and C his wife or either of them shal directly or indirectly giue or contract to giue to any person or persons any money or reward more then the fine and rent agreed upon which shal be expressed in this present demise. Except the fee to the clarke for engrossing this present demise

passes through large wooden pipes* of six or seven inches diameter, called mains and riders, to the various districts of the capital, into the houses of which it is carried by means of leaden pipes, under which all the water passes; so that by this simple contrivance it is perfectly easy to regulate the current with the greatest exactness. To preserve the level, the New River takes a circuitous course, so that the length of its channel is very near thirty-nine miles. Its general direction is parallel to the river Lea, at the distance of from one to two miles on higher ground.

At the New River Head is a building, containing two steam engines and one water engine, for the purpose of forcing up a part of the water to a higher reservoir near Pentonville, for more easy distribution of the water into the western parts of the town, which are too nearly on the level of the lower bason. In a field to the west of this reservoir, is an iron pipe, twelve feet in heigth, (including

demise that then he the saide A B and C his wife shall have their foresaide pipe and branch cut off and the officer to loose his place that taketh or consenteth to the taking and receiuing any such reward. And lastlie the said Hugh Myddelton for him his heires and assignes doth further couenant promise and grant to and with the said A B and C his wife by these presents that if the said A and C his wife or either of them shall happen to be vnserued with water into their pipe through the default of the saide Hugh Myddelton by reason of any let or impediment in the maine pipe and shall not be amended within one weeke after notice given; Then it shall be lawfull for the saide A B and C his wife to detaine and keepe to their owne vses the next quarters rent and alwaies after till the fault be amended without any forfeiture of the demise or grant made to the saide A B and C his wife as aforesaid. In witnes whereof the parties to these presents have interchangeably put to their hands and seales the day and yeare first aboue written.



* The company have recently contrived, and are continuing, to convey the water by means of large circular pipes of iron.

a wooden tub placed on its top) and four feet eight inches in circumference, erected on a great main of pipes of the same dimensions. It acts in the double capacity of an air and a waste water pipe, and is very useful in preventing accidents to the pipes occasioned by the force of water or compressed air, which before this preventive were very frequent. In the same field is another reservoir, supplied by one main from the New River Head, and serving the pipes in Pentonville, and its vicinity. Another, communicating with that at Pentonville, has been constructed on the side of Hampstead road. It is on a level with the other, and supplies the new buildings in Marybone parish, and its vicinity. The mains from it are iron pipes of four feet six inches in circumference, and nineteen inches bore.

The constant repairs and improvements attached to this establishment keep a vast number of men and horses in employ, and the whole system of the distribution of the water is of so complicated a nature, as to require the greatest skill and attention on the part of the surveyor, and other officers.

Mr. Scott has finely described the source and properties of the New River in the following appropriate lines:

——————————— From Chadwell's pool
To London's plains, the Cambrian artist brought
His ample aqueduct; suppos'd a work
Of matchless skill, by those who ne'er had heard
How, from Preneste's heights and Anio's banks,
By Tivoli, to Rome's imperial walls,
On marble arches came the limpid store,
And out of jasper rocks in bright cascades
With never-ceasing murmur gushed; or how,
To Lusitanian Ulysippo's towers*
The silver current o'er Alcant'ra's vale
Roll'd high in air, as ancient poets feign'd
Eridanus to roll through heaven; to these
Not sordid lucre, but the honest wish
Of future fame, or care for public weal,

* The antient name of Lisbon.

Existence

Existence gave: and unconfin'd, as dew
Falls from the hand of evening on the fields,
They flow'd for all. Our mercenary stream,
No grandeur boasting, here obscurely glides
O'er grassy lawns or willow shades.
As through the human form, arterial tubes
Branch'd every way, minute and more minute,
The circulating sanguine fluid extend;
So, pipes innumerable to peopled streets
Transmit the purchased wave! Old Lea, meanwhile,
Beneath his mossy grot o'erhung with bows
Of poplar, quivering in the breeze, surveys
With eye indignant his diminished tide
That laves yon ancient priory's wall, and shows
In its clear mirror Ware's inverted roofs!

The water of the New River is soft, and for the most part sufficiently pure, though liable to become turbid after heavy rains.

The number of persons drowned in the part of the river near London, is very considerable; these are for the most part suicides: the depth of the stream not being hazardous, except to children. The Thames, in its whole course through the metropolis, is said not to occasion such a loss of lives as the New River, notwithstanding the multiplicity of accidents to which the croud of people continually employed upon it are liable.

But the New River is a considerable ornament to many of the seats and pleasure grounds which it visits in its course; it is however too regular to be completely picturesque. The number of anglers and poachers prevent the fish from arriving at a mature size.

Bagnigge Wells, is a place of public entertainment, situated in the parish of Pancras, in the valley between the New River Head, and the Foundling Hospital; it is said of have been formerly the residence of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, one of king Charles's mistresses, of whom here is a bust. It was opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water; the one chaly-

beate, the other cathartic. There is something romantic and pleasant in the situation. But it is liable to inundations from the river of Fleet, on which it is situated. Here is a commodious room, which contains a good organ for the amusement of the company, usually played on during the summer season, by a respectable performer.

In Gray's Inn Lane road is THE CHARITY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES, of Welsh parents, who have no parochial settlement within, or ten miles round the metropolis. The history of this institution is, that it was established on the 1st of March, 1714, in honour of the birth-day of queen Caroline (then princess of Wales) which happened to be coincident to the anniversary commemoration of St. David, the titular saint of the principality. His royal highness the prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) was so pleased with the institution commenced upon such loyal principles, that he not only became its patron, but caused it to be denominated "THE MOST HONOURABLE AND LOYAL SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS."*

In the year 1716 the society were enabled to place out two Welsh boys apprentice; and, in 1718, some public

* On the 1st of March, in this year, the rev. Mr. Phillips read the service of the church of England, and the rev. Mr. Lewis preached a sermon in the British language, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, before the bishop of Bangor, lord almoner to the prince of Wales, John, viscount Lisburne, and many of the Welsh, and other nobility, gentry, and clergy; whence they proceeded to Haberdashers Hall to dinner. Before dinner, an ode, composed on the occasion by Mr. Hughes, and set to music by Dr. Pepusch, was sung by Mrs. Margaretta and Mrs. Barbier; and, after dinner, many loyal toasts were drank, and songs sung; particularly one composed and sung by Durfey, and a poem, (among others presented that day) written by Mr. John Morgan, (eldest son of John Morgan, of Tradegar, Esq. then very young, and at school at Monmouth) on the subject of St. David's Day. Having spent the day with great festivity and harmony, they chose several noblemen, members of parliament, &c. to be president and stewards for the ensuing year. We have particularized this circumstance not only in praise of this early instance of benevolence, but to state the progression of a charity, which at present is in great estimation.

spirited

spirited gentlemen of the principality entered into a voluntary subscription for forming the charity on its present basis; but the subscriptions at first being small, the society were obliged to take a room near Hatton Garden, and to permit only twelve poor children to be taken in upon the establishment, until their charitable designs became better known, and the subscriptions increased.

In 1737, the society opened a subscription for erecting a school house, and fixed on a piece of ground facing Red Lion Street, on Clerkenwell Green, (now the Northumberland Arms), for that purpose. On summing up the subscription money, however, a deficiency of 341*l.* 16*s.* was discovered; part of the debt having been discharged by a benefaction of Ynyr Lloyd, Esq. and the rest liquidated through other bounties, the society, at the recommendation of several ladies, enlarged their plan in 1768, by admitting girls into the house "to be boarded, educated, and clothed on the establishment, and when of proper age to be put out by the charity to trades or servitude."

The patronage of the prince of Wales, and the nobility, &c. induced the trustees, in 1771, to attempt a further enlargement of their plan, and to undertake in future the education, and entire maintenance of a certain number of boys and girls; and as the school house on Clerkenwell Green, would not admit of space sufficient to answer the benevolent purposes intended, a piece of freehold ground was purchased and secured to the use of the charity on which the present school house is situated, which, with adjacent buildings, is sufficient to accommodate *one hundred children*; the expence of erecting which amounted to 3695*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; and the annual sum expended in supporting the establishment amounts to upwards of 1500*l.*

This institution is certainly deserving the support of those who profess the principles of patriotism, humanity, and religion; it is an institution, which, as at present conducted, must relieve multitudes of helpless children, as well as their parents; and afford benefit and advantage to the public.

RULES

RULES *for the Admission of Children on the Establishment of this Charity.*

"1st, A certificate of the marriage of the parents.

"2dly, A certificate from the register where the child was baptized.

"3dly, The age, from seven to ten.

"4thly, The child must be born in London or Westminster, or within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, whose father or mother has been born in Wales, or county of Monmouth.

"5thly, The father or mother, if living (if not, the friends of the child) must make oath that the child is not entitled to parochial settlement in London, or within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, by the parent's servitude, housekeeping, or otherwise.

"6thly, The parent, (or, if dead, the friend) of every child who may become candidate for admission, must first be examined by the Board of Treasurers, Governors, and Trustees of the charity; and (if the child is found eligible) referred to the secretary for a petition, which must be signed by at least two governors or subscribers, but no petitions are granted on general or quarterly meetings.

"N. B. Children are admitted four times in the year, when vacancies happen, viz. the first Monday in the month after quarter days; and in order to relieve the greatest objects that offer, they are chosen by ballot of the governors and trustees present; but two children of the same parents are not admitted, unless they have five to maintain at the time of application; and then subject to the consideration of the board."

At the bottom of Gray's Inn Lane road, near Battle Bridge, is a mineral spring, denominated ST. CHAD'S WELL, the water of which is impregnated with calcareous nitre, considerably diuretic, and in some degree cathartic. It is of much resort to the lower classes of tradesmen on Sunday mornings.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, is situated near Battle Bridge turnpike; the former hospital stood near Cold Bath Square, now occupied by a distillery. The present structure was erected about the year 1765, to which, in 1793, was

was added a building for the reception of patients with the natural small-pox. It appears that upwards of twenty thousand patients with the small-pox have been received, and about thirty thousand inoculated, since the first establishment of this charity, in 1746; and however the custom of vaccination may have prevailed in modern times, this charity is certainly an object of public consideration, and patronage.

PANCRAS, is an extensive parish, situate north of London, one mile from Holborn Bars. It not only includes one-third of the hamlet of Highgate, but the hamlets of Kentish Town, Battle Bridge, Camden Town, and Somers Town, as well as all Tottenham Court Road, and all the streets to the west, as far as Cleveland Street and Rathbone Place. It likewise contains several chapels of ease and cemeteries belonging to St. James, Westminster; St. Martin in the Fields; St. Giles in the Fields; St. George, Queen Square; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Andrew, Holborn, &c.

We have in other parts of our work, noticed the vast increase of buildings in this, as well as in other districts surrounding the metropolis; we shall only add here, that the streets about Percy chapel, Rathbone Place, were built about the year 1765; the magnificent square, called Fitzroy Square, (yet unfinished) was begun in 1793. Kentish Town increased more than one-half within twenty years; Somers Town, begun about 1786; Camden Town, in 1791; besides a considerable increase in and about Battle Bridge. It is supposed that the increase in the whole parish within forty years, has been nearly as thirty to one. An amazing difference when compared with the visitation in 1251, when the whole parish contained no more than forty houses, including the capital mansions of Totehale, Rugmere, Northbi, and Alkichesbri.

The manor of Cantilows, or Kentish Town, has been held by the canons of St. Paul's cathedral, and is still part of the prebendal property of that corporation. The demesne lands, consisting of about two hundred and ten acres,

acres, was disposed of by the ruling powers, in 1649, in prejudice to the then lessees, who, upon the Restoration, were re-established in their property. In 1670, the lease came into the possession of John Jeffreys, Esq. father of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, alderman of London; from his grandson, whose daughter married the late lord Camden, it became the property of their son, John Jeffreys Pratt, earl Camden, the present possessor, subject to a reserved rent of 20*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* *per annum*, paid to the prebendary, who keeps the manor in his own hands, and holds courts leet and baron.

The manor of Totehele, Totenhall (now Tottenham Court) is a prebendal manor of St. Paul's cathedral, and after having been leased to several persons, became the property of Isabella. countess of Arlington, whose son, Charles duke of Grafton, by Charles II. brought the lease into his family. In 1768, the lease was vested in the honourable Charles Fitzroy (afterwards lord Southampton) brother to the present duke of Grafton; lord Southampton obtained an act of parliament, by which the fee simple of this manor vested in him and his heirs, subject to the payment of 300*l.* *per annum* to the prebendary, in lieu of the antient reserved rent of 46*l.* and all fines for renewals. The demesne lands are about two hundred and forty acres.

The other prebendal manors are those of Pancras and Rugmere.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE, was established in 1791, under the auspices of persons of the first rank and fortune, at Camden Town, in this parish, to promote a reformation in that particular branch of veterinary science, called Farriery; and to rescue the management and cure of disorders incident to horses, and frequently their lives, from the hands of the unskilful and illiterate.

The present duke of Northumberland was the first president of the college. There are eleven vice-presidents, twenty-four directors, a treasurer, professor, secretary, and collector. The president, vice-presidents, and ten of the directors, the treasurer, and collector, are chosen annually,

by ballot. The management of the college is subject to the controul of four quarterly general meetings of the subscribers.

A school for the instruction of pupils in the veterinary science is under the direction of the professor; and diseased horses of any description are admitted, upon certain terms, into the infirmary. The importance of this institution has been found to be so manifest, that the assistance of parliament has been obtained in its favour. The building extends two hundred and seventy [illegible] in front, and consists of a house for the professor and secretary; apartments for the pupils; committee room, &c. In the plan were included an amphitheatre, museum, laboratory, rooms for pharmacy and for operations, commodious stabling for five hundred horses, riding house, botanical garden, and other conveniences appropriate to the objects of the institution. The depth of the building is six hundred and fifty feet.

The most romantic hamlet in the parish of Pancras is CANTILOWS, or KENTISH TOWN, which contains many beautiful villas and handsome houses. An elegant miniature resemblance of Wanstead House, belonged to the late Gregory Bateman, Esq. and is inhabited by Richard Johnson, Esq. tenant of Messrs. Biddulph and Co. bankers. The chapel of Kentish Town, is a very beautiful modern structure of brick. In the windows are the armorial bearings of benefactors, &c. in stained glass; the portico is grand and simple.

In April, 1798, died at Kentish Town, John Little, Esq. in the eighty-fourth year of his age; the penury of whose life was a striking instance of the little utility of money in the possession of an avaricious man: previously to his death, he had denied himself the use of absolute necessaries, yet, on his effects being examined, it appeared that he had 25,000*l.* in different tontines, 11,000*l.* in the 4 *per cents.* and landed property to the annual amount of 2000*l.* all of which went to an indigent brother, whom he had for several years discarded for marrying, having himself the utmost antipathy to matrimony, on account of its attendant expences.

KEN WOOD, the beautiful seat of the earl of Mansfield, is situate in the parish of Pancras, on a fine eminence between Hampstead and Highgate. It was purchased, in 1755, of the late earl of Bute, by Sir William Murray, (afterward the venerable earl of Mansfield,) then attorney-general, who improved the whole, with great elegance, after the designs of Messrs. Adam. The grand front, which is near the side of the road leading from Highgate to Hampstead, is opposite the wood that gives name to the house. The garden front, which is more extensive than the other, commands a fine view of rich meadows, falling in a gentle descent, and relieved by some noble pieces of water, that supply part of the metropolis; but this view is terminated by the spires of London. The library is a beautiful apartment, sixty feet by twenty-one, designed by Adam, and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length of the late earl, by Martin, and a fine bust of him by Nollekins. There is another bust of his lordship, when young, in the hall; one of Sir Isaac Newton; and the antique bust of Homer, which was bequeathed him by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfast parlour is a bust of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Christopher Hatton. In the other rooms are portraits of Pope, Garrick, the duchess of Queensberry, and a good head of Betterton, the tragedian, said to be by Pope, who had been instructed in the art of painting by his friend Jarvis. The present earl has improved and enlarged this house very considerably.

The pleasure grounds, including the wood which gives names to the place, contain about forty acres. Their situation is naturally beautiful; and the hand of art has been successfully employed in making them still more picturesque. On the right of the garden front of the house, is a hanging wood of tall spreading trees: and, on the left, the rising hills planted with clumps, produce a pleasing effect. A sweet shrubbery immediately before this front, and a serpentine piece of water, enliven the scene. The cedars of Libanus, are shot up to a great height with their leaders

entire. One of them was planted by the late earl. The inclosed fields, adjoining to the pleasure grounds, contain about thirty acres. Hornsey great woods, held by the earl of Mansfield under the bishop of London, have been lately added to the inclosures. Few noblemen's seats have been raised in a more charming situation.

The parish CHURCH and churchyard, dedicated to St. Pancras, have been long noted as the burial place for such Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity; almost every stone exhibiting a cross, and the initials R. I. P. (*Requiescat in Pace*—Let him (or her) rest in peace) which initials are always used by the Catholics on their sepulchral monuments. "I have heard it assigned," says Mr. Lysons, "by some persons of that persuasion, as a reason for this preference to Pancras as a burial place, that before the late convulsions in that country, masses were said in a church in the south of France, dedicated to the same saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England!" Within the church, on the south wall, among other memorials, is the monument of SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. the famous miniature painter, in the reign of Charles I. and II. The churchyard was enlarged in 1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the south-east, in which are buried the famous Obadiah Walker, and Abraham Woodhead, writers in favour of popery during the reign of James II.; Mrs. Godwin (the celebrated Mary Wolstonecroft) author of the Rights of Woman, and of other publications; Edward Walpole, Esq. a poetical writer; James Leoni, the architect; Peter Van Bleeck, the painter; Woollet, the engraver; Abraham Langford, auctioneer and dramatic writer; count Haslang; Stephen Paxton, professor of music; baron De Wenzel, oculist; Timothy Cunningham, Esq. editor of several law tracts. Here were also interred without memorials, John Ernest Grabe, D. D. Jeremiah Collier, eminent writers; Edward Ward, author of the London Spy, &c. Simon Francis Ravenet, the engraver; Peter Pasqualini, an eminent musician, who first brought the violencello into

fashion: besides the above, this cemetery contains monuments of many of the French emigrant nobility, and persons of high distinction.

Near the churchyard is a mineral spring, formerly of much resort, under the name of PANCRAS WELLS.

We return to the New Road by the BRILL, which the learned Dr. Stukeley asserted, upon what authority we cannot ascertain, was a camp of Cæsar, and supposed it to have extended five hundred paces by four hundred, including a small moated site to the south of Pancras church, and another to the north. Mr. Lyson's disputes the probability of a camp in such a situation, and supposes that the moated areas were the sites of the vicarage and rectory house, surveyed in 1251.

Turning to the left, we arrive at PENTONVILLE, pleasantly situated to the south-west of Islington. The estate was raised into a town by Henry Penton, Esq. M.P. for Winchester, and letter carrier to his majesty. Although it joins Islington, it is in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell; and, when that parish church was rebuilt by an act of parliament, an elegant chapel of ease in Pentonville was made parochial. The paintings in this chapel are beautiful; the structure cost five thousand pounds, and has belonging to it a spacious burial ground. There is another chapel at the back of Chapel Street, called Eden Chapel.

The inhabitants of this place are chiefly merchants and principal tradesmen of London.

This site was within memory occupied by Dobney's Bowling Green, and fields to the road side; the only row which has stood for any considerable time is Queen's Row, formed at first as workshops, an organ manufactory, &c. The whole town has risen in the space of thirty years; the late Dr. De Valengin's house in Hermes Street, having been almost the first built on the spot.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE, is so called from the stone building near it, which formerly supplied the Charter House with water. A pipe of the water still exists, and conveys water to the late Dr. De Valinger's house. White Conduit

ISLINGTON.

Conduit House, is a respectable place of entertainment, and is used as a tea garden and assembly house.

The road from Pentonville, falls into the great north road, through Islington, at the Angel Inn, which road we shall pursue, taking in the villages, &c. for five miles on each side.

ISLINGTON, antiently ISELDON*, is about three miles two furlongs in length from north-west to south-east, two miles one furlong in breadth from east to west, ten miles and a half in circumference, and contains about three thousand acres. It is divided into seven liberties, named from the manors in which they are situated, *viz.* Lower St. John's of Jerusalem, Lower Barnsbury, Upper Barnsbury, Upper St. John's of Jerusalem, Highbury of Newington Barrow, Canonbury, and the Prebend liberty. It is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of London.

To evince the state of this village upwards of two centuries since, Strype's edition of Stow records the following anecdote: "Beyond these (Aldersgate) Bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, stretches up towards Iseldon, commonly called Islington, a country town hard by; which, in the former age, was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that, in the year 1581, queen Elizabeth, on an evening, rode out that way to take the air; where, near the town, she was environed with a number of begging rogues

* The name of this place is purely antient British, *Ishel*, implying *lower*, and *don*, from *twyn, a fortified enclosure*; thus *Ishel-don, the lower fortification.*

In the fields to the north-west of White Conduit House, is a large enclosure, called the Reedmote, or Six-acre Field. This is supposed to have been a Roman camp; probably that of Suetonius Paulinus after his retreat from London, and from which he sallied, and routed Boadicea. At the south-east corner is the site of a square moated mansion, commonly called Jack Straw's Castle, supposed to be the prætorium of this camp. But the same appellation was likewise given to another moated site, near Highbury Barn. That a Roman road passed this way we have great reason to believe; for from Old Ford we pass *Mere*, vulgarly *Mare Street, Kingsland*, Iseldon, Highbury, the Hollow-way, Roman Lane, over Hampstead Heath, through *Hên-don*, to Verulam.

(as

(as beggars usually haunt such places) which gave the queen much disturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haste to the lord mayor, and afterward to Fleetwood, the recorder, and told them the same. The same night did the recorder send out warrants into the same quarters, and into Westminster and the Dutchy. And in the morning he went abroad himself, and took that day seventy-four rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers and very rich. They were sent to Bridewell, and punished."

The approach to this town is very picturesque; in the fore-ground are two handsome turnpike lodges; beyond these opens a broad handsome street, terminated by Islington Green and the church; forming altogether a fine *tout ensemble*.

From Islington there are also the most pleasing prospects imaginable; the city of London, with most of its public edifices, on the one hand, together with Marybone, Paddington, Hampstead, Highgate (and the beautiful house of lord Southampton), Caen Wood, the seat of the earl of Mansfield, between Highgate and Hampstead, Kentish Town, Highbury Place, part of Hornsey, and to Muswell Hill, on the other, form such a combination of beauty as is rarely to be met with in any other village; but this will in all probability soon cease, from the present rapid progress of the builders, who are extending their works to every spot of unoccupied land between this place and the city of London.

In this parish, in the road to Hoxton, is an extensive white-lead manufactory, formed by Samuel Walker and Co. very considerable iron masters at Marlborough, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, who erected here, in 1786, a curious wind-mill, for the purpose of grinding lead, differing in two remarkable particulars from common windmills, viz. 1st, that the brick tower of it is crowned with a great wooden top, or cap, to which are affixed on one side the flyers, and on the opposite side a gallery, which serves as a great gnomon, if it may be so called, whereby the whole

Drawn by Schnebbelie, & Engraved by Hay.

For D. Hughson's Description of London

Entrance to LONDON from Islington.

Published by J. Stratford, 112, Holborn Hill, Feb. 1st 1810.

whole top is turned round at pleasure, so as to bring the flyers into that direction which is most convenient with respect to the wind; and, 2dly, that, instead of four, the usual number of flyers, this is furnished with five. This manufactory was formerly a public house, well known in the neighbourhood as the Rosemary Branch; and, in 1783, a new Rosemary Branch was erected just beyond it, at the meeting of the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and St Mary, Islington*.

The Pied Bull Inn, in the Upper Street, has, without any ground, been supposed a residence of Sir Walter Raleigh; but the house is not unworthy of notice, on account of its very antique and respectable appearance.

In every part of the house are to be found traces of the magnificence of the once noble mansion; particularly several coats of arms; of which one, in the principal room, is azure, an escutcheon between four mascles or, impaled with argent, within a border azure three lions passant azure; being the armorial bearings of Sir John Miller, knt. the whole stained beautifully on glass. On the top of the shield is a tobacco plant, between two sea horses; on each side of the shield are two mermaids; at the bottom are two parrots, one green and the other grey: the whole inclosed within an oval border.

The cieling of this room is superbly ornamented. There are the five Senses represented by figures, with Latin mottos, *viz.* in the middle, *Tactus*, "touching," on one side; *Auditus*, "hearing;" on others, *Olfactus*, "smelling;" *Gustus*, "tasting;" and *Visus*, "seeing."

* All the ground in the neighbourhood of Islington, in every direction, which has not, during the present rage for building, been purchased or rented for that purpose, is converted into brick-fields and for pasturage for the many thousands of cows kept by the several cow-keepers in the neighbourood, and who supply the metropolis with milk. One cow-keeper in this parish, the late Mr. Pulleyn, is said to have constantly kept one thousand milch cows, for the purpose before mentioned. Indeed the number of cows which are kept in this parish, and other of the outskirts of London, is incredible.

In

In the kitchen is a coat of arms within a mantle, with the dexter side of the shield plain, and the other as above, argent, within a border azure three lions passant azure. Crest, on a helmet, a demy lion rampant. Several remains of coats of arms and mantles are so defaced as not to be described.

At the north end of this street is a noble row of houses, called Highbury Place, fronting the fine hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Higher still is Highbury Terrace, which commands a beautiful prospect. The late Mr. Dawes built, in 1781, a handsome villa, with a paddock, pleasure grounds, &c. on the site of it, which used to be called Jack Straw's Castle, is said to have stood the house of Sir Robert Hales, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who escaped thence to the Tower, from the fury of the rebels under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, but was beheaded by them there, together with archbishop Sudbury. It was lately the property of Alexander Aubert, Esq. who during his life time added a fine observatory to it. Near it is a tavern and tea garden, called Highbury Barn. In the back road, Islington, is also a row of capital new-built houses, called Park Place, the situation of which is delightful.

Canonbury House is situated on a fine eminence, half a mile to the north-east of Islington church, and is supposed to have been a mansion for the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury. The antient part of Canonbury House is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, prior from the year 1509 to his death in 1532; his device, a bolt in a tun, still remaining in several parts of the garden wall. At the Dissolution it was granted to Cromwell earl of Essex; on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and the divorced queen Anne of Cleves had an annuity of twenty pounds from the manor, toward her jointure. Edward VI. granted the manor to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterward duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family and his daughter-in-law, the excellent lady

Jane

Jane Grey. On the execution of that nobleman the manor was granted, by queen Mary, to Sir John Spencer, alderman of London, commonly called Rich Spencer; whose only child married William second lord Compton, afterward earl of Northampton; who appears, in consequence of this vast accession of wealth, to have been in a state of temporary distraction. In this family the manor has continued ever since. Of the old mansion great part has been pulled down, and the site is subdivided into separate houses and lodgings for private families. One large old house, having a brick tower seventeen feet square and fifty-eight high, still remains; which has been the temporary residence of several literary characters; and the inside retains great part of its primitive appearance; as do the outer walls of the gardens and park, all marked in various parts, as before mentioned, with a bolt in a tun, the builder's rebus. Farther particulars of this place are copiously detailed in Mr. Nichols's "History and Antiquities of Canonbury House." Mr. Nichols is a native of Islington.

Near the church is a charity school, founded in 1710, and considerably enlarged and improved in 1788; in which are clothed and educated thirty boys and twenty girls. There are ten almshouses for the support of ten decayed members of the Clothworkers company; they are situated in Queen's Row, Lower Street, and were founded by Mr. John Heath, 1663. In Frog Lane are eight other almshouses, for the widows of clothworkers; each widow is allowed 15*l. per annum*, and a chaldron of coals.

The old Gothic church, dedicated to St. Mary, was taken down in 1751, when the present handsome structure was begun; it was finished in 1754, at the expence of 6800*l.* The church and tower are built of brick, with stone quoins, &c. The spire, with the gallery at the base, is of Portland stone; and the front of the tower (in which are eight bells) is ornamented with a neat stone portico, of the Tuscan order, in a semicircular form. The height from the ground to the top of the vane is one hundred and sixty-four feet. The length of the church is one hundred

and eight feet, and the breadth sixty. Its roof is supported without pillars; and the inside is adorned with elegant simplicity. In the west gallery is a good organ. In 1787, this church underwent considerable repairs; to strengthen the tower, three tiers of iron ties, or chain bars, were placed across the tower in different directions; and an electric conductor was placed from the ground to the top of the ball. The scaffolding for this purpose, was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the steeple, by Mr. Birch, a basket maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the spire of the abbey church in that town. This ingenious man engaged to erect the scaffold at Islington for 20*l.* and the privilege of shewing it at sixpence each person, which amounted to a considerable sum. Slight as the work appeared to be, it was constructed upon such an excellent principle, as to be capable of bearing any weight that was required.

Among the monuments in the interiors are those of Dr. William Cave, editor of the Lives of Christ and the Apostles, and of other works. Dame Alice Owen, foundress of the Brewers almshouses and school. In the churchyard are memorials for several eminent characters *.

Islington

* It would be well if other parishes were to adopt restrictions similar to those of Islington, as under:

"St. Mary, Islington. Copy of the Orders of Vestry, which limit the expences attending the execution of the office of churchwardens.

"1729. December 26. Agreed by this vestry, That no churchwarden for the future shall exceed the sum of three pounds in any repairs of the church or churchyard, without an order of vestry.—It is agreed by this vestry, and recommended, That no more than twenty shillings be allowed to be spent on the auditing of any accounts for the future.

"1730. December 1. It being reported by William Page, that the expences of swearing in churchwardens at the Commons, usually amounts to about one guinea; it is now ordered, That the charges of the day at the time of swearing in, do not for the future exceed the sum of one guinea over and above the aforesaid sum of one guinea; as also what

Islington was as famous for its dairies in the year 1575, as it is at present; and the following extract contains some shrewd hints that the art of adulteration was practised with success. The extract is from Nichols's Progresses of queen Elizabeth, and personifies "a Squier Minstrel of Middlesex," making a speech before the queen at Kenilworth Castle, in the course of which he thus delivers himself:

He declares "how the worshipful village of Islington, well knooen too bee one of the most auncient and best townz in England, next to London, at this day, (as well at Cookez feast in Aldersgate Streete yeerely upon Holirood Day, az allso at all solemn bridealez in the citie of London all the yeer after, in well serving them of mylk for theyr flawnez not yet pil'd nor chalked; of cream for their custardes not frothed not thykned with floour; and of butter for theyr pastiez and pye paste not made of well curds, nor gather'd of whey in soomer, nor mingled in winter with salt butter watered or washt,) did obteyn long agoo these worshipful armez in cooler and foorm as yee see; which are, a feild argent as the field and ground whearin the milkwives of this woorthy toonn doo trade for theyr living. On a fess tenny three platez betweeu three milk tankerds proper. The three milk tankerds az the proper vessell whearin the substauns and matter of their trade is too and fro transported. The fess tenny, which is a cooler betokening dout and suspicion, as well to their markets and servants as to their customerz, that they trust not too farre, may bring unto them platez, that iz coyned sylver; three, that iz sufficient and plentie; for so that number in armory may well signifie. For creast, upon a wad of ote-straw a

what shall be expended on the visitation, over and above the fees due at the said visitation, shall not exceed the sum of ten shillings.

"1735. March 7. Ordered, That no vestry shall hereafter be called upon any private account until the person or persons desiring the same shall first pay into the hands of the churchwarden twenty shillings, to answer the expences of such vestry.

"1785. September 22. A motion was made and seconded, That in future the sum of forty shillings be allowed to be expended by the churchwardens at the usual vestries (viz. the vestry for electing churchwardens; that for settling the poors' rate; and that for returning a list of surveyors) instead of twenty shillings allowed to be expended. The question being put, it was carried in the affirmative."

boll of furmenty. This skoorchion, with beasts very aptly agreeing both to the armz and to the trade of the bearns, gloriously supported between a gray mare (a beast meetest for carrying of milk tankerds), her pannell on her bak, ax alwais reddy for servis at every feast and brydall at neede, and her silly fole, fallow and flaxen mane after the syre. In the shro undergraven iz theare a proper word, well squaring with all the rest, taken out of Salern's chapter of things that most noorish a man's body, *Lac, caseus infans;* that iz, good milke and yoong cheeze. And thus mooch and pleaze, quoth he, for the armz of our worshippful tooun: and thear withall made a manerly leg, and so held his peas."

Holingshed informs us that when Henry VI. was brought a prisoner to London, the earl of Warwick met him at Eyseldon, and arrested him in the name of Edward IV. at the same time causing his gilt spurs to be taken from his feet.

Islington was a scene of horror, in the martyrdom of Ralph Allerton, James Austoo, and Margaret, his wife, and Richard Roth, who were all consumed in one fire, for the Protestant faith, on the 17th of September, 1557.

Adjoining to Islington is NEWINGTON GREEN, consisting of a handsome square, partly in the parishes of Islington, and Newington. On one side of it is a meeting house, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price was minister for many years. On the cieling of the principal room of an old house, on the south side, which vulgar tradition has dignified as a residence of Henry VIII. are the arms and initials of James I. Over the fire place are the arms of lord Compton. A footpath in the neighbourhood is denominated King Harry's Walk.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE NEWINGTON, is two miles and a half from London, in the road to Edmonton. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manor house, formerly belonging to the Veres, earls of Oxford, but then the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated, for thirty-six years, with all the kindness that

friendship and respect could dictate. The golden ball at the top of the house is noticed by Dr. Watts in his Lyric Poems, as well as the other parts of the mansion, then just built for its recently deceased proprietor. Mrs. Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, whose piety and virtues rendered her worthy of such a father and such a friend, ordered, by her last will, that this estate should be sold, and the produce distributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly sold to Jonathan Eade, Esq. and the produce, amounting to many thousand pounds, was distributed agreeably to the will. Here is a pleasant villa, near the New River, erected by the late Jonathan Hoare, Esq.

Many other eminent characters were residents in this pleasant and retired village; among these were Daniel De Foe; Anderson, a writer on Commerce; James Burgh, author of Political Disquisitions, &c.; Thomas Day, author of Sandford and Merton; and the philanthropic John Howard.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small irregular building, but looks very picturesque from several windings of the New River, which skirts the village. Within the church are monuments to the memory of the family of Hartopp; particularly one by Banks, for Sir John Hartopp, bart. who died in 1762. A marble monument to the memory of John Dudley, Esq. who died in 1580, and his lady. He is represented in armour; his lady in the dress of the time; they are both kneeling. Underneath are some Latin verses, for which, according to Mr. Dudley's funeral roll, the writer was paid ten shillings*. On the east wall of the north aisle is a memorial of

* The verses are printed in Bibliotheca Topog. Britan. Vol. II. from a MS. roll now belonging to the marquis Townshend. The following extract affords a good specimen of a funeral feast:

"Three barrells beer	0	13	0	Sack, muscadell, and			
Strong bere, one barrell,				malmsey, 10 gall.	1	0	0
dim. - - -	0	12	9	Rennish wyne, two gall.	0	5	4
Claret wyne, one hoggs-				Floure for pies and bread,			
head - - -	4	5	0	thirty-two bush. -	3	16	0

For

of the Rev. Mr. John Taverner, rector of this church, and professor of music, in Gresham College, who died 1638.

The churchyard contains many tombs; the most worthy of notice is one belonging to the family of William Pickett, Esq. lord mayor of London, 1790; a worthy magistrate, and projector of the improvements in the Strand and Snow Hill. The inscription commemorates the melancholy and untimely fate of his daughter Elizabeth, who, on the 10th of December, 1781, was ironing, and, lifting up a box-iron to receive the heater too high, the heater fell within her stays, and before any assistance could be obtained, burnt her so dreadfully that she died next day in the greatest agonies. The inscription adds, "Reader, if ever you should witness such an afflicting scene, recollect that the only method to extinguish the flame is to stifle it by an immediate covering." The alderman, weighed down by domestic calamity, and the loss of a valuable son, fighting for his country, departed this life on the 17th of December, 1796.

This village was formerly called *Newton Canonicorum*, from its connection with the chapter of St. Paul's cathedral. It is a prebend of that church, and the prebendary is patron of the rectory, which being a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop, except when he visits *tam in capite quam in membris.*

For bacon, and other cates and necessaries	6	15	4	One firkin of sturdgeon	1	6	8
To the powlter - -	9	13	6	Two boxes of waffers	0	5	4
To the butcher - -	12	6	6	Two gallons of mustarde	0	0	8
To Mr. Haynes for freshe fishe - - -	2	5	0	Three gallons and halfe of creme - -	0	4	8
To a fisherman for four pikes - - -	1	0	0	To a master coke, six under cokes, and ten turnbroaches - -	3	3	4
Spice - - -	4	6	7	To the draper for blackes" -	166	5	0
One brawne - -	1	6	8				

One hundred and five persons were put in mourning, for which the quantity of cloth was three hundred yards and a half.

Among the legacies left by Mr. Dudley, was a cross to the earl of Leicester, value 100l.!—*Lysons's Environs*, Vol. III. p. 285. *Note.*

The

HORNSEY.

The parish of HORNSEY, is situated about four miles north of London; and contains two small irregular villages, Hornsey, and Crouch End; a few good houses scattered about Muswell Hill, some on the north of Hornsey Lane, and all those on the east of Highgate, from the north-west corner of Hornsey Lane to the chapel on the summit of the hill. Half of the house called the Gate House is in this parish, the other half is in that of Pancras; and proceeding northwards, it includes both sides of the way, as far as a house called the Iron Gate House on the road to Whetstone.

This is one of the most pleasant and retired villages near London, owing to the unevenness of the ground, which in the vallies confines the sight almost to the spot on which the spectator stands; whilst the hills afford ample view of the cities of London and Westminster, their suburbs, and a prodigious extent of fertile country surrounding them. The New River, which winds through the valley, furnishes a plentiful supply of water to the inhabitants, and many of their gardens are rendered pleasant by its passage through them *.

Towards

* Norden, who wrote in the reign of queen Elizabeth, gives the following account of the roads which lead through this part of the country. " The old and auncient high waie to high Bernet from Porte-poole now Gray's Inne, as also from Clerkenwell, was through a lane, on the East of Pancras Church, called Longwich Lane, from thence leaving Highgate on the west, it passed through Tallingdone Lane & so to Crouche ende, and thence through a Parke called Harnsey great Parke, to Muswell hill, to Coanie hatch, Fryarne Bernet, & so to Whetstone, which is now the common highway to high Bernet. This auncient highway, was refused of way faring men, and carriers, by reason of the deepness & dirtie passage in the winter season: In regard whereof it was agreed betweene the Bishop of London and the countrie, that a new waie shoulde bee layde forth through the said Bishops Parks, beginning at Highgate Hill, to leade, (as now is accustomed) directly to Whetstone: for which new waie all cartes, carriers, packmen, and such like trauellers, yeelde a certaine tole vnto the Bishop of London, which is fermed (as is said at this daie) at 40l. per annum; and for that purpose, was the gate erected

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, a school house was erected on the summit of Highgate Hill, on a spot where formerly stood a hermitage; and shortly afterwards a chapel was annexed to it, and both were liberally endowed. This chapel proved a great convenience to the hamlet; Highgate, not being a parish of itself, and the churches of Hornsey, Finchley, Islington, and Newington, which are the nearest, being too far off to be resorted to.

The chapel and school house are plain brick buildings: the revenues and government of both, as well as of the almshouses, are in six trustees. Upon the demise of one of them the survivors are empowered to fill up the vacancy.

The first immediate communication between Highgate and Islington, was made under the direction of a hermit belonging to the house abovementioned, who constructed a causeway down the hill, and covered it with gravel, taken from the part where the ponds now are on the summit.

At a place called Lodge Hill, in the parish of Hornsey, the bishops of London are said to have had a palace, in the vicinity of which they were accustomed to hunt. Out of the old materials of this building the present church is supposed to have been built: which is a plain structure, and consists of a north and south aisle, and is divided down the centre by six Gothic arches. The principal monuments are as follow:

erected on the hill, that through the same all traueilers shoulde passe, and be the more aptlie staide for the same tole."

It appears by this, that the part of the great north road which leads from Highgate to Whetstone, was formed before that from Islington to Highgate through Holloway; and from this gate, placed on the top of the hill for the conveniency of collecting the toll, the place derived its name: an inscription against the Gate-house imports, that in the year 1769 the gate was taken away and the road widened at the expence of the Islington and Whetstone trusts, but that the toll is to be paid as usual. That part of the old road which leads from Battle Bridge is now useless, except for the carts of neighbouring farmers, and in the summer as a bridle-way for those who wish to avoid the dust of more frequented roads: it is allowed to be considerably shorter than those through Islington and Kentish Town.

Against

Against a pillar opposite the pulpit,

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr Thomas Lant, B: D: who lived Incumbent of this church 51 Years & dyed the 13 of May 1688 being of the age of 86 Years.

Heare lyeth interred ye Body of Robert Harington second son of Sir John Harington of Exton in the Countye of Rutland Knight who lived Incumbent of this Church 50 yeares & died the 24 day of October in the yeare of our Lord God 1610 being of the age of 80

On the front of the chapel is the following date,

1576.

And underneath this inscription:

Sr Roger Cholmely Knt. Ld Cheife Barron of ye Excheqver And after that Ld Cheife Jvstice of the King's Bench did Institvte and Erect at his owne Charges this pvbliqve and free gramar schoole.

And procvred the same to be Established and Confirmed by the letters patent of Queene Elizabeth, Hee endowinge the same with yearely maynetaynance.

Which schoole Edwyn Sandys Ld Bishop of London enlarged Ano Dni 1565 by the addition of this chappel for divine service, & by other endowments of pietie & devotion, since which the said chappel hath been enlarged by the pietie & bovnty of divers honble and worthy personages.

This Inscription was Renewed Anno Dni 1668, by the then Governors of the said schoole.

And against the almshouses the following inscription:

Anno 1722
The six Almes-Houses founded by
Sir John Woolaston Knt
Being very old and decayed were
pull'd down and These twelve built in
their Room together with a School-House
for the Charity Girls at the Sole Charge of
Edward Pauncefort Esqr
One of the Governours and Treasurer of the
Chapell and Free School of Highgate

There are some handsome monuments in the chapel, of which the following is on the pedestal of a neat Corinthian column:

To the Memory of
Lewis Atterbury LLD Formerly Rector of Sywell in the County of Northampton: and one of the six Preachers to her late Sacred Majesty Q. Anne at St James's and Whitehall. He was 36 Years Preacher of this Chapel: 24 Years Rector of Shepperton in the County of Middlesex and 11 years Rector of this Parish of Hornsey. He married Penelope the Daughter of John Bedingfield Esq by whom he had 4 Children; viz Two Sons who died young: Bedingfield Atterbury, M.A. who died soon after He had entered into Holy Orders: and Penelope who was married to George Sweetaple of St Andrews Holbourn, Brewer, by whom She had one Daughter Penelope Sweetaple now Living. He died at Bath Octr 20th A D 1721 in the 76 Year of his Age & lies buried near this place

Dr. Atterbury was the elder brother of the celebrated bishop of Rochester.

There are several houses of good accommodation at Highgate. Some of the public houses have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they never will eat brown bread when they can get white; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article, the words, "except I like the other better."

On the right hand of the entrance into Highgate from Kentish Town, is a house built by Sir William Ashhurst, lord mayor of London, 1694. It was the seat of the late Thomas Walker, Esq. accomptant-general. The prospect from Highgate and Hampstead is grand and extensive; and at Brown's Wood, commonly called Hornsey Wood, is Copt Hall, or Hornsey House, which has a long room annexed to it, celebrated for the resort of company in the summer

TOTTENHAM

summer to drink tea: the situation of the place, and the walk from Islington, are extremely pleasant.

Hornsey Park is mentioned in history as the place where the duke of Gloucester, the earls of Warwick, Arundel, and other nobles assembled, in a hostile manner, *anno* 1386, to oppose king Richard.

The narrow roads, usually termed the Green Lanes, which pass from Islington through Hornsey to Palmer's Green and Southgate, have been improved and converted into turnpike roads. This parish is assessed by act of parliament at 20*l.* annually towards keeping them in repair.

A sunday school is established by voluntary contribution. The original name of the parish is Harringay; the living a rectory in the gift of the bishop of London.

Muswell Hill, in this parish, is five miles and a half from London. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell, had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent. Here they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole management of the dairy; and it is singular, that the said well and farm do, at this time, belong to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. The water of this spring was then deemed a miraculous cure for scrophulous and cutaneous disorders. For that reason it was much resorted to; and, as tradition says, a king of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured!

The road from Stoke Newington, over Stamford Hill, is interspersed with beautiful villas of opulent citizens, which continue to enliven the scenery till we arrive at Tottenham.

This village, called also Totheham, or Totham, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was the property of earl Waltheof, son of Siward, earl of Northumberland, who defeated the Scotish usurper Macbeth. In 1072, Gospatric, earl of Northumberland, having been deprived

of his earldom, William I. bestowed it, with the earldoms of Huntingdon and Northampton, on Waltheof, who had married his niece Judith, daughter of Odo, earl of Albemarle. Waltheof, however, being discovered to have acted traiterously, was beheaded at Winchester, being the first nobleman who suffered decapitation in England. His widow possessed Tottenham among his other estates, and it continued to her eldest daughter, who married her second husband David, son of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; it continued to be held by the kings of Scotland, as attached to the earldom of Huntingdon, till William king of Scots bestowed it on his brother David, earl of Angus, Galloway, and Huntingdon, who married Maud, daughter and heir of Hugh Cyvelioc, earl of Chester. Their only son, John earl of Chester and Huntingdon, having been poisoned by his wife Helen, daughter of Llewellin, prince of Wales, in 1237; the estates were divided among the sisters of earl John, of whom Isabel, married Robert de Brus; Margaret married Alan de Galloway, whose eldest daughter Deorvorguilla, married John Baliol, founder of Baliol College, Oxford. Ada married Henry de Hastings; and Maud died unmarried. The consequence of these alliances was, that Tottenham was divided into three parts; the portion alloted to Robert de Brus, was called the manor of Bruses; and from some of that family making the manor house their residence, it assumed the name of Brus, or Bruce Castle, which it still retains. The manor of Baliols, called afterwards Dawbeneys, was seized by Edward I. upon the revolt of John Baliol, king of Scotland, and bestowed on John duke of Britanny, and earl of Cornwall. The third part of Tottenham, which was assigned to Henry de Hastings, came in 1396 to Roger de Walden, bishop of London. The manor of Markings, taken out of that of Brus, was called Brus-haugh. These manors were ultimately re-united, the whole being purchased by John Gedeney, alderman of London, in the year 1429.

From

From this period the manor continued to be wholly possessed by the Gedeney family, till it escheated to the crown for want of heirs in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1514, the manor was granted by that monarch to Sir William Compton; it was vested, in 1592, in Anne, widow of Henry lord Compton, when she granted the whole under a proviso to William lord Compton, her husband's heir by a former lady. He, in 1600, mortgaged the estate to Thomas Sutton and Thomas Wheeler; of the latter, in whom the mortgage was then vested, Thomas earl of Dorset purchased it in 1605. It was again purchased in 1626 by Hugh lord Colerane.

Henry Hare, the last lord Coleraine of that family, having been deserted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger, Esq. and who obstinately refused for twenty years to return to him, formed a connection with Miss Rose Duplesis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, and to her he left all his estates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townshend; but, being an alien, she could not take the estates, and the will, having been legally made, barred the heirs at law; so that the estates escheated to the crown. However, a grant of them, confirmed by act of parliament, was made to Mr. Townshend and his lady. Their son, Henry Hare Townshend, Esq. sold the whole in 1792, to Thomas Smith, Esq. of the Clock House, lately deceased, in the same parish. The manor was recently purchased by Sir William Curtis. Bruce Castle is partly antient and partly modern. In the house, to the south-west, is a deep well, over which is an antient brick tower, the upper part of which serves as a dairy.

At the end of Page Green, stands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called the Seven Sisters; in a brick field on the west side of the road, belonging to Mr. Charles Saunders, is St. Loy's Well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field opposite the vicarage house, rises a spring, called Bishop's Well,

Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

The parish is divided into Nether-ward, containing the parsonage and vicarage; Middle-ward, comprehending Marsh Street and Church End; High Cross; and Wood Green ward comprehending all the rest of the parish, and bigger than all the three other wards. The cross, which was once much higher, and gave name to the place, was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a little hillock; whence the village took the name of High Cross. It was taken down, and the present structure erected, in its stead, by dean Wood, in 1600. The cross has recently been thoroughly repaired and cased, with a railing round it.

The History of the Church informs us, that it was bestowed by David Bruce, king of Scotland, on the canons of the church of the Holy Trinity in London, (founded by his sister queen Maud,) "in perpetual alms, for the health of his soul, and the souls of queen Maud, his sister, queen Maud, his wife, earl Simon, and all his ancestors," by charter, which was confirmed by William de Sancta Maria, bishop of London. It continued in possession of the religious, till the dissolution by Henry VIII. when that monarch granted it to William lord Howard, of Effingham, and Margaret, his wife; but being attainted, for concealing what they knew of queen Catharine Howard's infidelity, were condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and their estates confiscated. After this reversion to the crown, Henry granted it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral, who have continued the patrons till the present period.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet, which rises on Muswell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the parish business was formerly transacted. It was inhabited by Elizabeth Fleming, an almswoman, who lived in it sixty years, and, according to her own account, pass-

Drawn by Ellis, Engraved by Boyden. For D. Hughson's Description of London.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS.

Published by J. Stratford, 112 Holborn Hill, July 12th 1801.

ed her hundredth year on the 17th of March, 1790. The vestry was erected in 1697, by lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obelisk. There is a Quaker's meeting at Tottenham: on which account, many families of that persuasion have their country houses here.

In this parish are three almshouses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Baltyazar Sanchez, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. It is said that he lived in the house, now the George and Vulture inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England, in a garter, supported by a lion and griffin, and with the initials E. R. over another door is 1587. Here also is a free school, of which, at the end of the last century, the celebrated scholar and antiquary, Mr. William Baxter, was master.

This parish has given birth to Sir Julius Cæsar, the learned Dr. Edward Simson; and among its vicars were Mr. WILLIAM BEDWELL, one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I.; and author of a History of Tottenham.

Tottenham is famous for three proverbs:

1. "Tottenham Wood is turned French."

Which is thus explained, by Dr. Fuller: "About the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. French mechanics so swarmed in England, to the great prejudice of English artists, that they rose in London, on May Day 1517; nor was London only filled with them, but also the villages for four or five miles round, among which Tottenham, which perhaps for some time had stood out and despised the French fashions, was at length one; and so this proverb came into use, as a reproach to the people of Tottenham.

Tottenham

Tottenham is turned French, *i. e.* is as foolish as other places, to leave the good customs of their country for foreign fashions."

2. "When Tottenham Wood is all on fire;
The Tottenham Street, is nothing but mire."

"This proverb," says Bedwell, "was occasioned by a great wood, called Tottenham Wood, of many hundred acres, lying on the top of the hill, on the west side of the parish, and so easily seen by all that dwelt in the streets, when a foggy thick mist, like smoke (and where there is smoke, we say there is fire) ariseth out of the wood, and hangs over it; the inhabitants observe, that it is generally a sign of rainy foul weather, which fills the street, lying low, with water, and turns it into dirt. The wood is in great part destroyed, but the dirt is as much as ever."

3. "You shall as easily remove Tottenham Wood."

"This proverb is used to express things impossible, or not likely to be effected; for if the wood be removed, which is very great, four hundred acres at least, the hill, which is very high and large, must be carried with it, and therefore neither of them can be removed out of their place." This proverb, however, has been rendered nugatory, agreeably the latter part of the illustration of the second proverb.

Another remarkable thing relating to Tottenham, is an antient poem, denominated "The Tournament of Tottenham; or the wooeing, winning, and wedding of Tibb, the reeve's daughter. 'This poem,' says Warton, in his History of English Poetry, 'is a burlesque on the parade and fopperies of chivalry.' The author has introduced a parcel of clowns and rustics of Tottenham, Islington, Highgate, and Hackney (suitors for Randall, the Reeve's daughter), who imitate all the solemnities of the barriers. The whole is a mock parody on the challenge, the various events of the encounter, the exhibition of the prize, the devices and escuchions, the display of the arms, the triumphant procession of the conqueror, the oath before the combat,

ERMONTON.

mbat, the splendid feast which followed, with every her ceremony and circumstance which constituted the gular tournament.'

A singular duel occurred here on the 8th of November, 10, which is thus recorded in the parish register:

" Memorandum, that on Thursdaie, being the eight of Nonber, theire was a meting of the neyghbours, to warme Mr. hn Syms his house, the seigne of the Swanne at High-crosse, ong whom came John Nelham and John Whiston, whoe hav- some grudge or quarrell betwene them, diner being done, y two did use som private speches within themselves, taking ve of the companie, went to their houses, either of them ing his pick stafe in their handes, mett in a felde behinde . Edward Barkham's house, comonly caulld or knowne by name of Baldwin's; theare they two fought till John Nelham eyved a wound by John Whiston in his throtte, fell doone d, and never spake word after; so the coroner, upon the urdaie next, sate upon him; was buried the same daie, being 10 of Nov. 1610." This singular duel must remind the der of the tournament above noticed.

The extensive parish of EDMONTON, is supposed to have eived its denomination from the Saxon word Æðelinʒ, *le* or *chief*, and tun, *a town*; it having been so conerable a township as to give name to the hundred in ich it is situated. In antient records it occurs under the ious names of Ædelmton, Edelmeston, and Edelmeton. t appears to have been a place of some distinction long erior to the Norman conquest; for at Bush Hill, a large ular intrenchment was discovered, which tradition has ominated a British oppidum; but the late Mr. Gough of opinion that it was a Roman camp, pointing to ry Street, in this parish, and crossing the river Lea, Essex.

n the reign of Edward the Confessor this district was sessed by Asgar, *Stallarius*;* at the time of the General

This officer has been called *master of the horse, constable of the y*, &c. might not Stallarius have been interpreted the woodman? In

neral Survey it was holden by Geffrey de Magnavilla, as appears by the following translated extract from Domesday Book.

"Geffrey de Magnavelle holds Adelmetone. It was rated at 35 hides. The arable land contains 26 camentes. In demesne there are 16 hides and 4 camentes. The villani possess 22 carucates. One villain possesses 1 hide and three others have each half a virgate; and four bordars each 5 acres, and four bordars each 4 acres, and four cottagers have 4 acres. Ten cottagers and four villains have 1 hide and 1 virgate, and these are four servants. There is a mill of 10 shillings rent, a meadow containing 26 carucates, and 25 shillings more of the above. There is pasture for the cattle, a wood sufficient for 2000 hogs, and 12 shillings rent from the wood and pasture. The whole is valued at 40 pounds. In the time of king Edward it produced 20 pounds. This manor was possessed by Asgar, the Stallere. To this manor has always been added a hamlet called Mimes, which is valued with the manor."

When William the Conqueror undertook his expedition into this kingdom, Geffrey de Mandeville was one of those valorous chiefs who attended him, and so distinguished himself in his service that he rewarded him with no less than a hundred and eighteen lordships, among which was the parish we are now treating of. Walden, in Essex, afterwards became the head of the barony, and of the honor of Mandeville. This Geffrey was succeeded by his son William de Mandeville, who married Margaret, sole daughter of Eudo Dapifer, and left for successor Geffrey, whom king Stephen, and also the empress Maud, honored with the title of earl of Essex.

Dr. Holyoke's Dictionary *Stallaria* is thus defined: "Locus nemorosus, ubi arbores, post aliquot amnorum intercapedines attondi solent fomitis, aut sepium restaurandarum gratia, nam et arbores hujus modi quibusdam Stalli, aliis Standes quasi Stationariæ dictæ sunt. *Vide* Spelman." It might have been a surname, as there occur among the tenents in Domesday Book, Theodoricus aurifaber, or the goldsmith; Giselburtus arbalistarius, or the cross bow maker; Walterus cocus, the cook, &c.

This earl married Rohesia, the daughter of Alberic de Vere, chief justiciary of all England, and sister to Alberic the first earl of Oxford. He was slain at the siege of Burwel Castle, in 1144, and was buried in the Temple church, London. William de Mandeville, his son and successor, dying in 1190, without issue, this great inheritance devolved on his aunt Beatrix, the widow of William de Say. She had two sons, William, (who left issue Beatrix the wife of Geffrey Fitz-Piers, afterwards earl of Essex, and Maud the wife of William de Bocland,) and Geffrey, who married Walkeline de Maminot, whose descendant Geffrey, afterwards purchased the manor of Edmonton, which was enjoyed by several of his posterity.

It does not appear who were the intermediate possessors of this manor before the abovementioned Geffrey, who, according to Dugdale, died in 15 Edw. II. having a short time before purchased the manor of Edelmetone in *Com. Midd.* leaving it to Geffrey, his son, at that time seventeen years of age. Which Geffrey making proof of his age in 19 Edw. II. had livery of his lands, and was first summoned to parliament in 1 Edw. III. He departed this life in 33 Edw. III. leaving issue by Maud, his wife, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, William, his son and heir; and three daughters, Idonea, married to Sir John de Clinton, of Maxstoke, in Com. Warw. knt.; Elizabeth, to Thomas de Aldone; and Joan, first to William Fęnys, and afterwards to Stephen de Valoines. This last mentioned William left issue John, his son and heir, who died in his minority, and in ward to the king, in 6 Richard II. leaving Elizabeth, his sister, and heir at that time, sixteen years of age; which Elizabeth was first married to Sir John de Fallesley, knt. and afterwards to Sir William Heron, knt. and departed this life in 4 of Hen. IV. 1402.

From the records in the Tower it appears that the above Sir William de Say, knt. alienated his estates in this parish to Robert Belleknappe, and John Wroth, who, in 1372, released all their right to Adam Fraunceys, citizen of Lon-

don, and his heirs. Before this time, *viz.* in 1362, we find that Sir William de Say, Richard de Plessington, and William Pymme, of Edmonton, released various other etates in this parish to the same Adam Fraunceys, citizen of London, and his heirs.

Sir Adam Fraunceys the younger, was lord mayor of London in 1353, and resided at Rokholt Hall, in the parish of Leyton, in Essex. He died in 1417, and was succeeded in his great inheritance by Elizabeth, his daughter, the wife of Sir Thomas Carleton, knt. who both lie buried in the church of Edmonton; as appears from the following inscription, fortunately preserved in Weever's Funeral Monuments:

Hic jacent corpora Thome Carleton quondam
Domini istius ville qui obiit 21 Feb. 1447
Et Elisabethe uxoris ejus filie Ade Francis Militis
Per quam habuit dominium. . . . . .

"This tomb," says Weever, "as most of the monuments are in this church, is shamefully defaced; the inhabitants deliver by tradition, that this Carleton was a man of great command in this county; and that Sir Adam Francis, his father-in-law here nominated, was lord mayor of London about the year 1353, and one of the founders of Guildhall Chapel, or college to the said hall adjoining."

Sir Thomas Carleton dying in 1447, was succeeded by his son Sir Richard Carleton, who becoming afterwards a principal adherent of king Richard III. was attainted for high treason by Henry VII. who confiscated all his estates, and among them the manor of Edmonton, which has always since remained in the crown; of which the manor has been since held by the families of Gould and Teshmaker.

There are several principal mansions in this parish, among these are Ford's Grove; the Rectory House; Durance, the antient seat of the Wroths, of which family John Wroth obtained it by the marriage of Maud, the sole daughter of Thomas Durand; Wyre Hall, formerly the seat of the Leakes, which has been for many generations in the possession of the Huxley family.

BUSH HILL the Seat of Willm Mellish Esqr

Bush Hill, is a delightful spot in this parish. Here was formerly a wooden aqueduct, or trough, six hundred and sixty feet in length, for the conveyance of the water of the New River, by obviating the inequality of the level. It was supported by arches of various dimensions, and was kept in repair till 1784, soon after which it was removed; a new channel having been contrived, by raising the ground on the sides, and making secure embankments. The site of the wooden trough is within the pleasure grounds of John Blackburne, Esq. to which the new channel is a considerable ornament. Mr. Blackburne's seat was the property and residence of Sir Hugh Myddelton, the projector of this river, who left it to his son Simon.

On Bush Hill, adjoining Enfield Park, is the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. (and enclosing a part of his garden) are the remains of the circular entrenchment before mentioned.

Bush Hill Park, the seat of William Mellish, Esq. M. P. is likewise situated on Bush Hill, and commands a pleasing prospect toward Epping Forest. In the hall, is a curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen: the architectural parts are particularly fine. The park, which is ornamented by the beautiful windings of the New River, exhibits some pleasing scenery, and is said to have been originally laid out by Le Notre, a celebrated French gardener. Near the house is a fine clump of firs, called "The Bishops."

The hamlet of Southgate, formerly South Street, including Palmer's-Green, is situated on the skirts of Enfield Chase, and contains, among many other handsome houses, the seat of Sir J. W. Lake, bart. called The Firs; Minchenden House, the seat of the duchess of Chandos*;

* King George II. coming on a visit to one of the late duke's predecessors, was obliged to pass through Bedstiles Wood upon trespass; the man who kept the gate being ordered to open it for his majesty, refused, and said, "If he be the Devil he shall pay me before he passes." The consequence was, that the duke made it a free road.

Arnold's

Arnold's Grove, formerly the seat of John Weld, Esq. afterwards the residence of Sir James Colebrooke, bart. and now of Isaac Walker, Esq. Bromfield, the antient seat of the family of Skeffington, which has been for many years in the possession of that of Jackson. To these may be added Nightingale Hall, Lincoln House, &c. The MOATED HOUSE, in the Marshes, is said to have been the residence of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford; and also of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. PYMS, was situated on the north side of Watery Lane, built by William Pymme, abovementioned; and was, in Norden's time, the country house of the lord treasurer Burleigh; it is now entirely demolished: Cannon's Grove belongs to Sir William Curtis, bart. alderman and M. P. for London.

Southgate Chapel was built by the above John Weld, Esq. ancestor of the Welds of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire; the chapel was consecrated in 1615 by Dr. King, bishop of London, with power reserved to the founder, his heirs, and assigns, to nominate a fit person to officiate therein. The structure is of brick, and contains the monuments of the founder, and of several others.

The parish of Edmonton has been enlarged by one thousand two hundred and thirty-one acres, granted from Enfield Chace, by act of parliament; when the chace was enclosed, so that with this addition, the parish is said to contain eight thousand acres.

There is a statute fair on the 14th of September, for hiring servants, which lasts for three days; but as the intent of statute is obsolete, a noisy nuisance still continues under the name of "a fair," for the three days.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large and lofty structure, consisting of a body and chancel, ninety feet in length, and a north aisle. At the west end there is a high tower of stone, containing a good ring of eight bells. The inside is uniform and handsome, and is adorned with an excellent organ, the gift of William Spragg, Esq. in the year 1772. This church was given by Geffrey de Mandeville to his foundation of Walden Abbey, and the donation

nation was confirmed by earl Geffrey, his son*. The rectory and great tithes were from time immemorial appropriated to that monastery, and a vicarage ordained and endowed, of which the abbot and convent continued patrons till their suppression. After the general dissolution, the rectory impropriate was granted by king Henry VIII. in 1538, to Thomas lord Audley; but king Edward VI. in 1547, settled it by way of exchange on the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, with the advowson of the vicarage, of which they have ever since continued patrons. The late incumbent was the reverend and learned Henry Owen, M. D. and F. R. S. On the north side of the communion table is a very antient altar monument of marble, on which, in Weever's time, were the figures of a man and his wife inlaid in brass; the man armed with a gorget of mail, and under his feet a lion couchant. This tomb commemorates Sir Thomas Carleton, as before.

In the north aisle, on a flat stone, are the figures of Nicholas Borne, and Elizabeth his wife, with their arms inlaid in brass, and underneath are these verses:

Of death we have tastyd the mortall rage,
Now lying both togeddir undyr this ston,
That somtym wer knytt in bond of maryage
For term of lyff, too bodys in on.

* Of this earl Geffrey, Dugdale, in his Baronage, relates, "that coming frequently to the Abbey of Walden (founded by his father) he advised the prior to be content with a small church and little buildings; which advice was thought to proceed from the insinuation of the lady Rohesia, his mother; who having taken to her second husband Pain de Beauchamp, and joined with him in the foundation of the priory of Chicksand, in Com. Bedf. of the Gilbertine order, did endeavour by all her power, to alienate the affection of her sons and other friends from the monks of Walden; to the end she might incline them to be benefactors to Chicksand.

"Howbeit, that notwithstanding these dissuasions, at the earnest request of the monks of Walden, he confirmed to them whatsoever his father, their founder, had formerly given them; but that for the enlargement of his own demesnes he did unjustly take away from the parochial church of Edelmetone a large and fruitful field, which was part of the glebe appertaining thereto."

Therfore

Therfor good peple to God in thorn
Prey, from the on body too sowlys proceed,
The temporall maryage everlastyng succeed.

Against the wall of this aisle is the figure of a priest, kneeling at an altar, and under him is this inscription on a brass plate:

Ista sacerdotis Innocent est tumba Johannis
Vicerat Octobris quem nece quarta dies
A quadringentis uno quoque mille sub annis
Christi post ortum terra recepit eum.
Hunc bini reges, Henricus et ante Richardus
Subthesaurarium regni statuere fidelem
Donet Rex celi gaudia Christe sibi.

On a flat stone in the middle aisle are inlaid in brass the figures of a man and his wife, in furred gowns and great ruffs, with figures of four children, to the memory of Edward Nowell, Esq and his family.

Besides the abovementioned, there are inscriptions to the memory of Sir Bibye Lake, bart.; Sir Felix Feast, knt.; Sir Nicholas Butler, bart. and his lady, and a number of other respectable persons. We must not, however, omit to mention what Norden notices: "There is a fable of one Peter Fabell, that lyeth in this church, who is said to have beguiled the devell by policie for money," &c. This Peter Fabell is supposed to have been some ingenious philosopher, or, as he is called, "an excellent scholar, and well seene in the arte of magicke," who on that account was denominated "The Merry Devil of Edmonton." He lived in the reign of Henry VII. The story of Peter has been worked up into a dramatic performance, by Drayton, of which there have been five editions*.

The

* Mr. Lysons has the following note: "This place has furnished the stage with another drama, called The Witch of Edmonton.

"The town of Edmonton has lent the stage
A Devil and a witch—both in an age;"

says the prologue to this play, which is said to be founded on a known true story, and exhibits various witchcrafts practised upon the neighbours

ENFIELD.

The churchyard abounds with monuments, many in memory of the clergy and eminent persons; there was also a very curious epitaph upon a head-stone, now broken down, to the memory of one William Newbury, ostler at the Cross Keys Inn, who lost his life through the cook's mistake in giving him an improper medicine, in 1695. The inscription was as follows:

Hic jacet Newberry Will
Vitam finivit cum Cochiæ Pill;
Quis administravit?—Bellamy sue;
Quantam quantitat? nescio—sisne tu?
Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

The various denominations of Dissenters have several places of worship in Edmonton, and on Winchmore Hill. Among the charities, the most remarkable are that by Edward Latimer, Esq. who left lands, &c. at Hammersmith and Edmonton, in 1624, which now clothe and educate twenty-five boys, and relieve sundry poor.

John Wilde, Esq. in 1662, left lands in Edmonton, to put two boys apprentice, to support three almshouses, and to other charitable uses.

Thomas Styles, Esq. left 66*l.* *per annum* to support twelve almshouses, and 13*d.* *per* week to each inhabitant, out of the 66*l.*; the sum of 20*l.* *per annum* paid to the schoolmaster, for instructing twenty boys in Latin and Greek.

There are several other charities of no great extent, for the relief of the poor; the donors names are as follow: Mr. Henry Smith, 1666; Henry Cade, 1578; Jasper Hallam, 1625; John Wilde, of Barking, Essex, 1614; Judith Olstone, 1677; Catharine Jackson, 1687; Richard Rogers,

bours by one mother Sawyer, whose portrait, with that of her familiar, (a dog, named Tom. who is one of the dramatis personæ,) is in the title page. In the last act, Mrs. Sawyer is led out to execution. The name of Edmonton was made very familiar again a few years ago, by Cowper's humorous story of John Gilpin, a representation of whose equestrian exploits has been put up by the landlord of the Bell Inn, in front of his house.

1578; Felix Clerke, 1654; Nicholas Butler, 1696; John Lewitt, 1771, gave 800*l.* stock 4 *per cent.* to the use of the poor.

There is a girl's charity school, which clothes and educates thirty poor girls, founded by Mr. George Stanbridge, in 1772.

Edmonton gave birth to Dr. Brook Taylor, author of the Treatise on Linear Perspective; and was also for many years the residence of archbishop Tillotson, before and after he was promoted to the prelacy.

ENFIELD, is ten miles from London; it is called in some old records ENFEN, or INFEN, from the fenny soil of some part of its parish, so drained since, that, except the part called Enfield Wash, it is now become good land. It was formerly noted for tanning of hides; had a royal palace in the reign of Henry VII. and the chace near it is parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. In the centre almost of the chace, are the ruins of an old house, which is said to have belonged to the earls of Essex. Here is a most sumptuous lodge for the ranger; and the skirts of the chace are stored with country seats for the citizens of London and sportsmen. This chace was full of deer, and all sorts of game, when king James I. resided at Theobald's; but in the civil wars it was stripped both of the game and timber, and let out in farms. After the Restoration it was again laid open, woods and groves were re planted, and the whole chace stored with deer. But, by an act of parliament, in 1779, it was again disforested. Part of it was allotted to different parishes, and enclosed, when it was found to contain eight thousand three hundred and forty-nine acres; and another part, reserved to the crown, was afterwards sold, in eight lots, at the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

The parish of Enfield is very large, though the town has but a very small part of what is generally denominated Enfield; Baker's Street, Four Tree Hill, Bull's Cross, Ponder's End, Enfield Highway, (through the two last of which lies one of the northern high roads), Enfield Chace, &c. being districts of the parish, which is situated nearly at

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Watson.

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

SOUTH LODGE, ENFIELD CHASE.

The Seat of Nathaniel Grundrey Esqr.

Published by J. Stockdale, Wilson, Mil. Vol. 1st 1811.

the northern extremity of Middlesex. The soil for the most part is a strong loam; and supposed to produce as fine wheat land as any in the kingdom.

The circuit of the parish is, from the best account to be obtained without an actual survey, about thirty miles, and contains many gentlemens' seats, being, from its rural and pleasant situation and vicinity to London, an agreeable retreat for the opulent merchants of the metropolis.

In the town, opposite to the church, was an antient brick structure, called Worcesters, from belonging to the Tiptofts, earls of Worcester; the late structure was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovel. Henry VIII. is thought to have purchased it as a nursery for the royal children. Edward VI. went hence to the Tower on his accession to the throne. In April 1557, the princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chace, by a retinue of twelve ladies in white sattin, on ambling palfries, and twenty yeomen in green, all on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart. On entering the chace, she was met by fifty archers, in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver headed arrow winged with peacock's feathers. The princess was also gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of a buck! This house was afterward alienated from the crown, and became the property of Sir Nicholas Raynton, lord mayor of London in 1632; and ultimately the property of Samuel Clayton, Esq. Only a small part behind is left standing; the whole building, in front, being taken down; and, on the site of it, are erected some small houses. In the garden is still a fine cedar of Libanus, planted about the middle of the last century. This tree is known to have been planted by Dr. Uvedale, who kept a flourishing school in the house at the time of the plague in 1665, and was a great florist. Tradition says, that the plant was brought immediately from Mount Libanus in a portmanteau. Enfield Park, part of this royal demesne, is the handsome seat of Mr. Clayton.

Here was a few years ago a good market on Saturdays, but it is now fallen off so far as not to have the resemblance of a market. The fairs are, September 23, and November 3.

The river Lea runs through part of the parish, as does also the New River, which last winds through it in various directions, and adds greatly to the beauty of the pleasure grounds of several gentlemens' seats.

There is a free-school for boys belonging to the parish, and several reputable boarding schools.

The beautiful villa called Trent Place, is situated on Enfield Chace. When that part of the chace, which was reserved to the crown in consequence of the act for disforesting it, was sold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaster, two of the lots were bought by Dr. Richard Jebb, who had successfully attended the duke of Gloucester, when dangerously ill, at Trent, the capital of an imperial bishopric at the foot of the Alps. Dr. Jebb converted his purchase into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a music room, and all the accommodations of hospitality. His majesty, on conferring the dignity of baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration of that superior medical skill by which the life of his royal brother had been preserved. After the death of Sir Richard, the earl of Cholmondeley purchased the estate, together with the furniture, and every thing upon the premises, for fourteen thousand guineas. It became ultimately the property of J. Wigsell, Esq.

On the chace is also South Lodge, the elegant villa of the late Alderman Skinner. This was a seat of the late earl of Chatham, to whom it was left by will, with 10,000*l*. On this bequest, his lordship observed, that he should spend that sum in alterations and improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years: nor was he mistaken. When he parted with South Lodge, the succeeding proprietor greatly neglected both the house and grounds; but Mr. Skinner, who purchased them, in the sequel, restored

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Fort St. Maughan's Description of London

TRENT PLACE.

Near Southgate The Seat of Wigston Esq.

stored this delightful spot to its former beauty. It is now in the possession of H. Gundry, Esq. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and are adorned with two fine pieces of water; the views across which, from different parts of the grounds, into Epping Forest, are very rich and extensive.

In Enfield parish also are several other handsome villas; particularly, Forty Hill, (so called from a tenant named Forty, or Fortee); this was the property of Sir Nicholas Raynton, who is said to have purchased it at the same time that he bought the manor of Worcesters. Here is a fine picture of Sir Nicholas, in his prætorian robes, by Dobson. The house commands a fine view towards Waltham Abbey and the Forest; Lincoln House, at Ponder's End, was originally the residence of the earls of Lincoln. At Enfield also lived and died the late eminent antiquary and historian, Richard Gough, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S.

The parish Church consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The windows are of the architecture which prevailed during the fourteenth, and till the middle of the fifteenth century. The devices of a rose and ring, which occur over the arches of the nave, seen also upon the tower of Hadley church, with the date 1444, "supposing it to have been, as is very probable," says Mr. Lysons, "a punning cognizance adopted by one of the priors of Walden, to which monastery both churches belonged, will fix the building of the present structure at Enfield to the early part of the fifteenth century."

In the windows are the arms of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Lovell, Thomas earl of Rutland, and other cognizances of eminent persons. Among the monuments are the following:

Hic requiescit, in spe beatæ resvrrectionis, vir pis et honorabilis Dominus Nicolaus Raynton miles olim Reipvblica Londinensis Vice-Comes, per 24 Annos Senator, Prætor, Ivstitiarivs Pacis, Præses Hospitalis Bartholomæani, Pater Patriæ dignissimus,

simus, Anno Christi 1646, Ætatis sva 78 die 19 Avgvsti mortvvs, et 15 Septembris Sepvltvs, vna cvm pia et charissima vxore Sva Domina Rebecca Raynton, Anno Christi 1640 in cœlum præmissa.

Underneath are the figures of a man and woman kneeling, with six of their children.

Heare lyes the boddyes of Nicholas Raynton Esq, & Rebecca his wife whoe dyed in the yeares 1641 & 1642 and had Issve three sonnes & three davghters viz Nicholas now liveing (Thomas deceased) Thomas Rebecca Ann and Elizabeth also now liveing.

Against the east wall, near to the above, are the two following, on brasses:

Robert Rampton of Chingford in the County of Essex gent. deceased as he was careful in his life tyme to relieve the poore soe at his ende by his Testament he gave xxiii yerely for ever to ye poore of divs pishes and prysons whereof to the poore of this pishe of Enfeild he hath given yerely for ever xl To be paid in the moneth of November he departed this mortall lyfe the thirde daye of August 1585.

Jesper Nicoles of St Sepviares Londo Yeoman deceased, by his Testament gave to ye poore of this Pishe of Endfield 50li. starling, wth wch moie ye Pishoners wth ye consent of his Execvtors have purchased an Anvitie 3li P. annv, whereof their is to be bestowed in bredd on ye poore of this Pish 52s. yearely, & the residve to be bestowed by ye discretion of ye Minister & Churchwardes 1614

On a flat stone near the altar, is this epitaph:

Heere lies enterr'd
One that scarce errd
A virgin modest free from foly,
A virgin knowing, patient, holy,
A virgin blest with beavty here
A virgin crown'd with glory there
Holy virgins reed, and say,
Wee shall hither all one day,
Live well, yee must
Bee tvrn'd to dust.

To

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Sparrow

Art Publishing Description of London

ENFIELD WASH.

To the preciovs memorie of Anne Gery, davghter of Richard Gery, of Bvshmead, in ye Covn: of Bedford, Esqvier. Who dyed the 31th of Avgvst, Ao Dni 1643.

Against the wall, near the altar, is the following:

Cann man be Silent and not praises finde
for her, that livd, the praise of Womankinde,
Whose outward frame, was lent the world to gesse
what shapes or Sowles shall weare in Happiness
whose vertew did all so overswaye
that her whole life was a Communion day.

Mrs. Martha Palmere, daughter to Sir William Garrard, knt. and wife to James Palmere, Esq. She died 1617.

Opposite Sir N. Rayton's monument is that of Joyce, lady Tiptoft, mother of the learned earl of Worcester. It is a very curious monument, with a Latin inscription, stating the alliances of the defunct, and that she died in 1446. Edmund, lord Roos, who died 1503. Both these are engraved in Gough's "Sepulcharal Monuments."

There were several chantries belonging to this church; a lecture was founded in 1631, by Henry Loft, of Enfield, which still continues. Several denominations of Dissenters have places of worship here. We particularise two belonging to the Methodists, on the Chase side, one of which was built in 1784; but in consequence of schism among the brethren, another has since been erected so closely to the former, that only a narrow alley, about twelve or fourteen feet wide, separates them.

Enfield Wash, is a stream which takes its rise in Enfield Chase, and proceeds to the river Lea. During the summer season it scarcely deserves the name of a brook; but after floods, and in the winter, it assumes the appearance of a rapid stream, and urges its waves across the high road, to the imminent danger of carriages and passengers.

This place has been famed for the Gipsey House, and for the strange and mysterious business of Elizabeth Canning; who was said to have been entrapped, and confined

fined by Susannah Wells, in the above house, in the year 1753 *.

There were no less than thirty-six pamphlets, and other publications, for and against each party; and thirteen prints, illustrative of the various scenes described in the several depositions.

" An

* We have in the First Volume of the present work made mention of this extraordinary transaction; but reserved ourselves till this more appropriate space for an ample detail, in which it appears that Elizabeth Canning was about eighteen years old, and having been missing from her service for the space of twenty-eight days, came home to her mother's in a deplorable, naked, and emaciated condition. Her story was, " that, in her return home on the 1st of January, from visiting her uncle and aunt, who lived at Saltpetre Bank, she was seized upon by two men, after nine at night, opposite Bethlehem Gate in Moorfields. That they robbed her of 10s. 6d. in gold, 3s. in silver, her hat, gown, and apron, and then violently dragged her into the gravel walk leading down to the said gate of Bethlehem. That, about the middle of this walk, one of the men threatened to do for her, and gave her such a blow on her right temple with his fist, as threw her into a fit and deprived her of her senses; to which she had been subject upon any sudden fright. That, when she came to herself, she perceived that two men were hurrying her along in a large road way, who continued still to hurry and drag her along, though she was so well recovered out of her fit as to be able to walk alone; and that in half an hour's time, after the recovering of her senses, they carried her into a house, where she saw an old gipsey and two young women in the kitchen. That the old gipsey took her by the hand, and said she would give her fine cloaths, if she would go their way [that is, become a prostitute]. But, upon Elizabeth's answering in the negative, the old gipsey took a knife out of a drawer, cut Canning's stays off and took them from her, and one of the men took off her cap. That both the men went away; and then the old gipsey forced her up an old pair of stairs, and locked her up in a back room, like a hayloft, declaring, that, if she made any noise, she would come up and cut her throat. That she found in this loft a large black jug, with a very broken neck, full of water, a parcel of hay, and as much bread in pieces, scattered about the floor, as might amount to a quartern loaf. That she continued in this room from this time, before day-light on the 2d of January, to about half an hour after four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 29th of the same month, or twenty-eight days and upwards, without any other sustenance than the said bread and water, and a minced pye she had in

" An unprejudiced reader, even at this distance of time, must bestow some attention upon the weight and credibility of contradictory evidence, before he can decide upon what is now generally allowed to be the perjury of Canning, and the innocence of Squires."

Enfield abounds in charitable foundations, and adjoining the churchyard is a small grammar school.

SOUTH

in her pocket, which she was carrying home to her brother. That she escaped from this loft by breaking out of a window, and was about six hours in getting back to her friends, almost starved to death. That she did not see any body during her whole confinement, except one of the women, who once peeped through a hole in the door; and that she never went to stool during the whole time, but only made water," &c.

This story being propagated by her mother and friends, and her wretched appearance moving compassion, several worthy and well-disposed neighbours, fired with resentment against the actors in this cruel scene, raised a contribution to find out and to bring the villains complained of to exemplary punishment; and by her saying that she had through the chinks of the boards of the loft seen the Hertford stage at a distance, the driver of which she knew, they found out that she had been confined on the Hertford road; and, as soon as in a condition to move, they took her in a chaise to fix upon the house. She lighted at the house of one Wells; and there they found an old gipsey, whom she charged, and also one Virtue Hall. Upon this the whole family were put into a cart, though Canning charged no more than these two, and carried them before a justice of the peace in the county of Middlesex, who, without taking any information in writing, did, after examination of the parties, commit the gipsey for taking away Canning's stays, and Mrs. Wells for keeping a disorderly house. The affair came to the Old Bailey, where Mary Squires, the gipsey, was found guilty death; and Mrs. Wells was ordered to be branded, and kept prisoner in Newgate for six months; upon the evidence of Virtue Hall, who appears to have been a woman of very indifferent character.

But Sir Crispe Gascoigne, then lord mayor, and justice Gundry, the judge upon the trial, dissatisfied with the verdict, thought it their duty to enquire into the fact of Squires's being at Abbotsbury from the 1st to the 6th of January, as she had pleaded in her own defence; and doubting of the whole story as related by Canning, obtained divers letters and certificates from the under sheriff of Dorsetshire, and from the churchwardens, overseers, and several principal inhabitants of Abbotsbury, to prove that Mary Squires was at Abbotsbury at the time abovementioned: and fur-

SOUTH MIMS, is a small village, lying north-west from Enfield, and is so called to distinguish it from North Mims, about two miles distant in Hertfordshire. The manor antiently belonged to Geffrey de Magnavilla, who founded the monastery of Walden; he gave it, with all its appurtenances, to that monastery, to which it belonged till the Dissolution. It was afterwards held by the family of Leuknore,

ther, they produced two men of character to prove the identity of her person. Virtue Hall did also recant her evidence, and said, that she had been threatened and frightened into what she had sworn before justice Fielding, and at the trial of Wells and Squires, to save herself from being prosecuted, as an accessary to the felony.

These proofs in favour of the gipsey staggered the cause of Canning; and had their due influence at the report made of the convicts under sentence of death; when Mary Squires was respited, and afterwards she received a free pardon, on the report made to his majesty by the attorney general, (Sir Dudley Ryder) and solicitor general, (William Murray, Esq. afterwards earl of Mansfield) that the weight of evidence was in the convict's favour.

Sir Crispe Gascoigne preferred a bill of indictment against Elizabeth Canning for perjury; and the corporation of London were so truly sensible of the rectitude of their chief magistrate's conduct in this affair, that the court of common council, at the expiration of his mayoralty, in their thanks presented to him, have this expression: "That the thanks of this court be given to the right honourable Sir Crispe Gascoigne, knt. late lord mayor, for his steady perseverance in the cause of justice, his generous protection of the distressed, and his remarkable humanity." Canning's friends indicted the witnesses from Abbotsbury, in favour of Squires. The Abbotsbury people appeared; and no evidence coming against them, they were acquitted. Canning was admitted to bail, and suffered an outlawry almost to take place against her before she would appear to take her trial. Her trial continued by adjournment five days, viz. the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th of May; and she was convicted of perjury, and committed to Newgate.

There were great mobs and riots during the time of this long trial, about the sessions house; and Sir Crispe Gascoigne was greatly insulted and abused by the opprobrious title of "King of the Gypsies," insomuch that the court of aldermen thought it incumbent upon them to offer a reward for discovering any of the rioters.

But when Canning was brought up to the Old Bailey to receive sentence, her council moved for a new trial, upon the affidavit of two jurymen,

more, then by those of Daubeny, Scrope, and, in 1575, by lord Windsor, who held it under the crown as of the castle of Hertford. The manor ultimately came into the family of the earls of Salisbury, in which it still remains.

The other manors in this parish are OLDFOLD, at an early period the property of the family of Frowyk. It now belongs to Thomas Allen, Esq. WILLIOTTS, antiently belonging to the Leuknors; now the property of the Brewers' Company, in trust, in pursuance of the will of Mr. James Hickson, who left it for the purpose of endowing and keeping in repair certain almshouses, founded by him at South Mims. DERHAMS, or DURHAM, formerly the property of the Frowyk family; now of John Trotter, Esq. by purchase. NEW MIMS, part of the allotment of Enfield Chace, is reserved to the crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. BROCKMANS, the seat of Peter Gaussen, Esq. described in old records as being partly in this parish and North Mims, antiently belonged to the Adrians and Frowyks.

WROTHAM PARK, the magnificent seat of George Byng, Esq. was built by his great uncle, the unfortunate admiral John Byng. The views from the house and park are very fine. The estate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been settled upward of two hundred years, before John Byng, Esq. father of George first viscount Torrington, disposed of the family estate in that place.

men, who swore, that what they had done was contrary to their consciences; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. The arguing of which point, in arrest of judgment, was put off till next sessions; and Canning remained in Newgate till the 30th of May following, when, by five judges upon the bench, it was adjudged that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. And then the court passed judgment, That Elizabeth Canning shousd suffer one month's imprisonment, and after that be transported for seven years. However, some of her friends stuck close by her; provided for her genteely in Newgate, fitted her out with every convenience for her voyage, &c. and obtained permission for her to transport herself.

The parish Church is dedicated to St. Giles, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; the tower at the west end, on the east and north sides, as well as the west end of the north aisle, are overgrown with ivy; the nave, chancel and tower are mostly constructed with flints.

Among the memorials for the dead is the following, engraved in a brass plate on the floor:

Henry Frowyk gist icy
Dieu d s'alme eit mercy

On the south wall, in a small niche, is a death's head, with this mutilated inscription:

" ——— oulde, looke on, why turn awaye thyne eye
This is no stranger's face, the phesnamey is thyne."

There are several other curious monuments, and some portraits in stained glass, in the north aisle, which was built in 1526.

A tomb in the churchyard to the memory of Benjamin Warwick, gent. who died in 1781, has this remarkable inscription:

" This stone is erected by his disconsolate widow, as well to perpetuate the tender regard she bore to him, as for a caution to others to avoid the like unfortunate event by which his death was occasioned, which was by being accidentally shot near Redburne, in the county of Herts, when on a shooting party, by one of the party, who could owe the deceased no ill-will, because her husband and he were total strangers."

Within the chantry, founded by Thomas Frowyk, and Elizabeth his wife, about the year 1448.

A Quaker's meeting was built here, but it is now deserted; a meeting house belonging to the Independents has been lately erected; and there is a place of worship for the Methodists, near Barnet.

We return from South Mims, through Elstree, and arrive at Brockley Hill.

There can be no doubt but that this place was the *Sulloniacis* of the Romans. Marks of the antient town remained

mained in Camden's time; and though Burton ventured to differ from his great guide, in placing this station at Elstre, he produced no data for his supposition, nor has Elstre exhibited any evidence of remote antiquity, except the mere name. On the contrary, coins, Roman bricks, and other undeniable proofs of its antiquity, have been discovered upon Brockley Hill, and in the space of seven or eight surrounding acres; fully justifying the proverbial saying used in this neighbourhood:

> No heart can think, nor tongue can tell
> What lies 'tween Brockley Hill and Pennywell;

meaning the coins found in the neighbourhood. On the foundation where the elegant mansion of William Godfrey, Esq. is erected, were found many scarce relics of Roman grandeur; and in the wood facing the house have been discovered arched vaults of Roman brick, gold rings, coins, &c. and the whole surface of the hill abounds with foundations of houses. PENNYWELL consists of a number of closes across the valley, where foundations are also discernible. From the summer house of Mr. Godfrey, the views are extensive. In a handsome drawing room are some large pictures fastened in the pannels, and said to have been part of king Charles's collection; particularly a whole length of James I.; a portrait, said to be that of the Spanish ambassador, Gondamar; two boys, by Murillo. There is likewise a group of portraits of the family of William Sharpe, Esq. who was the proprietor of this house; and among them is that of the late rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, formerly master of the Temple, and an eminent scholar.

An obelisk on the hill has Latin inscriptions; of which the following are translations:

On the south.

This obelisk, marks the midway between London, formerly Trinovantum; and Verulamium, the chief abode of the Cassii; now the city of St. Alban.

On

On the north.

North of this spot, near the town of Casswallan, is situated the wood, known formerly by the name of BURGHA.

On the east.

Near this place stood formerly, strongly fortified by art and nature, a town and entrenchment belonging to the Suellani; who defeated the Romans under the conduct of their general Cassivellan. He possessed among the Britons, a rank of quality similar to that of emperor; the supreme power, in war, and in the civil government, being entrusted to him. Cæsar hath recorded it ever memorable, and in his commentaries, transmitted his name to the latest posterity.

Brockley, at which place the east side of this column points out the residence of its founder, does not at this day differ much from the ancient name of BURGHA.

On the west.

This west front, faces the ancient residence of the Cassii; now Cashiobury.

EDGWARE, is a town eight miles from London, on the Watling Street, to St. Alban's, Aylesbury, Harrow, &c. It proper name is Eggeswere. It had formerly a market on Thursday, which is discontinued.

There is no mention of this manor till 1171. It afterwards belonged to Ela, countess of Salisbury, daughter and heir of William D'Eureux, and wife of William Longespee. In 1295 Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, possessed the manor in right of his wife Margaret, countess of Salisbury. Alice, daughter and heir of the last earl of Lincoln, of the Lacy family, married Thomas earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded in 1322. She again married Eubulo Le Strange, and died in 1349. Edgware then descended to Roger Le Strange, lord of Knocking, in 1427, whose grandson alienated it to William Darrell. The last possessor sold it, in 1443, to Thomas Chichele, and others, as trustees, for All Souls College, Oxford, lately founded by archbishop Chichele, and it is still the property of that college.

"It

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Pyle.

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

EDGWARE.

Published by J. Stratford, 112 Holborn Hill Augt. 30. 1806.

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Grainger. For Dr. Rughwe's Description of London

LITTLE STANMORE.

"It was usual," says Sir William Blackstone, "for the lord of this manor to provide a minstrel or piper for the diversion of the tenants, while they were in his service." Among the entries of the court are the following: "At a court held, *anno* 1551, two men were fined for playing at cards and draughts. Next year the inhabitants were presented for not having a tumbrel and cucking stool. In 1558 a man was fined for selling ale at the exorbitant price of a pint and a half for a penny." There were butts here; for it appears that in 1555, "it was presented, that the Butts at Edgeware were very ruinous, and that the inhabitants ought to repair them; which was ordered to be accomplished before the ensuing Whitsuntide."

The manor of EDGWARE BOYS belonged formerly to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and, probably by exchange, afterwards to the dean and chapter of Windsor. In 1649 it was possessed by the widow of lord keeper Coventry, and continued in that family till the last earl, in 1762, sold it to William, son of lord chief justice Lee, whose son, William Lee Antonie, Esq. is the present possessor.

The Church, or chapel, is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and was rebuilt of brick in 1764. It consists of a chancel and nave; and at the west end there is a low embattled tower, which is antient, and constructed of flints and stones. The interior is neat, and contains several monuments.

Among the curates are to be noticed Mr. FRANCIS COVENTRY, author of "Pompey the Little;" and the present curate, Mr. THOMAS MARTYN, professor of botany in Cambridge.

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, near Edgware, is celebrated for the magnificent seat built here by James first duke of Chandos. The church, which is an elegant little structure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built by the duke, who would have erected a new tower also; but the parishioners having sold their bells, in expectation that this magnificent nobleman would provide a new set, his grace took

took such offence at this circumstance, that he would proceed no farther in his design than decorating the inside. The organ is placed at the east end of the church, in a recess behind the altar, and not much elevated above it: it is viewed through an arch, supported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion table, which produces a fine effect. The ceiling and walls were painted, by Laguerre, with various subjects from the Old and New Testament; the Nativity, and a Dead Christ, on each side of the altar, are by Belluchi; and, at the west end of the chapel, is a gallery, which was erected for the use of the duke and his family. There is likewise an elegant chamber, containing monuments of the Brydges family. Passing through an antichamber, which communicates immediately with the church, it is approached by a flight of steps, and immediately in view, at the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke" and his first two wives.

CANONS, the handsome villa of Mr. O'Kelly, is furnished with great taste, and contains some good pictures; among which is an excellent one, by Stubbs, of the celebrated horse Masque, at the age of twenty. Some beautiful paddocks, contiguous to the house, are appropriated to the use of brood mares and their colts, as well as for the retreat of some famous race horses, after their very gainful career. Here expired the famous horses Eclipse, and Duncannon*.

Among

* On the site of this villa rose and vanished in the present century, the magnificent palace of the same name, erected by the first duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was such, that the people in this neighbourhood still expressively stile him, "The Grand Duke." The short time that intervened between the erection and demolition of this structure, affords such a remarkable instance of the instability of human grandeur, that the history of it merits particular attention. The duke, having accumulated a vast fortune, as paymaster to the army, in queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living in a state of regal splendour, and, accordingly, erected this magnificent structure, which, with its decorations and furniture, cost 250,000l. The pillars of the great hall were of marble;

Among the rectors of Whitchurch, is to be noticed JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, the son of a French Protestant divine. He received his education at Christchurch, Oxford, and became a very eminent experimental philosopher; being the first who read public lectures on that science in London, and continued them with great success for several years.

marble; as were the steps of the principal staircase, each step consisting of one piece, twenty-two feet long: the locks and hinges of the doors were of silver or gold; and all the decorations and furniture were in a stile of correspondent grandeur. The establishment of the household was not inferior to the splendor of the habitation, and extended even to the ceremonies of religion. "The chapel," says the author of a Journey through England, "hath a choir of vocal and instrumental music, as in the royal chapel; and, when his grace goes to church, he is attended by his Swiss guards, ranged as the yeomen of the guards: his music also play when he is at table; he is served by gentlemen in the best order: and I must say, that few German sovereign princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." What was meant by Swiss guards, is explained by another passage in the same work: "At the end of his chief avenues, the duke hath neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelsea College, who guard the whole, and go their rounds at night, and call the hours, as the watchmen do at London, to prevent disorders; and they wait upon the duke to chapel on Sundays." The duke, indeed, had divine service performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. To this end, he retained some of the most celebrated performers of both kinds, and engaged the greatest masters to compose anthems, and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those performed in the churches of Italy. Near twenty of Handel's anthems were composed for this chapel; and the morning and evening services were principally composed by Handel and Dr. Pepusch. It has been questioned, however, whether true taste was predominant in this profusion of expence. Pope, in his Description of Timon's Villa, has severely satirized the whole: we even find the prophet and the bard united, and the fate of all the magnificence foretold:

> Another age shall see the golden ear
> Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre;
> Deep harvest bury all his pride had plann'd,
> And laughing Ceres re-assume the land.
>
> MORAL ESSAYS, Epist. IV.

years. He afterwards published the Course, in two volumes quarto, and was author of many other philosophical works. He was also LL. D. and appointed to this benefice by the duke of Chandos, in 1714. Dr. Desaguliers communicated several interesting papers to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, and frequently exhibited new experiments,

Mason has followed the bard of Twickenham in his poetical censure:

With bolder rage
Pope next advances; his indignant arm
Waves the poetic brand o'er Timon's shades,
And lights them to destruction; the fierce blaze
Sweeps through each kindred vista; groves to groves
Nod their eternal farewel, and expire.

ENGLISH GARDEN, B. I.

The reader will perceive, that Mason alludes to the following couplet in Pope's Description:

Grove nods to grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the platform just reflects the other.

It is to be lamented that Pope, by his satire on the profuse and ostentatious, but kind and benefic, Chandos, has subjected himself to the imputation of ingratitude; it having been said, that he was under great personal obligations to this munificent nobleman. "From the reproach which the attack upon a character so amiable brought upon him," says Dr. Johnson, "Pope tried all means of escaping. He attempted an apology by which no man was satisfied; and he was at last reduced to shelter his temerity behind dissimulation, and to endeavour to make that disbelieved which he never had confidence openly to deny. He wrote an exculpatory letter to the duke, which was answered with great magnanimity, as by a man who accepted his excuse without believing his professions."

The house was built in 1712; and, notwithstanding three successive shocks, which his fortune received, by his concerns in the African company, and in the Mississippi and South Sea speculations, in the years 1718, 1719, and 1720, the duke continued to live in splendour at Canons till his death in 1744. The estate was unquestionably incumbered; on which account the earl of Aylesbury, father-in-law to Henry the second duke, and one of the trustees in whom it was vested, determined to part with a princely palace, which required an establishment too expensive for the duke's income. As no purchaser could be found for the house, that intended to reside in it, the materials of the building were sold

experiments, having a salary allowed him for that purpose. The doctor died at his lodgings, at the Bedford coffee house, Covent Garden, and was buried on the 26th of March, at the Savoy.

The eminent statesman Sir THOMAS LAKE, was an inhabitant of this parish. Lloyd speaks of him in the following terms:

sold by auction, in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expences of sale, eleven thousand pounds. The marble stair-case, in particular, was purchased by the late earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair; the fine columns were bought for the portico of Wansted House. The magnificent chapel was pulled to pieces, and the painted window purchased by the parish of Great Malvern. in Worcestershire; the great iron gate is before Hampstead church; and the equestrian statue of George I. one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester Square. One of the principal lots was purchased by William Hallet, Esq. then a cabinet-maker in Long Acre, who, having likewise purchased the estate at Canons, erected on the spot the present villa, with the materials that composed his lot.

The two porters lodges were suffered to remain; and it has been observed, in some accounts of Canons, that they were built upon so large a scale as to have been each the residence of two baronets. They are each two stories high, with six rooms on a floor; and they were the residence of Sir Charles Whitworth, and Sir David Lindsey. But it must be observed, that Mr. Hallet raised them a story higher, that he might fit them up for gentlemen.

William Hallet, Esq. grandson to the purchaser of this estate, sold the estate to Mr. Dennis O'Kelly, a successful adventurer on the turf, who left it, at his death, to his nephew. Mr. Walpole mentions the sale of this place to a cabinet maker "as a mockery of sublunary grandeur." He might now extend his reflections, by observing, that Mr. Hallet afterwards purchased the Dunch estate and mansion at Wittenham, in Berks, which had been more than two hundred years in that antient family. He likewise bought the seat and estate at Farringdon, in Berks, of Henry James Pye, Esq. late member in parliament for that county, and now poet laureat, whose family was in possession of it more than two centuries. Thus antient families become extinct, or fall to decay; and trade and the vicissitudes of life have thrown into the hands of one man a property that once supported two families, with great influence and respectability in their county.

When the plan of living at Canons was originally concerted, the utmost abilities of human prudence were exerted to guard against unprovident

terms: "Sir Thomas Lake was bred a scholar under Saravia, in Hampshire; a statesman under Sir Francis Walsingham, at court, where such was his dexterity and dispatch, that he would indite, write, and discourse at the same time, more exactly than most men could severally perform them, being then called the "Swiftsure;" such his solidity and celerity in all affairs! From the secretary's amanuensis, he was promoted the queen's clerk of the signet, to whom he read French and Latin to her dying day; for he was reading to her, when the countess of Warwick told him that the queen was departed. In which tongues she often said he surpassed her secretary. Such his sufficiency (especially in keeping secrets) that king James employed him in some French affairs at his first arrival, without Cecil, and afterwards as secretary of state above him.

"For king James (that loved whatever was facile and fluent) being taken among other his abilities with his Latin pen, said, that *he was a minister of state fit to serve the greatest prince in Europe*; and that the secretaries place needed him more than he it."

In his "Observations on the Fall of Sir Thomas Lake," Lloyd proceeds: "A great estate this gentleman had honestly got, and a greater esteem—until that Malice and Revenge, two violent passions, overruling the weaker sex, concerning his wife and daughter, involved him in their quarrel, the chief and only cause of his ruin." It seems

vident profusion. One of the ablest accomptants in England, Mr. Watts, the master of an academy in Little Tower Street, was employed by the duke to draw a plan, which ascertained the total of a year's, a month's, a week's, and even a day's expenditure. The scheme was engraved on a very large copper-plate; and those who have seen it, have pronounced it a very extraordinary effort of œconomical wisdom. To this we may add, that the duke, though magnificent, was not wasteful. All the fruit in the garden, not wanted for his table, was sold on his own account: "It is as much my property," he would say, "as the corn and hay, and other produce of my fields." In his occasional bounties to his labourers, the duke would never exceed sixpence each: "This," he would observe," may do you good; more may make you idle and drunk."

that

Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Sparrow

Fred. Nicholson's Description of London

that lady Lake had conceived an inveterate hatred against the youthful countess of Exeter, mother-in-law of lord Ross, who had married lady Lake's daughter, merely because the preferment of the countess had made her the subject of envy in the latter; to increase the disgust, lord Ross, on finding himself disappointed of an increased allowance to his lady's jointure, had retired to Italy, turned a professed Roman Catholic, and given up all correspondence with his wife or her family; the consequence was, that lady Lake and her daughter accused the countess of former incontinence with lord Ross, and that upon his wife's discovery, he had fled; the countess having in addition to the former crime, formed contrivances to poison the mother and her daughter. Such an accusation from such persons excited the greatest confusion at court, and James I. very much to his honour, determined to investigate the mystery personally, and discovered the most villanous forgeries and conspiracy in lady Lake and her daughter. The king then sent for Sir Thomas, who he much valued, and told him the danger of his interference in the quarrel, advising him to let the business take its course in the Star Chamber. Sir Thomas, after thanking his majesty for his goodness, humbly assured the king "*that he could not refuse to be a husband and a father;*" and put his name with theirs in a cross bill. The consequence was that sentence was passed, by which Sir Thomas and his lady were fined 10,000*l.* to the king, 5000*l* to the countess, and other lesser fines. "The king, I remember," says the author, "compared their crimes to the first plot of the first sin in Paradise, the lady Lake to the serpent, her daughter unto Eve, and Sir Thomas to poor Adam, whom he thought in his conscience, that his love to his wife had beguiled him. I am sure, he paid for all, which, as he told me, cost him 30,000*l.* and the loss of his majesty's favour, and offices of gain and honour, but truly with much pity and compassion of the court."

GREAT STANMORE, is a village ten miles from London, in the road to Watford. The seat of James Forbes, Esq.

in this parish, was built by the first duke of Chandos, for the residence of his duchess, in case she had survived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a small octagon temple, containing groups of figures, in Oriental sculpture, presented to him by the Brahmins of Hindostan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happiness, during a long residence among them. They are antient, and the only specimens of the Hindon sculpture in this island. In the gardens is also an elegant structure, containing a cenotaph, inscribed to the memory of a deceased friend; and here is a rustic bridge, part of which is composed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch tower, which once stood upon the hill *.

The villa of George Heming, Esq. in this place, was originally a pavilion, consisting only of a noble banqueting room, with proper culinary offices, and was built by the first duke of Chandos, for the reception of such of his friends as were fond of bowling; a spacious green having been likewise formed for that amusement.

The mansion of George Drummond, Esq. is situated in an extensive park, affording fine prospects, particularly from the hill called Belmont, where there is a summer house. The house is very elegant and commodious, and has a fine portico and pediment. The apartments, which are built and furnished with great taste, contains, among other pictures, several original portraits, bequeathed to the honourable Mrs. Drummond by the late duke of St. Alban's, as follow: Charles I. and his queen; Charles II.; James II when duke of York; George Villars, duke of

* Mr. Forbes was among the unfortunate residents in France, during the late revolution, and when the invasion of this country was the topic of conversation among all classes of persons in France, Mr. Forbes was shewn a map of Great Britain parcelled out among the invaders, and observed, among the rest, his own house and estate at Stanmore, which was to be among the other prey of the despoilers. Happily the project miscarried, and Mr. Forbes still maintains the quiet possession of the mansion.

Buckingham;

Engraved by Anat. Warren from a Drawing by Ellis.

For D. Hughson's Description of London

THE SEAT OF *George Drummond Esq. – with the Church* – STANMORE.

Published by J. Stratford on Holborn Hill April 14th 1804.

Buckingham; the duchess of Mazarine; earl of Rochester; Henry, duke of Grafton; Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn; Diana (Kircke) countess of Qxford; Dr. Gregory Huscard, dean of Windsor; Henry prince of Wales; John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham; Thomas Butler, duke of Ormond; Charles, duke of Richmond; prince Rupert; Aubrey de Vere, last earl of Oxford of that family; James duke of Monmouth; Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's; and William III.

This estate was, in great part, purchased by Andrew Drummond, Esq. in 1729.

The Church, rebuilt on the present more convenient spot, in 1633, is a brick structure; and the tower is covered by a remarkably large and beautiful stem of ivy. The interior contains many monuments to the memory of the families of Wolstonholme, Drummond, &c. Here was buried CHARLES HART, the Roscius of his age. He excelled in the characters of Othello, Brutus, and Alexander; and whenever he appeared in any of those characters, the theatre was crouded as at the representation of a new piece. Mr. Hart died in August, 1683. The situation of the old church is marked by a flat tomb-stone, which has been lately planted round with firs.

RICHARD BOYLE, brother to the first earl of Corke, and afterwards bishop of Corke and Ross, in Ireland, was rector of Great Stanmore from the year 1610 to 1618.

The inhabitants had been long accusomed to fetch all their water from a large reservoir on the top of the hill; but a well was dug in the village, in 1791, and water was found at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet. Upon this hill is Stanmore Common, which is so elevated, that the ground floor of one of the houses upon it is said to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow church.

BENTLEY PRIORY, the magnificent seat of the marquis of Abercorn, is situated on the summit of Stanmore Hill, but in the parish of Harrow. The site of it is supposed to be thata of an antient priory, which, at the Dissolution, was converted into a private house. The mansion, which commands

mands extensive views, was built from the designs of Mr. Soane, by Mr. James Duberly. Of him it was purchased, in 1788, by the marquis of Abercorn, who made large additions to it, and converted it into a noble residence. It is furnished with a valuable collection of pictures by old masters, and a few antique busts: that of Marcus Aurelius is much admired by the connoisseurs. The dining room is forty feet by thirty; the saloon and music room are each fifty feet by thirty. In the latter are several portraits of the Hamilton family. In the saloon is the celebrated picture of St. Jerome's Dream, by Parmegiano.—The beautiful plantations contain two hundred acres, and may on this account be said to boast of their extent as well as their beauty.

HARROW ON THE HILL *, is ten miles from London, and is so called on account of its situation. In antient records it is called HERGES, probably from the Saxon word þeꝛghe, þeꝛuge, or þeꝛe, signifying *an army*, which probably was encamped at this place. It is called Harowes in the records of the archbishops of Canterbury.

The manor belonged to the church of Canterbury from the remote times of the Saxons; but being wrested from that church by Kenulf, king of Mercia, it was recovered by archbishop Wilfrid in the year 822; since which it remained in that see till Henry VIII. exchanged it with archbishop Cranmer for lands of equal value. It then passed to Sir Edward, (afterwards lord) North. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Rushout, in which it still continues; and the manor house of Harrow is the seat of Sir John Rushout, bart. Another manor house, called Headstone, is the property of John Asgill Bucknall, Esq.; and a third, called Wembley, is the property of Richard Page, Esq. whose family have held it ever since the year 1544; almost the only instance in Middlesex,

* An anecdote is related of Charles II. that when some of the chaplains were disputing concerning *the visible church upon earth*; he facetiously observed, that "*the only visible church he could bring to his present recollection, was the church at Harrow on the Hill.*"

Engraved by Hawkins from a Drawing by Schnebbelie

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

HARROW.

Published by C. Stanford 10 Holborn Hill, Aug. 1st 1806

dlesex, says Mr. Lysons, of a family now existing, who have been resident proprietors for two centuries and a half!

The hill whence the village takes its name, is insulated, and rises out of a rich vale, affording a variety of beautiful prospects. The view toward the east is terminated by the metropolis, Hampstead, &c. to the south by the Surrey hills. Toward the north it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow-weald: on this side, the village of Stanmore, and Bentley Priory, the marquis of Abercorn's seat, are the most conspicuous objects. The view toward the west and south-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the churchyard; whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, in this parish, where the scenery is very pleasing: the distant prospect takes in Windsor Castle, and a considerable part of Berks and Buckinghamshire. On the brow of the hill, descending to Sudbury Common, is a small villa belonging to Sir William Green, bart. with a beautiful garden and shrubbery, which commands nearly the same prospect. On the brow of Sudbury Hill, is a villa called the Hermitage, now in the occupation of Mrs. Roberts.

The parish Church is dedicated to St. Mary, and distinguished by its lofty spire; it was founded by archbishop Lanfranc, about the time of the Norman Conquest, and a great part of the antient fabric still remains; the remainder was rebuilt in the fourteenth century. Among the monuments are those of Sir Samuel Garth, M. D. author of the poem called The Dispensary. Mr. J. Lyon, the liberal founder of Harrow school; and of Dr. Sumner, the late high master, with a Latin inscription, the elegant composition of the rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, one of his scholars, and a native of Harrow.

The Free School at this place ranks among the first British seminaries of learning; and was founded by John Lyon, a yeoman of Preston, who previously to the foundation, had used to expend an annual sum towards teaching indigent children. This school rose to very great re-

putation under the government of Dr. Thackeray; the late Dr. Sumner, his successor, added very considerably to its reputation; and though his premature death, in 1771, at the age of forty-one, deprived the country of the great benefit which might have resulted from his abilities, he sufficiently identified his qualifications, in the scholars he left behind; among these were the bishop of Cloyne, the rev. Dr. Parr, the right honourable R. B. Sheridan, and the late Sir William Jones.

There are two hamlets in Harrow parish, Tottington, and Pinner; the latter is situated on an eminence, about three miles to the north of Harrow, near the border of Herts, and had once a market, which has been for a long time disused. The chapel was finished in 1321, and carries evident marks of its antiquity; it has an embattled tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, under the vicar of Harrow.

The Independent Dissenters have a small meeting house at this place.

The story of prior Bolton's fears, in building a house at Harrow to avoid the effects of a flood, as predicted by an astrological scheme, is too contemptible to claim the smallest degree of credit, though mentioned by historians.

Crossing the Edgware road, we approach the pleasant and extensive village of HENDON, at the distance of seven miles from London. Norden informs us that it took its name from the Saxon þiȝendune, *high wood*; probably also on account of its proximity to Brockley Hill, it might have retained its antient British name HAEN-DUN, *the old town.* We can trace its history as high as Offa, king of the Mercians, who gave Blekingham, or Bleccenham, in Middlesex, to Westminster Abbey; archbishop Dunstan gave to the same religious foundation, some houses in Loyerlege, or Loyersley, Bleckenham, and afterwards the manor of Heandune; "in which, or at least to which appertaining, were the former donations of Bleckingham and Loyersley, and a farm called Covenlaw." Edward the Confessor confirmed to the same church twenty hides of land

land in Heandune, which were taxed at the same rate by William I. The manor, under different revolutions, continued to belong to the monastery till its dissolution, whence it passed to Sir William Herbert, in the reign of Edward VI. and continued in the younger branch of that family, when it was alienated to Mr. Clutterbuck, in trust for David Garrick, Esq. patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, of whose devisees it was purchased by Mrs. Bond, in 1790.

The village is situated on the Brent, and contains many elegant seats; among these HENDON PLACE, is the property of George Snow, Esq. of Langton, in Dorsetshire, and the residence of George Peters, Esq. Here was a remarkable cedar tree, which was blown down, January 1, 1779. Its height was seventy feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, one hundred feet; the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, sixteen feet; at twelve feet from the ground, twenty feet; the limbs from six to twelve feet in girth. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50*l* of the cones! In Brent Street, not far from the church, is the antient mansion of the Whichcotes, now the property and residence of John Cornwall, Esq. The face of the country is enriched by these structures of antiquity.

MILL HILL, is the fine seat of Sir John William Auderson, bart. which commands a beautiful prospect. GOLDAR'S HILL, was the residence of Dr. Akenside, author of "The Pleasures of the Imagination." At Mill Hill is also a botanical garden, planted by the late Peter Collinson, Esq. and still kept up by his son, M. Collinson, Esq.

HENDON CHURCH is a very antient structure, consisting of a double chancel, nave, and two aisles, supported by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; at the west end is a square embattled tower. The church contains many monuments; the principal of which are to the memory of several of the noble family of Herbert, marquisses and earls of Powis; Sir William Rawlinson; and Dr. Edward Fowler, bishop of Gloucester. Here also were buried James Parsons, M. D. assistant secretary to the Royal Society, and

author of several works on Natural History, &c.; Sir Joseph Ayloffe, many years vice-president, and one of the most useful of the Society of Antiquaries. In the parish are a charity for seventy children, forty of whom are allowed clothing; and an almshouse for six men and four women, founded in 1727, in consequence of a bequest of 2000*l.* by Robert Daniel, in 1681.

The adjoining parish to Hendon, is FINCHLEY, a village seven miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's. It is a pleasant airy spot, and its adjoining Common was famous for highwaymen some years ago; hence the guards also marched in 1745 to extinguish the rebellion then raging in Scotland. Mr. Hogarth published a burlesque print of "The March from Finchley," which excluded him from the favour of king George II.

The manor, from time immemorial, has belonged to the see of London. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; at the west end a low embattled tower. The interior is neat, and contains several monuments, but none of very particular notice. Among the rectors of Finchley were JOHN BANCROFT, 1608, afterwards bishop of Oxford, and nephew of John Bancroft, bishop of London; who, on the resignation of his nephew, collated to this rectory JOHN BARKHAM, a man of considerable learning, and the supposed author of Gwillim's Display of Heraldry *.

The village of HAMPSTEAD, from its situation, is one of the most celebrated in the neighbourhood of London; from which it is about four miles. It lies on the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath. The fine views of the metropolis, and of the distant country, which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the scene: the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided into inclosures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is extremely picturesque.

* Lysons's Environs, Vol. II. p. 340.

The

Engraved by A. Warren from a Drawing by Gyfford. For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

PADDINGTON.

The antient name of this place was HAMESTEDE, which being the old way of spelling HOMESTEAD, a word still in use, signifying the site of a house with its appurtenances, probably may also refer, by way of pre-eminence, to *the residence of the lord of the manor.*

The parish is bounded by Hendon, Finchley, Pancras, St. Mary-la-Bonne, Paddington, and Wilsdon. The manor was given in the year 986, by king Ethelred, father of Edward the Confessor, to the church of Westminster, and confirmed by the latter monarch. At the dissolution of that monastery by Henry VIII. Hampstead was settled on the bishop of Westminster, who surrendered it into the king's hands in 1550, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Wroth, *pro servicio*, in whose family it continued till 1620, when it was alienated to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards viscount Campden, whose daughter Julian having married Edward lord Noel, their son Baptist, lord Noel, and viscount Campden, was the next possessor; but having been an active loyalist, his estates were confiscated; he was however suffered to compound for this manor in 1656, on condition of paying a considerable sum of money to the ruling faction, and an allowance of 50*l. per annum*, to trustees, for the use of the minister of Hampstead. The manor continued in the descendants of this nobleman, who became earls of Gainsborough, till the year 1707. It afterwards was the property of the families of Langhorne, Maryon, and Weller; and is at present belonging to Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart. in right of lady Wilson, daughter of J. B. Weller, Esq.

To the south-west of Hampstead was an antient mansion house, called Belsyse, the seat of many persons of consequence from the reign of Henry VIII. In 1720 it was converted into a place of public entertainment; particularly for music, dancing, and play; and it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open till the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of fashion. The old mansion has been pulled down some years, and on its site is a modern built house.

The estate is held under the dean and chapter of Westminster, by the earl of Chesterfield, whose under tenant is Mr. Richardson.

A house in Hampstead, now the property of James Pilgrim, Esq. is supposed to be that in which the celebrated Sir Henry Vane resided, at the time of the Restoration. It afterward belonged to Dr. Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham, author of the Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion. That prelate lived here many years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of stained glass, (principally subjects from Scripture) which still remains there.

On the side of the hill, is an antient building called The Chicken House, in a window of which are small portraits in stained glass of James I. and the duke of Buckingham. Tradition says that it was a hunting seat of James II.

Several of the nobility have beautified villas on this spot, and its vicinity; and it has been the occasional residence of JOHN WYLDE, chief baron of the Exchequer, who drew up the articles of impeachment against the bishops during the Civil War; Sir JEFFREY PALMER, author of a book of Reports, and chief justice of Chester, 1670; JOSEPH KEBLE, another eminent reporter; Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, dean of St. Paul's, and author of a Discourse on Death, &c. father of Dr. Sherlock, bishop of London, died here, in 1707. THOMAS ROWE, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe; ARTHUR MAYNWARING; GAY; ARBUTHNOT; Sir RICHARD STEEEE; BOOTH; WILKS; CIBBER, AKENSIDE, &c. At the Upper Flask, on the Heath, were held the numerous meetings of the Kit Kat Club; and Pope, or some of his friends, usually called on Steele, to accompany them to the club.

Hampstead at present ranks high, for the number and variety of its medicinal waters. Beside the Old Spa of a chalybeate quality, there are two other kinds of mineral waters which have been lately discovered by Mr Goodwin, a skilful practitioner of this place; the one a purgative saline, similar in quality and effects to the Cheltenham, the other

other is of a sulphureous nature. This gentleman, in an instructive and entertaining little, but now scarce, volume, entitled, "An Account of the Neutral Saline Waters recently discovered at Hampstead, with chemical experiments on their component parts, observations on their medicinal application and effects in certain diseases, and on the different modes of bathing, as an auxiliary to the drinking of mineral waters;" has very judiciously and learnedly ascertained not only the nature and properties of the water, but of the earth near the saline springs; he has arrived at their genuine properties not by hypothetical chimera, but by experiment and intense observation. We quote his own words in ascertaining the "medical benefits produced by these waters."

"The diseases in which I have experienced these saline waters to be most decidedly beneficial, have been cases of dysepsia or indigestion, under which head may be comprized want of appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulent eructations, heartburn, constipation, pain and oppression in the stomach, with other symptoms of derangement in the digestive functions.

"In hepatitis,* icterus, and cholera, and in all affections of the liver, and biliary organs, whether arising from inflammation, interrupted excretion, or redundant secretion of bile.

"In incipient cases of anasarca, and ascites (dropsies) these waters, by producing an incitement of the different secretions, have also often done good, but they ought not alone to be depended upon; with auxiliary remedies they may be drank with complete success.

"In hemorrhois (piles), affections generally occasioned by plethora, habitual costiveness, or aloetic purgatives, these waters, by their unirritating effects, and by preventing an accumulation of indurated alimentary fæces, and by obviating plethora, have been found to be not only an efficacious remedy, but a certain preventive.

* Medicines promoting alvine evacuations are highly expedient for this purpose, and those which are of a saline nature appear to me to claim a preference; and perhaps it is adding not a little to their efficacy to exhibit them in a diluted form.—*Saunders on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Liver.*

"In

"In gouty habits, and constitutions which have been impaired by a sedentary life, high living, intemperance, or hot climates; diseases incident to females, worms, and various anomalous complaints; in some kind of eruptions, and in all glandular and visceral obstructions, these waters, by their attenuating and deterging qualities, pervade every part of the system, and bid fair to prove efficacious remedies.

"These waters usually act either as a gentle purgative*, diuretic, or diaphoretic, and sometimes the whole three are answered at the same time; in most cases they should be drank warm."

The properties of the Hampstead Spa have been very ably discussed by Mr. John Bliss, an eminent surgeon of this place, who, to give all the information in his power, has favoured the world with a slight sketch of its history, situation, &c. in the following extract from his pamphlet, published in 1801.

"The estate on which the water has its source was a gift of Baptist earl of Gainsborough, in the year 1698, "to trustees, for the use and benefit of the poor of Hampstead." In the ori-

* Two pints of the water, boiled with one of milk, separates into curd and whey; the whey is an excellent laxative drink. Mixed occasionally with the waters of the Well Walk, I have found them efficacious in many disorders.

Persisting in my researches here, I have lately discovered more springs than one impregnated with sulphurated hydrogene gas, in their nature nearly between the mineral waters of Moffat and St. Bernard's Well, North Britain; and when mixed with the saline and chalybeate, will, I believe, be found efficacious in scrophulous affections: in this opinion, several of my medical friends coincide. At present I have not had sufficient experience of them, to offer the Analysis; but purpose it at some future period.

In all cases, where purging is indicated, the saline mineral waters will be found to fulfil this intention; and in many cases, the best medicines that can be administered.—*Buchan's Domestic Medicine.*

It may not be superfluous to observe, that although mineral waters very frequently produce surprizing cures, yet their good effects are not often evident at first; and as the above recited diseases are, for the most part, chronic, the waters require to be persisted in, for some time, yet with occasional intermissions.

ginal

ginal grant it is thus described: "Six acres of heath ground, lying, being about, and encompassing the well of medicinal waters."

"And in a decree of the Court of Chancery, the estate is described as having on it, in the year 1719, "a tavern, coffee room, dancing room, tap house, raffling shops, a bowling green, and the spring of mineral waters."

"These circumstances make it highly probable, that the water was then in much repute, and that, like watering places of the present day, it was frequented for amusement as well as utility. But, like them, it has also been subject to the caprice of fashion; for, in an account of it published by Dr. Soame, in the year 1734, he regrets that it was "less frequented than formerly;" and in a letter in that work from Mr. Watts, then curate of Hampstead, it was observed, that "the walks are not so covered as heretofore, twenty or thirty years ago."

"It does not however appear, that its efficacy as a chalybeate was neglected by the physicians of the time; for Dr. Soame enumerates the names of several who recommended its use in a variety of diseases.

"From that period it has been gradually less visited as a place of amusement; yet it has been always the resort of invalids: a proof this, of the estimation in which the water has continued to be held. During the last twenty years it has progressively been increasing in reputation, and now, during the summer months, is much frequented by the inhabitants of the metropolis.

"The spring rises on the east side of the village near the Long Rooms, and the water issues very slowly through the perforated bottom of a marble reservoir, from whence the superfluous water passes through two pipes, at the rate of about a gallon in four minutes—a supply more than adequate to any probable demand.

"Chemical philosophy has been frequently employed in endeavouring to ascertain how water may be impregnated with various substances, and great light has been thrown on this wonderful phenomenon of nature by the late improvements in chemical science: still, however, much remains unexplained, and affords an ample field for future investigation. The most satisfactory theory I have met with is contained in an analysis of

Tunbridge water, published in 1792. The situation and soil of both places being so similar, and the analysis of the waters so nearly correspondent to each other, I feel myself justified in transcribing the whole passage:

"It is probable, that the spring from which they originate is at a considerable depth within the bowels of the earth, and that the iron which they contain is taken up in their passage to the surface. We suppose them, in the first instance, to be a common water, containing selenite, muriated magnesia, and common salt, in the small proportions just stated, together with a quantity of aërial acid, as yet in an uncombined state. After this we suppose them to pass through a stratum of iron stone, with which this country abounds. In this stage, and not before, they become chalybeate; and from this time, till they reach the surface, the only substance they meet with is sand, which being itself strongly impregnated with iron, is rather calculated to improve than impair them. That the source is deep, and not subject to the changes which are constantly going on in the superior strata of the earth, appears from hence, that these waters, though covered with a sandy soil, are scarcely affected by rain."

"It is not my intention to enter into an explanation of the *modus operandi* of mineral waters employed as a medicine: the reader will find some very interesting and judicious observations in a work on this subject lately published by Dr. Saunders, in which are combined the experience of an observant physician, and the accuracy of the philosophical chemist.

"The temperature of this spring is invariably from 46° to 47°: it is therefore probable, its source lies at a considerable depth from the surface of the earth; for it was not frozen in the winters 1795, 1796, or 1798, 1799, when Fahrenheit's thermometer frequently stood at 11°, and at one time so low as 7°.

"Its specific gravity exceeds that of distilled water, both being brought to the temperature of 50°; and was found by me to be in the proportion of 269,3 to 269.

"Dr. Babington was so obliging as to ascertain its gravity in his usual accurate manner, and found it in the following proportions, as 275,1 to 275; so that the difference in the result of our experiments is only one-fifth of a grain.

"*Chemical*

"*Chemical deductions.*—From the foregoing analysis it is clearly proved, that this water is a simple carbonated chalybeate; and not a sulphuric one; and that the Hampstead water contains as large a proportion of that metal as the Tunbridge, and other waters of a similar nature in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The solid contents, in a wine gallon of this water, are supposed to be nearly in the following proportions:

	Grs.
Of oxyd of iron	1 $\frac{10}{100}$
Of muriate of magnesia	1 $\frac{75}{100}$
Of sulphate of lime	2 $\frac{18}{100}$
Of muriate of soda, nearly	1
Of silex, about	$\frac{28}{100}$
Total	6 $\frac{71}{100}$

And the gaseous contents of a gallon are as follows:

	Cubic Inches.
Of carbonic acid gas	10,1
Of an air somewhat less pure than atmospherical	90,9
	101

"Like other waters of the same class it is undoubtedly stimulant; with some persons it occasions nausea and slight vertiginous affections: these inconveniences, however, are prevented, either by diminishing the dose, or by omitting its use for a few days, especially if care be taken to empty the bowels by some gentle laxative.

"It generally operates powerfully by urine, and usually occasions constipation: this latter circumstance is easily obviated, either by the occasional use of an opening remedy, or, what is preferable, the constant addition of a small quantity of Epsom, Cheltenham, or any other aperient neutral salt, which renders it little inferior in efficacy to the celebrated waters of Cheltenham or Scarborough.

"This combination might lead to an improvement in practice, by uniting with this chalybeate the simple saline water of Kilburn, which is barely two miles distant, and might be conveyed hither without any change in its properties.

"This water has been found very beneficial in all chronic diseases which arise from languor of circulation; where there is general debility of the system, or laxity of the solids; and in all cases where tonics and gentle stimulants are required. For instance, it is particularly serviceable in dyspepsia, asthenia, hypochondriasis, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, and in all diseases of mere debility: but great circumspection is required in its exhibition, where there is any organic disease, or much febrile irritation.

"Its action upon the kidnies renders it a powerful auxiliary in cases of dysury and gravel, and in several diseases of the urinary passages.

"It is also of essential service in most cutaneous affections, particularly in lepra and the different species of psoriasis.

"The usual season for drinking it is from April until the end of October; the quantity taken must be varied according to the age, disease, and constitution of the patient: in general, the best method is to begin with a quarter of a pint before breakfast, another an hour after it, and a third about noon; gradually increasing the dose to half a pint, as the stomach and head can bear it: this quantity may be persevered in daily for two or three months, when it will be judicious to omit its use for a few weeks; for, like most other tonic remedies, a partial discontinuance is frequently useful.

"It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this water, like all others of the same nature, should be drank upon the spot, as it must lose much of its activity by exposure; and that in most cases its beneficial effects are increased by the exercise of riding or walking, according to the state of the patient and the nature of his disease."

The Church was considered as a chapel of ease to Hendon, till 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has since been constantly annexed to the manor, which belongs to Sir Thomas Wilson. The church was rebuilt in 1747, and its spire rising through the trees forms a picturesque object from whatever parts it is seen in the adjacent country. Here is an organ.

The only monument worthy of notice within the church is to the memory of ANTHONY ASKEW, M. D. F. R. S. who died

died February 28, 1774, aged fifty-two. This gentleman had a very valuable collection of printed books and MSS. which were sold by auction after his decease. The churchyard abounds with memorials of eminent persons: among these is one to the memory of the honourable Miss ELIZABETH BOOTH, and of her two brothers, (by whose death, in 1757, the title of lord Delamere became extinct) on which are the following lines, by Mr. Cooper, author of the Life of Socrates, and of other ingenious pieces:

Heav'nward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd,
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd:
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that show'd,
How pure the source from whence it flow'd:
Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
Finding the appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without one sigh—
The saint may sleep, but cannot die.

Rest undisturb'd, ye much-lamented pair,
The smiling infant and the rising heir.
Ah! what avails it that the blossoms shoot,
In early promise of maturer fruit,
If death's chill hand shall nip their infant bloom,
And wither all their honours in the tomb?
Yet weep not, if in life's allotted share,
Swift fled their youth——They knew not age's care.

Near Hampstead, in 1774, were dug up several Roman sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, and other venerable remains of antiquity.

The manor of Shuttop Hill belonged to the Knights Templars, and after their abolition to those of St. John of Jerusalem; at the dissolution of this priory Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Roger Cholmeley, chief baron of the Exchequer. It is now the property of Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq.

The priory of Kilbourn, arose from a hermitage built in the reign of Henry I. by Godwin, a hermit, which he gave

to

to Emma, Christina, and Gunhilda, three nuns; the place was then called Cuneburn. The grant was confirmed by Herebert, the abbot, and Osbert de Clare, prior of Westminster, who augmented the grant with a rent of thirty shillings, and lands at Knightsbridge; the hermitage at Kilbourn, now assumed the order of St. Benedict, and became a nunnery, of which Godwin was appointed warden for life, with a reservation of the choice of future wardens by the abbot of Westminster; a composition took place in 1231, by which it was ordained that the future bishops of London were to admit the warden on the nomination of abbot. The nunnery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist. At the Dissolution it was granted to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and when that priory was dissolved, Kilbourn was given to John earl of Warwick, who immediately alienated it to Richard Taverner; it passed through various families till it became the property of Sir Arthur Atye, who died seised of Kilbourn and Shuttop Hill manor, in 1604. The manor passed through the same hands till 1773, when it was alienated by Richard Middelton, Esq. of Chick Castle, in Denbighshire, to Richard Marsh, Esq. in whose family it still continues.

No remains of the nunnery exist, but the site is very discernable in Abbey Field, nearly adjoining to the tea gardens called Kilbourn Wells.

KILBURN WELL is situated at the south-western extremity of the parish of Hampstead, about two miles from Tyburn turnpike, in the road leading from thence to Edgeware. The spring rises about twelve feet below the surface, and is enclosed in a large brick reservoir, which bears the date of 1714 on the key-stone of the arch over the door.

The water collected in the well is usually of the depth of five or six feet; but in a dry summer it is from three to four, at which time its effect as a purgative is increased. Its temperature near the surface is 48°, when the sur-

rounding atmosphere is at 62°. Its specific gravity exceeds that of distilled water in the proportion of 1012,5 to 1000.

When taken fresh from the well, a few inches under the surface, it is tolerably clear, but not of a crystal transparency: at first it is insipid, but leaves an evident bitter saline taste on the tongue. At rest, and even on slight agitation, no smell is produced; but on stirring the water forcibly from the bottom of the reservoir, it becomes turbid from impurities which have been collected in it, and a considerable odour is emitted like that from the scouring of a foul gun-barrel.

This is a simple saline water, containing a small portion of iron too trifling to give it the character of a chalybeate. Its operation is slow and gentle, "a circumstance," says Mr. Bliss, "of unquestionable importance to persons whose stomachs are delicate and irritable."

Its gradual and mild action upon the stomach and intestinal canal may render it useful in cases of habitual constipation, when the stronger saline and more violent drastic purgatives would be injurious; more especially as it may be persevered in with impunity until these parts have recovered their natural functions.

It may likewise be employed with advantage in cases of indigestion arising from crudities in the stomach; the viscid matter already accumulated may be removed, and its future collection prevented, by a long perseverance in it: hence its usefulness to persons of a sedentary life, whose occupations naturally induce a sluggish action in the stomach, and its usual consequences, dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, &c. &c.

From the mildness of its operation, also, it is calculated to be serviceable in cases of hæmorrhois, and other painful affections of the rectum, to which females are particularly liable, and in which more irritating aperient medicines might be improper.

PADDINGTON, is north-west of London. The church, a beautiful structure, erected in 1790, near the site of the former

former church, which was erected by Sir Joseph Sheldon, lord mayor of London in 1675, is seated on an eminence, finely embosomed among venerable elms. Its figure is composed of a square about fifty feet. The centres on each side of the square are projecting parallelograms, which give recesses for an altar, a vestry, and two staircases. The roof terminates with a cupola and vane. The architect was Mr. John Plaw.

Among the monuments in the churchyard are those of JAMES LACEY, Esq. patentee of Drury Lane theatre; and Mr. FRANCIS VIVARES, an eminent engraver; and JOHN MULLER, Esq. Professor of Fortification at Woolwich, and author of several works on that and similar sciences. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.D. who was tried for firing a pistol at Miss Boydell, on the 2d of July, 1787, a man of great ingenuity, and publisher of several respectable works in his profession. MATTHEW DUBOURG, an eminent composer in music. GEORGE BARRET, an eminent painter in landscape; the drawing room at Norbury Park, (of which we have given a description under *Mickleham, Surrey,)* is esteemed among his best performances.

Mr. Lysons informs us, that "Some lands said to have been given by two maiden gentlewomen for the purpose of distributing bread, cheese, and beer among the inhabitants on the Sunday before Christmas Day, are now let at 21*l. per annum*. The bread was formerly thrown from the church steeple to be scrambled for, and part of it is still distributed in that way. Twenty shillings *per annum*, given by Thomas Johnson, merchant-taylor of London, for the same purpose, has been lost."

The place of execution, called Tyburn, was for many years in this parish: it had formerly been at Marybone.

Although Paddington is now contiguous to the metropolis, there are many rural spots in the parish, which appear as retired as if at a distance of many miles. From this place a canal proceeds to join the Grand Junction Canal, near Hayes; and there are noble wharfs for Staffordshire coal,

coal, &c. at the head of the canal, whence passage boats pass to and fro from the metropolis to Uxbridge every day throughout the year.

The manor of Paddington was bestowed by king Edgar upon Westminster Abbey, and the grant was confirmed by future monarchs till its dissolution, when Paddington made part of the revenue of the bishopric of Westminster; that see having been abolished, Edward VI. gave this manor to Dr. Ridley, bishop of London, and his successors, under whom it is let by lease.

Little Shaftesbury House, in this parish (near Kensington Gravel Pits) the seat of Ambrose Godfrey, Esq. is said to have been built by the earl of Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics, or by his father, the lord chancellor.

Westbourn Place, the seat of Mrs. Coulson, at Westbourn Green, in the parish of Paddington, is one mile and a half from London. This green is one of those beautifully rural spots for which that parish, though contiguous to the metropolis, is distinguished. The estate was the property of Mr. Isaac Ware, who, having quitted the ignoble profession of a chimney-sweeper, studied architecture, commenced the man of taste and science, and became the editor of the works of Palladio, and of other professional publications. With materials brought from the earl of Chesterfield's house in May Fair (which he was employed to rebuild), he erected the present mansion. It was sold by his executors to Sir William Yorke, bart. lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who resided in it for some time, and afterwards let it to a Venetian ambassador. In 1768 he sold it to the late Jukes Coulson, Esq. who expended a considerable sum in enlarging the house, and laying out the grounds. The library, which he added to the house, is said to have cost 1500*l.* The house is situated on a rising ground, which commands a pleasing view of Hampstead and Highgate: the village of Paddington, with its elegant new church, built by Mr. Plaw, produces a pretty effect, when viewed from hence; and as no part of

London can be seen, a person disposed to enjoy the pleasures of rural retirement, may here forget his proximity to the parish of St. George, Hanover Square.

CRAVEN HILL is so called from the benevolent earl of Craven, whose humane exertions during the great plague and fire of London, we have in several places already mentioned. This nobleman noticing the difficulties which attended the burial of infected corpses in 1665, gave the ground on which Carnaby Market now stands as a burial place, during any future sickness; hence it was called "The Pest Field."* Upon the encrease of buildings, this spot was covered with houses; it was exchanged for a field upon the Paddington estate, "which," says Mr. Lysons, "if London should ever be again visited by the plague, is still subject to the said use."

BAYSWATER, is a small hamlet, in this parish, one mile from London, in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea gardens were, originally, the gardens of the late Sir John Hill, who here cultivated his medicinal plants, and prepared from them his tinctures, essences, &c. The reservoir at Bayswater was intended for the supply of Kensington palace, and the property was granted to the proprietors of the Chelsea water-works, on their engaging to keep the basin before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde Park wall, near Knightsbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the city of London, and supplies the houses in and about Bond Street, which stand upon the city lands. The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1752, for delivering poor women, married or unmarried, was removed here, in 1791, from its former situation near Cumberland Street. Mrs. Kennedy, the celebrated singer, died at this place in 1791, at the apartments of her husband, Dr. Kennedy, physician to the hospital.

The adjoining parish to Paddington is KENSINGTON, lying on the great western road, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner. The manor having been the property

* Vol. IV. p. 327.

of

of Edward, a thane of the court of Edward the Confessor, was granted by William I. to Geoffrey, bishop of Constance, chief justiciary of England; under whom it was held, when Domesday Book was taken, by Alberic de Vere, ancestor of the earls of Oxford, in which family it mostly continued till, in the reign of James I. it passed to Henry Rich, earl of Holland. It is at present held by the right honourable William Edwardes, lord Kensington, youngest and only surviving son of Francis Edwardes, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland.

HOLLAND HOUSE, the antient mansion house of the manor of Abbot's Kensington, has from the public road a most venerable and interesting appearance. It takes its name from the above Henry Rich, earl of Holland; was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, and affords a very good specimen of the architecture of that period.

The celebrated Addison became possessed of this venerable mansion, in 1716, by his intermarriage with Charlotte countess dowager of Warwick and Holland. Here was the scene of his last moments, and of his affecting interview with his son-in-law (communicated to the world by Dr. Edward Young) the earl of Warwick, to whom he had been tutor, and whose licentiousness of manners he had anxiously, but in vain, endeavoured to repress. As a last effort, he sent for him into the room where he lay at the point of death, hoping that the solemnity of the scene might make some impression upon him. When that young nobleman came, he requested to know his commands, and received the memorable answer, "See in what peace a Christian can die!" to which Tickell thus alludes:

> He taught us how to live; and oh! too high
> A price for knowledge, taught us how to die!

On the death of this young nobleman, in 1721, unmarried, his estates devolved to the father of lord Kensington, who sold it, in 1762, to the right honourable Henry Fox,

afterwards lord Holland. It is the property of his grandson, the present lord Holland.

A gallery, which occupies the whole length of the west wing, about one hundred and eighteen feet, is ornamented with portraits of the Lenox, Fox, and Digby families; among which are Charles II. and the duchess of Portsmouth; Sir Stephen Fox, by LELY; Henry, lord Holland; and the right honourable Charles James Fox, when a boy, in a group, with lady Susan Strangeway, and lady Sarah Lenox, by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

The manor of Knotting Bernes, belonged also to the Veres. In 1524, Robert Fenroper, alderman of London, died seised of this manor, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom, Ethelreda, having married Henry White, granted this manor to the king in 1543. In 1587, it was possessed by William, lord Burleigh, whose son alienated it to Henry Anderson, in 1600. In 1605, Sir Henry Anderson, knt. and alderman of London, died in possession, and left the estate to Richard, his son and heir. In 1675, it belonged to Sir Richard Anderson. The manor is at present the property of William Thomas Darby, Esq. as heir to his father, the late admiral Darby.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, a venerable structure at Kensington, was built, in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes, afterward created viscount Campden. Here queen Anne, when princess of Denmark, resided five years, with her son the duke of Gloucester. The young prince (whose puerile amusements and pursuits were of a military cast) formed a regiment of boys, who were on constant duty at Campden House. This mansion is the property of Stephen Pitt, Esq. and is now an eminent ladies' boarding school. In the garden is a remarkable caper tree, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greatest part of a century, and, though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year. This may be termed a real curiosity.

HALL HOUSE, vulgarly called CROMWELL HOUSE, has been very satisfactorily proved by Mr. Lysons, not to be so called from the residence of Oliver Cromwell; but having been

KENSINGTON PALACE.

been for some time, probably, occupied by Henry Cromwell, for a short time assumed the latter name. It belonged to the family of Methwold, and is now partly the property of the earl of Harrington.

At EARL'S COURT was the residence of the celebrated surgeon John Hunter. Here that great experimentalist employed the little leisure he had in prosecuting curious and useful discoveries in natural history. The house is now the property of John Bayne, Esq.

Kensington boasts also of the following great characters as inhabitants: the earl of Craven; Cornelius Wood, characterised in the Tatler, under the name of Sylvio; he was an eminent military officer; Dean Swift; the pious Robert Nelson; baron Price; and Bernard Lens, the celebrated miniature painter.

Sir Philip Perceval, Daniel earl of Nottingham, Charles earl of Orrery, and the late lord Camden, were natives of Kensington.

THE ROYAL PALACE OF KENSINGTON, part of which is in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, was the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterward earl of Nottingham, and was sold by his son (Daniel the second earl) to king William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through Hyde Park. The gardens were originally only twenty-six acres. Queen Anne added thirty acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by queen Caroline, who took in near three hundred acres from Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman; and they have since been much improved by Brown. They are three miles and a half in circumference; and have, for many years past, been a very fashionable promenade, particularly on Sundays.

The palace is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The state apartments, which are very noble, consist of a suit of twelve rooms. The first ascent is by the great staircase, in which are painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, in groups; as Mustapha the Turk, and Ulrick in a Polish dress, both

pages

pages to George I.; Peter the Wild Boy, &c. by KENT. The visitors then proceed through the apartments in the following order; observing, that all the cielings in the state rooms are painted by that artist.

The PRESENCE CHAMBER; pictures; the Princess of Wales and her family, KNAPTON; three cartoons, by CARLO CIGNANI, namely, a Cupid, Jupiter and Europa, and Jupiter; Prince Edward, COATES; two daughters of Philip II. of Spain, MORE.

The PRIVY CHAMBER; pictures; a German Lady, with an orrery and dog, PARMEGIANO; an Italian Lawyer, BOURDON; St. William, GIORGIONE; Duchess of Valentia, JANNET; Wise Men's Offerings, LUCA GIORDANO; a Man with a cross at his breast, GIORGIONE; a Man shewing a trick, ditto; an Old Man looking up; the Duke of Savoy's Mother; the late King of Prussia, a whole length; a Man with a glass in his hand, BRUGGHIN; an Old Man with a grey beard, TINTORET; the Empress of Russia, a whole length; the Duchess of Portsmouth, VERELST; her present Majesty's Sister, the Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, WOGE.

The QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM, hung with tapestry, representing a winter piece in Holland, VANDERBANK; pictures; Sir Thomas More, HOLBEIN; a Man's Head, in a furred gown, TINTORET; William Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, WOOTTON; and a Man's Head, GIORGIONE.

The QUEEN'S DINING ROOM; pictures; Giorgione's Head, by himself; James IV. of Scotland; his brother Alexander, and St. Andrew, MABUSE; Henry V.; Richard III.; a Man's Head, ALBERT DURER; Henry VI.; Edward VI.; a Man's Head; Queen of James IV. of Scotland, with St. George, MABUSE; Bassan's Head, himself; Emperor Maximilian I.; Philip the Fair; Henry VII.; Elizabeth his queen; Louis XII. of France; Princess of Castile; King of Arragon; his queen; Charles IX. of France; St. Matthew called from the Receipt of Custom, ALB. DURER; Maximilian Archduke of Austria; a young Man's Head; Dr. Linacre, founder of the College of Physicians, QUINTIN

QUINTIN MATSYS; Raphael's Head, himself; a Virgin and Child, SABUTANI; Philip II. of Spain, JANNET; a Dutch Merchant and his wife; John de Bologna's Head.

The QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM; pictures; Judith and Holofernes, PAUL VERONESE; Ruins and Figures, BAMBOCCIO; Windsor Castle, WOSTERMAN; four Views of Venice, CANALETTI; a Plundering, WOUVERMANS; Departure of Charles II. from Sheveling, LINGELBECK; a Battle, WOUVERMANS; Old Hampton Court, DANCKERS; a Landscape, with hawking; three Landscapes, namely, Hawking, the mangled Horse, and Fisherman, WOUVERMANS; a Skirmish, BERCHEM; a Landscape, AVONT; an Altarpiece, ALB. DURER; Battle of Forty, SNYDERS; a Landscape with Ruins, PAUL BRILL.

The QUEEN'S GALLERY; pictures; Henry VIII.; his Queen, Catharine of Arragon; Queen Elizabeth, in a Chinese dress, ZUCCHERO; James I. VANDYCK; his Queen, VANSOMER; Charles II. LELY; James II. ditto; King William, KNELLER; Queen Mary, ditto; * Queen Anne, after ditto; George I. after ditto; George II. SEMAN; Queen Caroline, ditto; the Emperor Charles VI. KNELLER; Philip III. of Spain, and his Queen, VALESQUE.

The CUBE ROOM. Here are six Gods and Goddesses: over the chimney is Cleopatra, antique; and above her is a Roman Marriage, in marble, by RYSBRACK.

The GREAT DRAWING ROOM; pictures; Charles I. and his Queen, VANDYCK; Jacob's Separation, BASSAN; Audience of Sir Henry Wotton, in the Senate House at Venice, FIALETTI; Holbein's Head, in water colours, by himself; Flaying of St. Bartholomew, Holbein's Wife's Head, in water colours, HOLBEIN; Venus and Cupid, MICH. ANGELO; Charles XI. of Sweden, on horseback, WYCK; Duke of Wharton, ROSALBA; a Tyrolese Girl, ditto; Rosalba's Head, herself; Duke of Buckingham and his Family, HONTHORST; a Wild Boar's Head, SNYDERS; the Taking of Tournay, by Marlborough; WOOTTON; St.

* Kneller was knighted for painting these pictures of king William and queen Mary.

Peter

Peter and the Angel, STEENWYCK; St. John, LEONARD SPADO; a Naked Venus, TITIAN; a Madonna, with St. Catharine, and St. John with a Lamb, OLD PALMA; Our Saviour healing the Blind, VERRIO; St. Catharine at the Altar, PAULO VERONESE; the Taking of Lisle by the duke of Marlborough, WOOTTON.

The KING'S STATE BED CHAMBER; pictures; a Man's Head; Mary Queen of Scots, JANNET; four Cartoons, by CARLO CIGNANI, namely, Pan and Cupid, Bacchus and Ariadne, Apollo and Daphne, and the Triumph of Venus; a Woman's Head.

The PRUSSIAN CLOSET. The Hungarians at Ovid's Tomb, SCHONFIELD; Lucretia, after Caracci; Herodias' Daughter, with the Baptist's Head, DA VINCI; a Doge of Venice, TINTORET.

The GREEN CLOSET; pictures; a Landscape, PAUL BRILL; a Woman asleep, G. DOUW; the Adoration of the Shepherds, ZUCCHERO; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, P. VERONESE; an Italian Musician, GIORGIONE; six long narrow slips, with figures and trees, SCHIAVONI; Our Saviour and Mary Magdalen at the Tomb, HOLBEIN; an Altar-piece; SOPHONISBA, GAETANO; St. Catharine, DA VINCI; a Woman going to stab herself, PALAMEDES; Henry VII. and VIII. with their Queens, REEMI; Francis II. of France, when Dauphin, JANNET; Lucretia, TITIAN; a Witch riding on a Goat, with Boys, ELSHIEMER; Nymphs bathing; Peter and the Angel, STEENWYCK; Venus and Satyrs, with Cupids, ROTTENHAMER; Mary Queen of Scots, JANNET; the second Earl and Countess of Clarendon, LELY; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, grandmother of George I. COR. JANSSEN; her seven Children; her Consort, COR. JANSSEN; Arthur, Henry, and Margaret, Children of Henry VII. MABUSE; Frobenius, Printer to Erasmus, HOLBEIN; Erasmus, ditto; a small Landscape, manner of FERG; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, TITIAN; Virgin and Child, St. Catherine, and St. Ignatius, GIORGIONE; Boys, POLIDORE; a Landscape, EVERDINGEN; a China Dish with Heart Cherries, DANIEL NES;

NES; a Landscape, MOLA; Niobe's Children shot from the Clouds, ROTTENHAMER; St. John, with a Lamb; Venus and Adonis. This room was king William's writing closet, in which are his table and escritoir.

HIS MAJESTY'S GALLERY; pictures; Queen Mary, WISSING; Adoration of the Kings, SEB. RICCI; King William, WISSING; Henry Somers, Jester to Henry VIII. HOLBEIN; Van Cleeve's Wife, by himself; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, ZOFFANI; Duke of Alva, TITIAN; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh's Wife. ZOFFANI; Van Cleeve, by himself; Charles I. on horseback, DOBSON; William Duke of Gloucester, a whole length, CLARET; Queen Anne, when Princess, KNELLER; Inigo Jones, NOGARY; William Duke of Gloucester, KNELLER; Henry, Prince of Wales, son to James I. MYTENS; Henry IV. of France, POURBUS; Edward VI. HOLBEIN; Julio Romano; Catharine de Medicis; the Nabob of Arcot, WILLISON; Mary de Medicis, POURBUS; Queen Elizabeth, when young, PAUL VERONESE; Princess Anne, with a Dog; George Prince of Denmark, DAHL; James I. VANSOMER; a Man in Black, TINTORET; Queen Henrietta, VANDYCK; Guercino, by himself; a Lady's Head, MORE; Duchess of Richmond, in Man's Apparel, HOUSEMAN; Holbein, a Head; the Queen, Prince William, and Prince Edward, RAMSEY; George I. VANDERBANK; Mich. Angelo, a Head; Edward Duke of York, BATONI; Charles I. VANDYCK; a Head; Charles II. WISSING; a Man in Armour, GIORGIONE; Sir Henry Guilford, HOLBEIN; a Portrait with a ruff, VANDYCK; Bishop of Osnaburgh, (duke of York) ZOFFANI; a Dominican Friar; Artemisia Gentileschi, herself; Henry VIII. HOLBEIN; a Portrait, REMBRANDT; Duchess of York, LELY; Duke of York, ditto; a large drawing of the Transfiguration, after RAPHAEL, CASSANOVA.

In the GUARD CHAMBER, is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by ZUCCHERO.

This palace was the frequent residence of king William and queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. and the late king. These monarchs (George I. excepted, who died at

Hanover) all expired within its walls; as did prince George of Denmark, queen Anne's consort, in 1708. During the present reign, Kensington has been forsaken by the royal family, though indeed lately it has been fitted up for the dukes of Kent and Sussex, who pass much of their time in this delightful situation; and his Majesty has ordered some of the apartments to be furnished for the residence of her royal highness the princess of Wales.

The parish Church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by wooden pillars, with Corinthian capitals. At the west end is a low embattled tower of brick, surmounted by a wooden turret. The body of the former church was pulled down in 1694, and rebuilt by subscription; king William gave 300*l.*; princess Anne, 100*l.*; earl Craven, 50*l.*; the bishop of London, 50*l.*; and the earl of Warwick, 40*l*; and the whole charge amounted to 1800*l.*; the building, however, was so badly constructed, that in the year 1704, it was obliged to be, in great part, again taken down, for the purpose of strengthening the walls, at the expence of 800*l.* In 1772, the whole underwent a thorough repair, and the present tower was erected, towards which his Majesty George III. subscribed 350*l.* The chancel window is ornamented with the figures of Sts. Peter, Paul, John, and Andrew, in stained glass, presented by Mr. Tanner Arnold, and his niece, Mrs. Mary Green.

The principal monuments are for Edward Henry Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, 1721. Thomas Henshaw, Esq. who held many offices in a diplomatic capacity under Charles and James II. and William III.; he died Jan. 2, 1699—1700. William Courten, Esq. whose museum of curiosities were given to Sir Hans Sloane (by whom this monument was erected) and became the foundation of his repository in the British Museum; Mr. Courten died in 1702.

Among the vicars were THOMAS HODGES, dean of Hereford, 1672; and Dr. JOHN JORTIN, archdeacon of London;

don; author of the Life of Erasmus, and other miscellaneous and theological works.

Adjoining to Kensington is WILSDON, called also WILLESDON, and WILLESDONA, which was one of the lordships bestowed by king Athelstan on St. Paul's cathedral; and there are no less than the corps of eight prebends in this parish, belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; these are BROWNSWOOD, CHAMBERLAINWOOD, HRLESTON, MAPESBURY, NEASDON, OXGATE, EAST TWYFORD, and WILSDON.

The parish Church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is an antient Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, with circular pillars and pointed arches.

Among the monuments the most particular are those of Sir John Francklyn, and the late general Otway.

The inscription on the monument of Sir JOHN FRANCKLYN, is as follows:

"Here lyeth ye body of Sir John Francklyn, late of Welsden, in the countie of Middlesx, Knt. who had to wife Elizabeth, ye eldest daughtr. of George Purefoy, of Wadley, in the county of Berks, Esq. It was her happiness to make him the joyful father of 10 sons and 7 daught.rs; and it is her pietie to dedicate this monument to ye preservation of his memory. He died in ye 48 yeare of his age, March ye 24, 1647. In fower several parliaments he sat as member of ye House of Commons; three whereof as Knt. of the shire for this countie. He was never beard to swear an oath; never to speak ill of any man. He was wiser in ye opinion of others, than his own. To publike services no man brought more of integrity, of zeal, lesse of himselfe. To the publike sins and calamities of the state, no man lesse of frewell, more of sorrow. To his wife a man could not be more loving, more faithful. To his children and servants more fatherly; to his friends more free, more firm. He was truly eminently pious, humble, sober, just, hospitable, and charitable. These things, reader, it commeth thee to know of him. For by these he still lives; and being dead, yet speaketh.—Farewell"

The inscription on the monument of general Otway, who died in 1764, states, that "he was appointed general of horse and foot by his present majesty; and had served sixty years in the army. He was at the siege of Vigo, the relieving Barcelona, the taking Gibraltar and Minorca. At the battle of Sherrif Moor, near Dumblain, he gained a complete victory over the rebels, for which he was thanked by the duke of Argyll, and on every occasion distinguished himself in the service of his king and country. He departed this life August 6, 1764, in the seventy-eighth year of his age."

TWYFORD, is a retired village situated seven miles west of the metropolis; receives its denomination from two fords over the river Brent, a small stream, which rising near Barnet Wells, in Hertfordshire, and passing through Hendon, Twyford, and Hanwell, joins the Thames at Brentford.

The manor of Twyford appears to have been part of the possessions given by king Athelstan to the cathedral church of St. Paul's.

In Domesday Book there is the following account: "In Osulvestane hundred, in Tververde, Durand, a canon of St. Paul's, holds of the king two hides of arable land. The arable land contains one carucate and a half. There are three villani, who have half a hide and half a virgate. There is pasture ground for the cattle of the village, and a wood sufficient for one hundred hogs. This land is valued at thirty shillings; in the time of king Edward the Confessor, at twenty shillings.

"In the same village Gueri, a canon of St. Paul's, holds two hides of arable land. The arable land contains one carucate and a half. In demesne there is one carucate, and a half may be added. There are two villani who have one virgate each, and one bordarius who has six acres and three cottagers. There is wood sufficient for fifty hogs. This land is valued at thirty shillings; in the time of king Edward, at twenty shillings. This maner hath belonged and

does belong to the church of St. Paul, in the demesne of the canons."

This village is divided into East and West Twyford, separated by the river Brent, but forming together a manor and prebend of St. Paul's.

Norden, who wrote a short history of Middlesex in the reign of queen Elizabeth, mentions West Twyford as a parish but with one house in it, then inhabited by Mr. John Lyon; but, in the Magna Britannia, it is rather considered as a hamlet to the parish of Wilsdon, with a chapel of ease belonging to it, to which the tenant to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's presented, and they instituted. The clerk so presented being obliged to swear fealty to the tenant, as the tenant was to the dean and chapter.

In the fifteenth century this estate was held by the family of Lyon and Gifford, and in the sixteenth by that of Moyle, as appears by several very curious and ancient monuments in the adjoining chapel. The old manor house, built of stone and moated round, has within a few years given place to a substantial brick farm house. The farmer is tenant to George Cholmondeley, Esq. who holds it of the dean and chapter.

The Church is a small brick edifice, containing several monuments, particularly of the family of MOYLE, and HENRY BOLD, author of Scarronides, or Virgil Travestiè, and several other poems. There is only one house in this parish, which has been so since the reign of queen Elizabeth; "the farmer who occupies this solitary parish is of course perpetual churchwarden. Overseer of the poor is an office not necessary; for by submitting to the inconvenience of hiring his servants for a term short of twelve months, the tenant escapes that of being burthened by paupers."

At the parliamentary surveys during the Civil Wars, it was maintained that this was a parish of itself, that the salary of the incumbent was 10*l.* The salary, now paid by the lord of the manor, is 6*l. per annum*; and there is only monthly duty in the church.

There

There is nothing particular to arrest the traveller's notice either in Greenford or Northall. Riselip is bounded by Pinner, Northall, Ickenham, Harefield, and Rickmansworth, in Herts. It is called in antient records Riselipe, Rouslep, Rueslyppe, Ruyslippe, Ruyslip, Ruslep, and Ryslep; and lies at the distance of four miles from Uxbridge, and seventeen from London.

According to Domesday Book, this place was held by Wlward Wit, Edward the Confessor's thane, "who might dispose of it to whom he pleased." Ernufus de Hesding gave the manor to the abbot and convent of Bec in Normandy. In 1253 the abbot of Bec, had a charter of free-warren in this manor, on which was a religious house, of which Richard de Flammaville was prior in 1259; it became not long afterwards annexed to the priory of Okeburn, in Wilts, and so remained till the dissolution of alien priories. Riselip was afterwards bestowed on King's College, Cambridge, under whom it is leased by the marquis of Salisbury.

Within the parish church, dedicated to St. Martin, is the monument of lady BANCKES, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Lady Mary Banckes, the only daughter of Ralph Hawtrey, of Riselip, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. the wife and widow of the Honourable Sir John Bankes, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of his late Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and of the Privy Council to his late Majesty King Charles I. of blessed memory, who having had the honour to have borne with a constancy and courage above her sex, a noble proportion of the late calamities, and the happiness to have outlived them so far as to have seen the restitution of the government, with great peace of mind laid down her most desired life, the 11th day of April, 1661. Sir Ralph Banckes, her and him hath dedicated this. She had four sons—1. Sir Ralph. 2. Jerom. 3. Charles. 4. William (since dead without issue) and six daughters."*

HAREFIELD,

* Lady Banckes is celebrated in history for her courageous defence of Corfu castle, in Dorsetshire, against the parliamentary army. When the lord

HAREFIELD, is a village at the north-west extremity of Middlesex, between Rickmansworth and Uxbridge, twenty miles from London. Here Sir Edward Anderson, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had a seat; which coming into the possession of the late George Cooke, Esq. that gentleman rebuilt it; and it is now the property of his grandson, and in the joint occupation of three daughters of the earl of Winchelsea, lady Essex, lady Hatton, and lady Augusta Finch. The old house was famous for the residence of the countess of Derby, before whom Milton's Arcades was there presented. "I viewed this house," says Mr. Warton, in his edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems, "a few years ago, when it

lord chief justice went to join the king in 1642, his lady, with her family, retired to this castle, which was her property. She remained unmolested till May, 1643, when the castle was attacked by a small party of the enemy. It was ill supplied for a siege; they had only four pieces of ordnance, and a slender stock of provisions; yet, with five men only, assisted by her servants, did lady Banckes defend herself, till at length, being straightened for provisions, she agreed to deliver up her guns, upon condition of being permitted to remain peaceably with her family in the castle. The enemy now became remiss, thinking the castle thus dismantled, of little consequence, by which means lady Banckes had an opportunity of completely victualling it; and having the assistance of a small garrison, commanded by captain Lawrence, in the month of July following she was enabled to defend herself against five or six hundred of the enemy's forces, who, after several unsuccessful attacks, in the last of which they had one hundred men killed and wounded, were compelled to raise the siege. She herself, with her daughters and maid servants, assisted by five men, took her post at the upper ward. In one of the attacks the besiegers made use of a machine, called a "Sow," made of boards, lined with wool: but on its advancing towards the castle, the besieged aimed their shot at the legs of the men who supported it, one of them was killed, and nine ran away. The charge for making this machine is thus entered in the accounts of the treasurer of the county:

July 7, 1643. Boards, hair, and wool, for making a sow, against the castle - - - - - - - - - - - £. 2 3 4

Three truckle wheels for the sow - - - - - 0 6 0

The castle was taken by the parliament army about two years afterwards, and demolished.—*Lyson's Historical Account of Parishes in Middlesex*, 211. *Hutchins's Dorsetshire*. *Mercurius Aulicus for August* 12, 1643.

was,

was, for the most part, remaining in its original state. Milton, when he wrote Arcades, was still living with his father, at Horton, near Colnbrook." This lady Derby, dowager of Ferdinando the fifth earl, married lord chancellor Egerton, for whose son, John earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his Comus. Harefield Place, in this parish, is the seat of William Baynes, Esq. Near this is a villa, which count Brühl purchased of the Trensdale family. His excellency made many capital improvements in it; having built, in particular, a fine observatory, and furnished it with the best mathematical instruments.

The manor of Moor Hall, or More Hall, was antiently the site of a priory, which was a cell to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Cleskenwell. It is now a farm house. The chapel, which still remains, is of stone and flint, and of the architecture of the twelfth century.

Harefield Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is a Gothic structure of flint and stone, with a low embattled square tower at the west end.

Among the monuments are those of Alice, countess of Derby, 1637; and the Newdigate family. Of Sir Richard Newdigate it is proper to give some account. This gentleman, the second son of Sir John Newdigate, was in great practice as a serjeant at law, at the beginning of the rebellion in the reign of Charles I.; and on the death of his elder brother, became heir to his estates at this place and Arbury, which were much incumbered. The consequence of the rebellion having been the murder of the lawful sovereign, and placing an usurper on the throne, under the specious title of Lord Protector, serjeant Newdigate was selected by Cromwell, who had lately dismissed his parliament, to be consulted by him respecting the future government of the country *by the laws of the land!* To evince the usurper's deceptive policy the following circumstances will be very illustrative. The serjeant, Sir Matthew Hale, who lived in habits of intimacy with him, and the most eminent lawyers of the time, attended Cromwell's summons, when they were informed that he intended

to

to make them judges; this they declined, declaring that they could not act under his commission. He turned from them in wrath, and exclaimed, "if you of the red *robe* will not execute the law, my red coats shall:" upon which they all cried out, "Make us judges, we will be judges." On the 25th of January 1653-4, Sir Matthew Hale was, by writ, made a serjeant, and one of the justices of the Common Bench. On the 2d of June, 1654, three new judges were made, serjeant Pepys, serjeant Newdegate, and serjeant Windham. Upon the question of the sale of crown lands, the new judge Newdegate declared, that "no title could be made to them;" and being sent on the northern circuit, when many royalists who had been taken in arms in Scotland were indicted at York for high treason, he declared from the bench, that "he knew no law which made it high treason to levy war against a Lord Protector." Such an assertion urged against him all the indignation of Oliver; and in the course of the next year, he and baron Thorpe were deprived of their places, because they could not in conscience obey the illegal commands of the arbitrary ruler of the realm. Thus *honourably* displaced, judge Newdegate returned to exercise at the bar, where he continued till 1659-60, when he was appointed chief justice of the Upper Bench, in which he continued till the Restoration, when he retired from public life in consequence of his ill state of health, "deservedly honoured and respected by all who knew him."

Some years after, at the instance of lord Grandison, the duke of Ormond, and colonel Halsey, whose life he had saved at York, the judge was introduced to king Charles II. who not only thanked him for his kindness to the king's friends at the worst of times, but issued a patent for baronetage, without fees, "which dignity," says the patent, "we confer on him in consideration of several good services performed to us, and our faithful subjects, in the late Usurpation." Harefield church also contains the monuments of Dr. John Prichett, rector for thirty years, and promoted to the see of Glocester in 1672. On the outside is a memorial put up

by Mr. Ashby, in memory of his faithful servant Robert Mossendew, who died in 1744. Underneath are the following appropriate lines:

In frost and snow, thro' hail and rain,
He scour'd the woods, and trudg'd the plain;
The steady pointer leads the way,
Stands at the scent, then springs his prey;
The timorous birds from stubble rise,
With pinions stretch'd divide the skies:
The scattered lead pursues the sight,
And death in thunder stops their flight:
His spaniel, of true English kind,
With gratitude inflames his mind;
This servant in an honest way,
In all his actions copied Tray."

Adjoining to Harefield is the parish of ICKENHAM, which was antiently called TICKEHAM and TYKENHAM. It lies three miles north from the Uxbridge road, and at the distance of sixteen miles from London.

This was among the domains of Geffrey de Magnavilla, according to Domesday Book, and his family had possessions here as low as 1400. It appears that the manor of Ickenham has been from very remote time in possession of the family of Shorediche, and is now the property of Michael Shoredich, Esq.

The manor of SWALCLYVE, or SWAKELEY, seems to have arisen from that of Ickenham, for in the year 1350 Boniface Lapyn released to John de Charlton, all right in those lands in the parish of Ickenham, which had been the property of Robert de Swaleclyve, and Joan his wife. This Robert is supposed to have been of Swalclyve, in Kent, and to have given his name to this manor, which continued in the family of Charlton, till the attainder of Sir Richard Charlton in 1486, after which it was granted to Sir Thomas Bourchier. Henry Bourchier, marquis of Exeter, granted Swakeley, with the park, &c. to Ralph Pexall, and his heirs; by marriage they came to Sir Pexall Brocas, and afterwards to Sir John Bingley, who, in

1629,

1629, sold the whole to Edmund (afterwards Sir Edmund) Wright), alderman of London, who built the present manor house in 1638. Sir Edmund was *made* lord mayor of London, in 1641, after parliament had taken upon them to displace Sir William Acton. Sir Edmund Wright's daughter Catharine, married Sir James Harrington, bart. who was a member of that assembly of traitors who signed the death warrant of their sovereign. Sir James, after the Restoration, escaped the fate of his associates by flight. In 1665, the manor became the property of Sir Robert Vyner, bart. by purchase; and, in 1741, was sold by his descendants to the trustees of the late Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq. then a minor; by whose will it is now the property of the rev. Mr. Lascelles Iremonger. Swakeley House is the property and residence of Mr. Clarke, whose ancestor purchased it in 1750 of Mr. Lethieullier.

The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a small antient structure; but has nothing to attract particular notice.

Roger Crab, the English hermit, of whom we have spoken under Stepney, lived many years at a cottage in Ickenham, on three farthings a week.

UXBRIDGE,

the most considerable market town in the county of Middlesex, is a hamlet to the parish of Hillingdon. In 1100 it was called Oxebruge, Woxebruge, or Woxebrugge, which have declined to its present name.

Speed mentions that a monastery at this place was founded by Hugh Rowse, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but no other author mentions such a foundation.

Leland, in his Itinerary, informs us, relating to this place, that, "In it is but one long street, but that, for timber, well builded. There is a celebrate market once a week, and a great fayre on the feaste day of St. Michael. There be two wooden bridges at the west end of the towne, and under the more weste goeth the great arme of Colne river. The lesser arme goeth under the other bridge, and each of them serve there a greate mille. The *divare* of

Colne stream is scant a mile above Uxbridge, and these two armes meet not at all againe. For the bigger goeth through the goodly meadowes straight to Colebrook three miles lower, and soe to Thamise. The other goeth to two miles at [blank], and they be a mile and a half east from Colebrook, in the way to London, thence that arme goeth to the Thamise."

In 1294, Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, procured the grant of a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair to last two days, on the vigil and feast of St. Michael. The market has been altered to Thursday, and it is accounted one of the greatest corn markets in the kingdom. The profits of the market were estimated in 1328, at thirty shillings *per annum*; the present amount of the tolls, &c. is about 500*l. per annum.* The market house was built in 1789, in consequence of an act of parliament passed four years previously, under which also many improvements, such as lighting, paving, &c. have taken place. The town is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs. Though it has no regular manufacture, there are several shops for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and the town abounds with mealmen and corn-chandlers, who carry on a very lucrative and extensive trade. There are many other corn mills in the parish.

Uxbridge gives the title of earl to the noble family of Paget.

At Uxbridge, in January 1645, was held the treaty, the lamentable failure of which was severely felt in its consequences. The commissioners on the king's side were the duke of Richmond; the marquis of Hertford; the earls of Southampton, Kingston, and Chichester; lords Seymour, Hatton, Capel, and Colepepper; Sirs Orlando Bridgeman, Edward Nichols, Edward Hyde, Richard Lane, and Thomas Gardiner; Messrs. John Ashburnham, Jeffery, Palmer; with doctors Stewart, Laney, and Sheldon, and their attendants, to the number of one hundred and eight. The parliamentary commissioners were the earls of Northumberland, Pembroke, Salisbury, and Denbigh; lord Wenman; Messrs. Holles,

Holles, Pierrepoint, and Whitlock; Sir Henry Vane, jun. Mr. Solicitor; Messrs. Crow and Prideaux; together with the marquis of Argyle; lords Lothian and Maitland; Sir Charles Erskine; Messrs. Kennedy, Berkley, and Henderson, as commissioners of the parliament of Scotland, with their attendants.

The commissioners met to propose mutual concessions, in adjusting the chief points in dispute; and Uxbridge being at that time within the quarters of the parliament army, a particular attention was paid on their part to the accommodation of the royal delegates; the south side of the town being appropriated to them, and the north to those appointed by parliament. The best inns on each side being the head quarters of the respective parties. Mutual civilities passed between them as soon as they arrived, and although Rapin is of opinion that the leaders of neither party were sincere; there is reason to believe, that many of the commissioners were actuated by honourable motives, and even entertained hopes, however ill founded, that they should be able to put a stop to the distresses of their country. But a circumstance took place on the first morning of their meeting which afforded but a bad omen of the result of their deliberations. It was market day, and the fanaticism of the times requiring that the people who attended it should hear a sermon, before they proceeded to the worldly consideration of selling their corn; many of those who were in the train of the king's commissioners, attended it, in order to maintain an appearance of conformity. The pulpit was occupied by that zealot Christopher Love, who attended the commissioners from the parliament, and who, in the course of his oration, told the audience, amongst other violent assertions, that "the malignants, (meaning the royalists) had come from Oxford with hearts full of blood, and that there was as great a distance between this treaty and peace, as between heaven and hell!" The king's commissioners remonstrated with the other party on this indecorum, and required that the author of it should be punished; but they met with no other redress

redress than procuring Love to be sent out of the town, and being reprimanded by parliament.—He was afterwards beheaded for conspiring against the parliament.

A contemporary publication acquaints us that the commissioners treated at Mr. Carr's (then lately Sir John Bennet's) "a very fair house, at the farthest end of the town, in which house was appointed them a very spacious room, well hanged and fitted with seats for the commissioners. The earl of Northumberland was quartered at Mr. Carr's, and the earl of Pembroke, at (the Brewhouse) another fair house near it. The chief inn for the king's commissioners was the Crown, and for the parliament, the George, fair inns near the market." *

Mr. Carr's house consisted of a centre and two wings, so that each party had convenient drawing rooms; and the royalists were complimented with the principal gateway for their entrance; the parliamentarians condescending to have their access at the back of the house. Twenty days were spent in fruitless altercation; at the expiration of which the commissioners separated with less personal good will, than they entertained for each other on their meeting, and with their prejudices more firmly rooted. The king's commissioners made a great exertion to return to Oxford in one day, a distance of thirty-eight miles, not caring to trust to the word of the opposite party, who had assured them that another day should be added to the time for their safe conduct.

Thus terminated the Treaty of Uxbridge, without the smallest progress having been made towards reconciliation; but rather an accumulation of rancour, which ultimately involved many of each party in the deepest woe and in destruction.

The Treaty House, is an antient brick mansion, at the west end of the town, near the canal; the west wing, with a large dove house, and the gateway, are the only parts of the mansion now existing. The structure appears to be of the time of Henry VII. or VIII.; Leonora, lady Bennet,

* Perfect Occurrences, Jan. 1645.

died

died here in 1638; it afterwards became the property of Wentworth Garneys, Esq. whose coheirs, in 1724, making a partition of his property, this house was the portion of Charles Gosthin, Esq. having been then in the occupation of Sir Christopher Abdy, knt. deceased; after whose death it was the residence of Dr. Thorold; who it seems was the last sole resident, when the mansion became a lodging for a gardener, and since for several tenants.

Uxbridge chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, is supposed to have been of as early foundation as 1281; it is a Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separate by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; at the west end is a low tower; but there is nothing else very particular, in or about the building.

There are in the town meeting houses for the Presbyterian Dissenters and Quakers; and one for Methodists, called Providence Chapel.

Hillingdon, the parish to which Uxbridge is a hamlet, is about fourteen miles from London. Mr. Lysons has so satisfactorily traced the descents of the various manors, that it is needless to dilate upon the subject in this place; except to mention that Cowley Grove, was the residence of Mr. Barton Booth, the celebrated tragedian; and afterwards, for many years, the house of John Rich, Esq. patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, who died here in the seventieth year of his age, having been forty years manager without a partner, and was buried in Hillingdon church, where a monument was erected to his memory. The house now belongs to Mrs. Evans.

Hillingdon Church is dedicated to St John the Baptist, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; the whole very spacious. The tower is an excellent structure of flints. The interior contains many fine monuments of the earl of Uxbridge, 1743; Sir Edward Carr; John lord Strange, of Knocking, 1509.

Over the vestry is a very good library, consisting of books in divinity, natural history, medicine, voyages and travels,

poetry, and history, among which are several scarce and valuable works. This library was given in pursuance of the will of Samuel Reynardson, Esq. who died in 1721, for the use of the vicar of this parish and his successors.

In 1548 there were three hundred and twenty *howslyng* people, those who resorted to the sacrament, in this parish. The number of houses in Hillingdon and Uxbridge, in the year 1800, was seven hundred and eighteen; the inhabitants were calculated at three thousand nine hundred and fifty.

The adjoining village of DRAYTON is sixteen miles from London, on the borders of Buckinghamshire. This was one of the manors given by king Athelstan to St. Paul's, in 989; and it is said to have been exempt from all suit of hundred or county, and all payments to the king or his officers. In 1314, there was an immunity granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, that no purveyor of the king should take corn within certain of their manors, of which this was one. Drayton continued in their possession till 1547, when Henry VIII. having obtained it in exchange for other lands, granted it to Sir William (afterwards lord) Paget, whose son Thomas, lord Paget, having been attainted in 1587, queen Elizabeth granted Drayton to Sir Christopher Hatton for life. It reverted to the crown in 1592, when the queen demised it for twenty-one years to George Carey, afterwards lord Hunsdon. In 1597, Thomas lord Paget being dead, she granted the reversion to his son William, who afterwards recovered the remainder of his father's estates, and the title, by act of parliament; from him it descended to the earls of Uxbridge. In 1786, the present earl sold Drayton to Fyshe De Burgh, Esq. whose widow is the present possessor.

There is a small manor in this parish, called Drayton and Colham, belonging to the bishop of London. Part of it was held by the late Mr. Alderman Gill, as lessee, by purchase.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Martin, is of Gothic structure, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The

The tower is of flint and stone. The font is curious, and very antient; on it are represented the Crucifixion, our Lady of Pity, and a sculptor at work on some foliage. In the east window are the armorial bearings of Paget. Here are several monuments for that noble family.

HAYES, is a village twelve miles from London, on the road to Uxbridge; it has a large church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented, and has some good monuments; over the communion table is a good painting of the Adoration of the Shepherds. In this parish is Hayes Park, the property of capt. Joseph Fraine, and the residence of Mr. Justice Heath. Here is also a fine old mansion, the residence of Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. alderman and M.P. for the city of London.

The manor house was formerly the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, as early as archbishop Anselm, in the reign of William Rufus. Thomas Harris, Esq. joint patentee of Covent Garden theatre, is a resident near Hayes.

HARMONDSWORTH, according to Domesday Book, belonged to the abbot of Rozeen, in Normandy; afterwards, by the conveyance of bishop William de Wickham, to Winchester College, who surrendered it to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. Edward VI. granted it to Sir William Paget, whence it descended to the earl of Uxbridge, whose property it is at present.

The site of the manor house was sold by the earl of Uxbridge, in 1774, to John Powell, Esq. whose son, Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq. is the present possessor. In the farm yard is a barn, remarkable for its large dimensions, being one hundred and ninety-one feet in length, and thirty-eight in breadth.

Near Heath Row, on Hounslow Heath, are remains of an antient camp, single trenched, about three hundred feet square. Dr. Stukeley asserted that it was one of the Cæsar's stations after he passed the Thames, on his route to attack Cassivalaunus, at Watford.

Harmondsworth Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is a very antient Gothic structure of flints. A square brick tower at the west end is adorned with turrets. The south door is Saxon, the frame of which is adorned with eagles beaks. Among the monuments is that of Sir Walter Stirling, buried in 1786.

HARLINGTON, or HARDINGTON, is remarkable for hav-having given the titles of baron and earl to the family of Bennet. These titles having extended to female heirs, merged in the family of Grafton; the first duke having married lady Isabella, only daughter and heir of the earl of Arlington.

Both the manors of Harlington *cum* Lovel, and Harlington *cum* Shepiston, are the property of the earl of Berkeley. That of Dawley belongs to count De Salis. Dawley House was formerly the seat of the family of Bennet, and was purchased of Charles earl of Tankerville, by the famous lord Bolingbroke. It was purchased in 1772 of the earl of Uxbridge by Thomas Flight, Esq. who sold it to John Thistlewood, of whom count De Salis purchased it in 1797.

The parish Church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. At the west end is a square tower of flint and stone. The south door is of Saxon architecture, and is ornamented with zig-zag mouldings, and a moulding composed of cats-heads and long tongues, curled at the ends. The monument of Dr. Joseph Trapp, is the most particular in the church.

In the churchyard is a curious yew tree, the girth of which is fifteen feet seven inches, at about six feet from the ground, at which height it branches out into two trunks of nearly an equal size.

Among the rectors were JOHN DE TEUKSBURY, 1363, a learned philosophical writer; JOHN KYTE, bishop of Carlisle, 1520; Dr. JOSEPH TRAPP.

There is a Methodist meeting house in this parish.

STANWELL is two miles from Staines, and fifteen from London, near the Bath road. At the Conquest it belonged to

to Walter Fitz-Other, whose eldest son William being warden of Windsor Castle, took the name of Windsor; and it continued in the possession of his family, lords Windsor, till the year 1543, when the following circumstance occurred, as related by Sir William Dugdale: "Henry VIII. having been advised to dispose of the monastic lands which he had seized, to his nobility, by gift or exchange, thought fit to apply to Andrews, lord Windsor, for that purpose; he therefore sent to acquaint his lordship that he would dine with him; and lord Windsor prepared a magnificent entertainment for the king's reception. In the course of the day Henry acquainted his lordship that he liked Stanwell so well, that he was resolved to have it, though not without a beneficial exchange. Lord Windsor replied, that "he hoped his highness was not in earnest; since Stanwell had been the seat of his ancestors for many generations." The king sternly replied, "That it must be;" commanding him, "on his allegiance to repair to the attorney-general, and settle the business without delay." The attorney-general shewed him a conveyance, ready prepared, of Bordesley Abbey, in Worcestershire, with all its lands and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell. Being thus constrained, through dread of the king's displeasure, to accept of the exchange, he conveyed this manor to the monarch, being commanded to quit Stanwell *immediately*, though he had laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality there, all which he left in the house, remarking, that "they should not find it bare Stanwell."

The estate having been thus seized by the crown, was disposed of to several possessors. In 1613, it belonged to lord Knyvet, under whose care James I. had placed his daughter, princess Mary, who died at Stanwell. Lord Knyvet settled it upon his great nephew, John Cary, and his great niece, Elizabeth Leigh. In 1678, in consequence of an award of Chancery, the whole of this manor was settled on John Cary, who bequeathed it to his great niece Elizabeth (only daughter, surviving, of George, lord

Willoughby of Parham, son of William lord Willoughby, by Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Cary) provided that she should within three years after his decease marry lord Guildford, with remainder to her issue male by him; in failure of which condition, to the Falkland family. That lady, however, married the honourable Mr. James Bertie; but a decree of the House of Lords, in 1697, determined in favour of her life interest in this manor, adjudging the reversion to Lucius Henry lord Falkland. Mrs. Bertie having deceased in 1715, the estate came to his lordship, which he sold to John earl of Dunmore; of whose trustees it was purchased by John Gibbons, Esq. (afterwards Sir John Gibbons, bart. and K. B. (whose son, Sir William Gibbons, bart. is the present possessor; Sir William is also lord of the manors of West Bedfont, and Shipcotts.

The parish Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a Gothic structure of flint and stone. At the west end is a square tower, chequered of flint and stone, and surmounted by a lofty spire, partly covered with shingles, and partly of lead.

Within are the tombs of Thomas Windsor, Esq. father of Andrews lord Windsor, who died 1486; and Thomas lord Knyvet, and his lady, who both died in 1622. In the churchyard, among others, are the tombs of Richard Blunt, Esq. alderman and sheriff of London, 1763; and Sir James Hodges, knt. town clerk of the city of London, 1774.

Stanwell gave birth to the late Sir George Nares, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, who died July 20, 1786.

STAINES,

is a market town sixteen miles from London, and is supposed to have derived its name from the boundary stone in the river Thames, marking the jurisdiction of the city of London. The town is governed by two constables, and four headboroughs, and has a market on Friday, and a fair on the morrow of Ascension Day, and three following days,

days, obtained by the abbot and convent of Westminster, in the year 1228.

Dr. Stukeley imagines that a Roman road, which he denominated VIA TRIONOBANTICA, passed through Staines.

Staines Forest extended from this place to Hounslow; but was disforested and diswarrened by charter in 1227. The manor was one of those given by Edward the Confessor to the church of Westminster. After the Dissolution Staines became vested in the crown, and was given by James I. to lord Knyvet, from whose family it passed to Sir William Drake, of whom it was purchased in 1678 by Richard Tayler, Esq. in whose family it still continues.

The manor of GROVE BARNES was the estate of lord Zouch, in 1469. It belongs at present to Thomas Burnet, Esq. whose father purchased it. YEVENEY belonged to Sir Nicholas Brembre, alderman of London, who was attainted and executed during the turbulent times of Richard II. It afterwards came to the family of Dolben, as lessees, under the dean and chapter of Westminster. The lease was purchased of Sir William Dolben, bart. in 1776, by William Gill, Esq. lord mayor of London in 1789, and is now possessed by his widow.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and stands about a quarter of a mile distant from the town. The structure is Gothic, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, separated by circular columns and pointed arches. The door of the chancel is Saxon, and one of the windows is of the lancet kind; the nave has been rebuilt of brick. The square embattled tower at the west end was built in 1631, by Inigo Jones, as appears by the inscription on the south side. There is a handsome monument to the memory of Henry Bacham, Esq. who died in 1746, and his widow.

The Quakers, Anabaptists, and Methodists, have each places of worship in this town.

It appears that there has been a bridge at Staines from very remote date; and we find that as early as 1262, three oaks out of Windsor Forest were granted by the crown for its

its repair. There are also various records in the Tower, from the reigns of Henry III. to Henry VI. specifying grants of pontage and tole to defray the expence of its repairs. An act of parliament passed in 1509, authorizing the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, to depute some of the inhabitants of Staines to receive tolls for the necessary repairs of the bridge. In 1597 another act passed, appointing two persons from Staines, and two from Egham, for the above purpose, and to gather tolls for Egham causeway. An act passed in 1791, by which it was enacted, that commissioners should be appointed to erect a new bridge, and an elegant stone bridge was built from a design by the late Thomas Sandby, Esq. R.A. It consisted of three elliptic arches; that in the centre sixty feet wide; the others fifty-two feet each. One or two of the piers having sunk, the opening of this bridge was retarded for some time; and afterwards an iron bridge was constructed, which also, for want of proper support, gave way. An alteration has since taken place; so that the conveyance for carriages, &c. is rendered safe.

At some distance, above this bridge, at Coln Ditch, stands London Mark Stone, the antient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inscribed "God preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280!"

Laleham, is a village between Shepperton and Staines, famed for the entertainment it affords to the lovers of angling. The Thames narrows considerably here; and, about the shallows or gulls, the water is beautifully transparent. The tranquillity of the scenery, the various objects gliding on the stream, and groups of cattle in the adjacent meadows, present a pleasing subject to the contemplative mind.

On Greenfield Common, in this parish, are considerable traces of a Roman camp; supposed, by Dr. Stukeley, to be the place where Cæsar received an embassy from the Trinobantes; the whole however must rest on conjecture.

The

The manor, at the publication of Domesday Book, belonged to the abbot and convent of Westminster, as part of their manor of Staines, and continued so till the dissolution of that monastery, it having been held under them by lease. The lease was demised in 1585 to John Kaye, for fifty-four years, as part of the honour of Hampton Court; it was again granted in 1622 to Sir Thomas Middleton, &c. in trust for Sir Henry Spiller, whose daughter Catharine brought this manor in marriage to Sir Thomas Reynolds, of whose descendant it was purchased in 1746 by Sir James Lowther, bart. whence it descended to the present possessor, the earl of Lonsdale, who has a very handsome seat here.

Within the parish Church, which is very old, the pillars being ornamented with Saxon capitals, is the monument of the late baron Perrott, with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE PERROTT, Esq. late one of the Honourable Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, who departed this life on the 28th day of January, 1780, in the seventieth year of his age; by whose death the revenue lost a most able assertor of its legal rights, the subject a firm protector against oppression, the public an able and upright minister of justice, and the industrious and infirm poor a steady and comfortable support. To perpetuate her esteem for such amiable qualities, his truly afflicted widow, Mary Perrott, by her last will caused this monument to be erected." Baron Perrot's widow died in 1784.

SHEPERTON, is nineteen miles from London, and connected with the county of Surrey by Walton bridge.

This manor also belonged to the abbot and convent of Westminster, till abbot Gervase de Blois alienated this, with other manors belonging to that church, to Sir Robert Cranker. It afterwards came to the lords Beauchamp, of Hacche; in 1430, it belonged to John lord Tiptoft; and after various descents it devolved to Mrs. Dugdale, wife of Richard Dugdale, Esq. of Blyth Hall, Warwickshire, who is in her right, lord of the manor. Mr. Dugdale is maternally

ternally descended from Sir William Dugdale, whose name, by virtue of the king's sign manual, he has assumed; his father's surname was Geast.

In the churchyard are two long Latin inscriptions for two negro servants belonging to Sir Patrick Blake, bart.

Among the rectors were WILLIAM GROCYN, the eminent friend and correspondent of Erasmus; LEWIS ATTERBURY, brother to bishop Atterbury.

SUNBURY, is situated on the Thames, sixteen miles three quarters from London, contains the fine seat of the late earl of Pomfret, now of William Thomas St. Quintin, Esq. This seems to be an epitome of part of the *facade* to Hampton Court, and has often borne the appellation of that palace in miniature! Here also are the villas of Mr. Parker, and Mr. Crosier.

Edward the Confessor, confirmed this manor to the abbot and convent of Westminster, in 1066. It was ceded to the bishops of London, for ever, in consequence of an agreement between the bishop and abbot, in 1222; and, in 1554, bishop Bonner demised it to John Dagon and John Walkeleyn, for forty-one years. By some means or other the manor became vested in the crown, and, in 1590, it was demised by queen Elizabeth for twenty-one years, to Charles Yetswert, secretary for the French tongue. In 1718, it was sold to Roger Hudson, Esq. afterwards Sir Roger Hudson, knt. who built the spacious mansion house. The manor was inherited by Edmund Boehm, Esq. who married Martha, daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Hudson; and it is now the property of their son, Roger Boehm, Esq. who resides in Sunbury House, of which there is a view in Vitruvius Britannicus, Vol. II. p. 46.

The manor of Col Kennington, Cold Kennington, or Kempton, was called in Domesday CHENETON, and was then the property of Robert, earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall, whose son William being in rebellion against Henry I. and having quitted the kingdom, Henry seized upon all his estates in England in 1104. Kennington then became

became a royal palace, and was inhabited by "the first Henrys and Edwards;" though it appears from its name to have been a residence of the Saxon kings. This palace in many instances has been confounded with that of the same name near Vauxhall, which was also undoubtedly a royal palace. Mr. Lysons has satisfactorily proved the existence of the palace we are now mentioning, from records in the Tower, of the reign of Edward III. where there is a return to a writ to enquire into the state of the palace and park of Kenyngton, in Middlesex, from which time it appears that this ceased to be a royal palace. In 1558 this manor, with that of Hanworth, and the two parks, were granted to Anne, duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector, for life. In 1721, it was the property of Grantham Andrews, Esq. who sold it to Sir John Chardin, son of the famous traveller; he, in 1746, gave it to Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. son of Sir John Chardin Musgrave, who, in 1798, sold it to Edmund Hill, Esq.

The parish Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is a modern brick structure, rebuilt in 1752, by Mr. Wright, clerk of the works at Hampton Court, in consequence of a bequest of 1270*l.* from Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, and the subscriptions of the inhabitants. The building consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, with a square tower and cupola at the west end. There are none of the monuments worthy particular notice.

Sunbury gave birth to Martin Bladen, Esq. one of the lords of Trade, and author of an admired translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, &c. 1723.

HANWORTH, is situated twelve miles west of the metropolis, and receives its denomination from the British word *Hen* or *Han*, which signifies *old*, and *Worth*, *a village*. In Domesday Book it is written Haneworde, and at the time of king Edward the Confessor it was part of the possession of Ulf, his *Husearl*; but king William the Conqueror gave it to Roger de Montgomery, his kinsman, as appears from the following translation:

" HELETHORN HUNDRED. Haneworde was rated at five hides. Robert holds it of earl Roger. The arable land contains three carucates. In demesne there is one carucate and a half. The villani hold two carucates and a half. One villanus holds one hide, and five villani each one virgate, and two villani another virgate, and there are two cottagers. There is a meadow containing one carucate, and pasture enough for the cattle of the village.

" The whole is valued at sixty shillings, and was rented at the same sum in the time of king Edward."

This manor was held by Ulp Husearl of king Edward. Roger de Montgomery was created earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and bequeathed this manor to Hugh, his youngest son, who succeeded him in those titles. He being slain, *anno* 1098, in defending the coast against the Norwegians, or borders against the Welsh, this manor, and his other estates, by the favor of the king, devolved to Robert de Belesme, his eldest brother, who joining with William de Warren, earl of Surrey, and his brothers, in support of Robert Courthose, against king Henry I. was taken, and imprisoned at Wareham, where he ended his days in confinement, and all his estates escheated to the crown.

Nothing more appears concerning this manor, till we meet with the following account among the records in the Tower of London, dated 51 of king Edward III.

" Roger Dayrell de Lillingston Dayrell *concessit Alano Ayotte de Shaldeston* et Jo. Chamberlain Clerico et heredibus suis totum jus in manerio de Haneworth et in advocatione ecclesiæ ejusdem manieri quod habuerunt ex dono Will. Wakeleyne et Egidiæ uxoris ejus.*"

It does not occur how or when this manor escheated to the crown; but Camden relates that it became a royal seat, much admired by king Henry VIII.; and Norden, who wrote a short History of Middlesex in the reign of queen

* An account of these places and persons is to be found in Willis's Hist. of Buckingham.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, calls Hanworth a park of her majesty's. We do not find when or to whom this manor was afterwards granted by the crown.

Hanworth Park was afterwards the seat of Francis lord Cottington, who having performed many important embassies in Spain, was created by king Charles I. baron of Hanworth. Dying at Valedolid, his nephew, Maurice Cottington, became his heir, and alienated this estate to Sir Thomas Chamber, knt. Mary, the daughter of Thomas Chamber, Esq. his son and heir by lady Mary Berkeley, daughter of Charles earl of Berkeley, conveyed this seat in marriage to lord Vere Beauclerk, third son of Charles Beauclerk, duke of St. Alban's, by the lady Diana Vere, daughter and heiress of Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth earl of Oxford.

This nobleman having greatly distinguished himself in a maritime life, was created a peer of Great Britain by letters patent bearing date March 28, 1750, by the stile and title of lord Vere, of Hanworth, which title his lordship chose in memory of his maternal ancestors the earls of Oxford. Aubrey Beauclerk, his only son, who succeeded his father as baron Vere, October 2, 1781, and his cousin, George Beauclerk, as duke of St. Alban's, is the present possessor of Hanworth Park, which he frequently makes the place of his residence.

Hanworth House was a handsome brick building, but was burnt down in 1797; it retained little of its antient form; the house was situated on the edge of the park, which is well wooded, and about three miles in circumference. The Church is seated on the north side of the house, and is a very antient structure, consisting of a body and chancel, with a low wooden turret. The windows have all been ornamented with painted glass, of which the following fragments remain. In the east window are representations of angels, below which are the arms of Henry VIII. In the north windows, George III. lyons passant gardant or. —— Plantagenet, argent a spread eagle, with eight quarterings, —— Killegrew, and date 1606. In

the south windows, sable a chevron between three owls. The same impaling, George III. escallop shells. On the south side of the chancel is a handsome mural monument, to the memory of Sir Thomas Charlton, knt. On the north side, on a plain marble monument, "in memory of two cousins of the same name, Elizabeth Isaak, both buried near this place, who served two ladies of the same name, Mary Chamber, mother and daughter, from their ladies childhood to their own death. This stone was engraved at the request of the younger Elizabeth Isaak, by the younger Mary Chamber, now lady Vere Beauclerk, to whose disposal she left all she got in her service, and departed this life in June 1731."

Among the eminent persons born or resident at Hanworth, were the family of Killegrew, particularly Sir William Killegrew, author of several dramatic and other pieces. Thomas Killegrew, the dramatic writer, vulgarly called "The Jester;" Dr. Henry Killegrew; John lord Berkeley, of Stratton; Sir William Berkeley; and the noble family of Beauclerk.

HAMPTON belonged to Walter Fitz-Other, at the Conquest, and previously to earl Algar. In the beginning of the thirteenth century it was the property of Joan, relict of Sir Robert Gray, who gave it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and died in 1211. There had been a preceptory here from the year 1180, in which resided a sister of the order of St. John; but she was removed with other sisters of the same order from preceptories in various places, and they were all settled in a convent at Buckland; in Somersetshire.

In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. cardinal Wolsey, who had been lessee under the prior, surrendered his lease to the king in 1526; and when the order was suppressed, some years after, by Henry, this manor came to the crown; and an act of parliament passed in 1538, for creating this manor a royal chace, called Hampton Court Chace. This was done for the king's convenience, who was then grown old and corpulent, that he might enjoy

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

his favourite amusement of hunting without the fatigue of going out of the neighbourhood; the inhabitants, however, having been aggrieved and incommoded, petitioned, after the king's death, that the lord protector and council would grant them relief; the consequence of which was an order of council, by which the deer were removed, and the wooden paling taken down; the district, however, containing many parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, has been always held, and continues to be a royal chace, over which is appointed an officer, called Lieutenant and Keeper of his Majesty's Chace of Hampton Court.

The honour of Hampton Court was so created by act of parliament in 1540. The chief steward, has been always held with that of lieutenant and keeper of the chase; the office is held at present by his royal highness William Henry, duke of Clarence, third son of his majesty George III.

The Royal Palace of Hampton Court is situated on the north bank of the Thames, two miles from Kingston. It was magnificently built with brick by cardinal Wolsey, who set up two hundred and eighty silk beds for the entertainment of the French ambassador, in 1527; and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were greatly admired.

This was the birth place of Edward VI. and of the untimely death of his mother, queen Jane Seymour, in 1537. Queen Catharine Howard was presented here as queen, in 1540; and queen Catharine Parr, was married here and proclaimed queen in 1543. Edward VI. Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, and other sovereigns, were often residents here. In 1603-4, was held the conference between the members of the established Church and the puritan divines, before king James I. as moderator; the consequence was, the present translation of the Bible.

Hampton

Hampton Court, after having been the palace, became the prison of the unfortunate Charles I. Here also Cromwell chiefly resided. Charles II. and James II. were occasional inhabitants; but it was a very favourite residence of William III. who employed Sir Christopher Wren to take down great part of the old palace, and the present structure was raised under his direction. The grand façade toward the garden extends three hundred and thirty feet, and that toward the Thames three hundred and twenty-eight. The portico and colonade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the general design of these elevations, are in a superior stile of magnificence.

Within this palace the princess of Denmark, (afterwards queen Anne) was delivered of prince William, duke of Glocester; and after her accession to the throne, she made it her occasional retreat from public business; as did her successors, George I. and II.; but it has not been so honoured by his present majesty; and the only distinction it received during this reign, was its having afforded an asylum to his serene highness, William V. prince of Orange, and Stadtholder of the Dutch republic, when he quitted his dominions, in consequence of the revolution which took place there, in the year 1795. His highness was first cousin to the king, being the son of Anne, princess royal of England, eldest daughter of George II.

The palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic, but in the third are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and stone by king William III. The gardens are not in the present style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to the forms of natural beauty *.

* The celebrated Brown had his present majesty's permission to make whatever improvemeuts in these gardens his fine imaginations might suggest; but he declared his opinion, that they appeared to the best advantage in their present state. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more suitable to the magnificence of a royal palace, than the natural beauties of a private villa.

The

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are three miles in circumference. On a pediment in the front of the palace, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it is a large oval basin, answering to the form of that part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two marble vases of exquisite workmanship; one said to be performed by Cibber, the father of the poet laureat, and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to have been done as a trial of skill: but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are adorned with bas-reliefs; one representing the Triumphs of Bacchus, and the other Amphitrite and the Nereids. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which extends into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on the one representing the Judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the Wild Boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first a gladiator. The original was performed by AGASIAS DOSITHEUS of Ephesus, and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second, a young Apollo; the third, Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk ten feet to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain and two grand terrace walks. On the north side is a tennis court; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness; farther on is the great gate of the gardens. Passing through a court yard, on each side of which are stabling, leads to the first portal, decorated with the heads of four of the Cæsars. Through this portal passes into a quadrangle, which leads to a second quadrangle, where, over the portal, is a beautiful clock by Tompion, on which are the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, &c. On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which queen Caroline erected

erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should be acted every week during the continuance of the court there; but only seven plays were performed in it, by the performers from Drury Lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterwards for the entertainment of the duke of Lorrain, afterwards emperor of Germany. In the front is a portal with four Cæsar's heads. On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonade of the Ionic order, which leads to the great staircase, adorned with gilt iron balustrades, erected on porphyry. This staircase, with the cieling, was painted by VERRIO. At the top, on the left, are Apollo and the Muses, at whose feet Pan is seated, and below them Ceres, holding a wheatsheaf; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding a chaplet of flowers; near her are the river-gods Thame and Isis, with their urns; and a table in the middle, on which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers. On the cieling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; Juno's peacock is in the front: one of the Parcæ, with her scissars, waiting for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. Beneath is Venus on a swan, Mars addressing her as a lover, and Cupid on another swan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele with a mural crown, &c. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that has fallen down, and seems to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles: on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and, on the other side, Hercules leaning on his club. Peace holds a laurel in her right hand, and in her left a palm, over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spurina the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads the genius of Rome hovers with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government.

vernment. The next is the emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him. Over the door, at the head of the stairs, is a funeral pile.

From the staircase is an avenue into the Guard Chamber, which contains arms for one thousand men, placed in various forms. Here are the following portraits of admirals: Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, admirals Churchill, Graydon, and Benbow, Sir John Wishart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, the earl of Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Sir William Whetstone, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir Basil Beaumont, Sir John Munden, lord Orford, by BOCKMAN; Sir John Wishart; and George, prince of Denmark, by DAHL; and the others by KNELLER.

The KING'S FIRST PRESENCE CHAMBER is hung with tapestry, representing the stories of Tobit and Tobias, and Midas. In this room is a fine picture, by KNELLER, of king William, on a grey horse; the marquis of Hamilton, MYTENS; and two pieces, one of architecture, the other of ruins, ROUSSEAU.

The SECOND PRESENCE CHAMBER, hung with tapestry: subject, Abraham offering up Isaac. Here are Christian IV. of Denmark, VANSOMER; Isaac and Rebecca, a landscape, ZUCARELLI; and three pieces of ruins and landscapes, ROUSSEAU.

The KING'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER, hung with tapestry, which represents God appearing to Abraham, Abraham purchasing a burial-place for Sarah, and entertaining the three angels. In this room is a landscape with Moses, by ZUCARELLI; Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. HONTHORST; and two Madonas, CORREGIO.

The DRAWING ROOM, hung with tapestry: the subject, Abraham sending his servant to get a wife for Isaac, and Rebecca opening the trunks of treasure. In this room is a whole-length of Charles I. by VANDYCK; the Cornaro family, after Titian, by OLD STONE; David with Goliah's head, FERRI; and the Holy Family, SCHIDONE.

The KING'S STATE BEDCHAMBER, hung with tapestry, representing the history of Joshua. The cieling, by VERRIO, represents Endymion and Diana. On another part of the cieling is a fine figure of Somnus, with his attendants. The paintings are, Joseph and his Mistress, ORAZIO GENTILESCHI; a flower piece, BAPTIST; ditto, BOGDANE; and Anne, duchess of York, LELY.

The KING'S DRESSING ROOM, the cieling painted by VERRIO; Mars sleeping in the lap of Venus, while some Cupids steal away his armour, sword, and spear, and others appear as binding him with fetters of roses. This room contains a flower-piece by OLD BAPTIST; flowers, dead game, VAN AELST; a saint's head, G. DOUW; Christ and St. John, DA VINCI; Francis I. of France, and his queen, JANNET; Reshemeer, HOLBEIN; Angel and St. Peter, STEENWYK; Charles I. on horseback, VANDYCK; Great Mogul; a landscape with figures, P. BRILL; Lot and his daughters, POELEMBURG; a battle, WOUVERMANS; Diana and Nymphs bathing, POELEMBURG; the inside of a church, with the woman taken in adultery (the figures by OLD FRANK), DENEEF; Henry VIII. HOLBEIN; Erasmus, ditto; a woman singing, and a man, G. DOUW; and a flower piece, young BAPTIST.

In the KING'S WRITING CLOSET are, the Shepherds' Offering, by OLD PALMA; Queen Henrietta Maria, after VANDYCK, by GIBSON; Sacharissa, by RUSSEL; the Centaur carrying away the wife of Hercules, after JULIO ROMANO; a flower-piece, BOGDANE; Judith and Holofernes, P. VERONESE; a Magdalen's head, SASSO FERRATO; David and Goliah; Administration of the Sacrament, BASSAN; the Judgment of Paris, from RAPHAEL; Nymphs and Satyrs, by POELEMBURG; a landscape, with cattle, A. VANDERVELDE; the head of Cyrus brought to Queen Thomyris, VINCENTIO MALO; Peter and the Angel, STEENWYCK; a landscape, WOUVERMANS; a peacock, BOGDANE; the Visitation, CARLO MARATTI; Charles I. at dinner, BASSAN; and a flower-piece, BOGDANE.

QUEEN

QUEEN MARY'S CLOSET is hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour. The paintings are, the Virgin teaching Christ to read, by GUERCINO; Holy Family, DOSSO DE FERRARA; Lord Darnley and his brother, LUCA DE HEERE; King of Bohemia at dinner, BASSAN; Charles V. initiated into the church; Sophia Dorothea, queen of George I. Moses striking the rock, MARCO RICCI; St. Jerome, MIERIS; Mrs. Lemon, VANDYCK; George I. a landscape, DIETRICE; St. Francis, TENIERS; a Madona and St. John, GUERCINO; a Lady, BELLINI; the master of Titian, by himself; a bunch of grapes, VERELST; a woman to t e waist, PIOMBO; the Shepherds' Offering, RICCI; a woman milking a goat, BERGEN; a woman, REMBRANDT; the Ascension of the Virgin, CALVART; and a landscape, POUSSIN.

The QUEEN'S GALLERY is hung with seven pieces of tapestry, after LE BRUN: 1. Alexander's triumphal entry into Babylon; 2. his battle with Porus; 3. himself and his horse Bucephalus; 4. his visit to Diogenes; 5. his consultation with the soothsayers; 6. his battle with Darius; 7. the tent of Darius.

The ceiling of the QUEEN'S STATE BEDCHAMBER is painted by THORNHILL; Aurora rising out of the ocean, in her chariot drawn by four horses. The portraits, James I. queen Anne, his consort, both by VAN SOMER; Henry prince of Wales, their son, MYTENS; the duchess of Brunswick, MORCETZE; a landscape, ZUCARELLI; and the portraits of George I. and George II. and Frederick prince of Wales.

The QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM, the ceiling painted by VERRIO; in the middle of which is queen Anne, in the character of Justice; Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room has nine pictures, (formerly all in one piece of a great length,) representing a triumph of Julius Cæsar, painted in water-colours, upon canvas, by ANDREA MARTEGNA. Over the two doors are Our Saviour and the woman of Samaria, and another scripture-piece, by RICCI.

The QUEEN'S STATE AUDIENCE ROOM is hung with tapestry, representing Melchisedec giving bread and wine to Abraham. Here are six pictures, viz. a lady; the countess of Lenox; Bacchus and Ariadne, CIRO FERRI; Margaret queen of Scots, MYTENS; the duke of Brunswick and his duchess.

The public DINING ROOM, in which George II. used to dine in state, is ornamented with the following pictures: Prince Charles Elector Palatine; four ship pieces, by VANDEVELDE; Bacchus and Ariadne, after GUIDO, by ROMANESSI; Princess Elizabeth; Our Saviour in the house of Lazarus, RICCI; the Pool of Bethesda, ditto; Baccio Bandinelli, CORREGIO; the woman taken in adultery, RICCI; Prince Rupert, MIREVELT. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended for Richmond.

The PRINCE OF WALES'S PRESENCE CHAMBER is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Tobit. In this room is a portrait of Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, BLENBURGH; Guzman, another Spanish ambassador; Queen of France, POURBUS; Louis XIII. of France, BELCAMP; and Ahasuerus and Esther, TINTORET.

The PRINCE OF WALES'S DRAWING ROOM is hung with tapestry, representing Elymas struck with blindness, taken from one of the cartoons. Here are the Duke of Wirtemberg, MARK GERARDS; the Queen of Philip II. of Spain; Count Mansfield, MYTENS.

The PRINCE OF WALES'S BEDCHAMBER has the Duke of Lunenburgh, MYTENS; Alexander Duke of Parma; a Spanish nobleman, PANTOGA; and the Queen of Christian IV. of Denmark.

In the private CHAPEL is the Lord's Supper, by TINTORET.

In the CLOSET next the Chapel, are George II. Queen Caroline; Jonah under the gourd, HEMSKIRK; a landscape; a head, ARTEMISIA GENTILESCHI.

In the private DINING ROOM are eight ship pieces, six of them by VANDEVELDE, four of which represent the defeat

defeat of the Spanish Armada; and over the chimney is the Earl of Nottingham, ZUCCHERO.

The CLOSET next the private Dining Room has the murder of the Innocents, by BRUGHEL, and the rape of the Sabines.

The KING'S PRIVATE DRESSING ROOM is hung with tapestry, representing the battle of Solebay; and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawson, the duke of Gloucester, and the earl of Sandwich.

In the KING'S PRIVATE BEDCHAMBER are a Friar and Nuns at a banquet, LONGEPIER; and Susannah and the Elders, P. VERONESE.

In the CLOSET next the private Bedchamber are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonas.

In the COUNCIL CHAMBER, formerly the Cartoon Gallery, are the duke of Alva, RUBENS; the Deluge, BASSAN; the Judgment of Midas, SCHIAVONE; the Muses in concert, TINTORET; the Shepherds' Offering, OLD PALMA; Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria, ditto; Charles I. after Vandyck, OLD STONE. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended to be built in Hyde Park.

The DINING ROOM contains the portraits of nine celebrated beauties, *viz.* countesses of Peterborough and Ranelagh, lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, duchess of St. Alban's; countesses of Essex and Dorset; queen Mary, and the duchess of Grafton.

The ceiling of the QUEEN'S STAIRCASE, is painted by VICK. Here are Charles II. and his queen, with the duke of Buckingham, representing Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys.

At the extremity of the gardens, opposite Thames Ditton, is the lodge belonging to the ranger of Hampton Court Park. It is called the Pavilion, and is a neat little structure.

HAMPTON HOUSE, the elegant villa of Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton, is one mile from Hampton Court. When the late David Garrick purchased the house, he gave it an entire new front, by Adam; and the extensive grounds were laid

out with great taste, under his own direction. Close to the Thames he erected an elegant temple to Shakespeare. On a pedestal in this temple is the statue, by ROUBILIAC, of our immortal bard. The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the most remarkable among the few good pictures in this house.

HAMPTON WICK stands at the foot of Kingston Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park, must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, shoemaker, aged seventy-five, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it), by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."—Bushy Park is well stocked with deer, and has a commodious lodge. The duke of Clarence is the ranger.

The bridge across the Thames at Hampton Court, is a light wooden structure, consisting of eleven arches; and was opened in 1753, in consequence of an act of parliament, enabling James Clarke, Esq. then lessee of the ferry under the crown, to build the bridge, and to take tolls of horses, carriages, and passengers.

Hampton Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, standing in the town near the water side. The structure is brick, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles; at the west end is a plain square tower. Among the monuments are those to the memory of the Bynns family; Mrs. Penn, nurse to Edward VI.; Edmund Pigeon, Esq. yeoman of the jewel house to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary I. and Elizabeth, by the latter of whom he was created master of the robes and wardrobe; Thomas Ripley, Esq. controller of the Board of Works, 1750; architect of the Admiralty; Richard Tickell, Esq. author of the Carnival of Venice, &c.; John Beard, Esq. the celebrated vocal performer. Among the vicars were Dr. Samuel Croxall, chancellor

chancellor and canon residentiary of Hereford, and archdeacon of Salop, in the same diocese. This gentleman was author of an excellent edition of Æsop's Fables, a dramatic piece called The Fair Circassian, and several political pamphlets in the Whig interest during the reign of queen Anne.

TEDDINGTON, is seated on the Thames, between Hampton Wick and Twickenham, twelve miles from London. Some have supposed its name to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village—TIDE-END-TOWN, or, in the Saxon, TYD-END-TON. Mr. Lysons observes, that there can be no other objection to this etymology than that the place is called TOTYNGTON in all records, for several centuries after its name first occurs. The manor was formerly an appurtenance to Staines, and is supposed to have been given by king Sebert to Westminster Abbey. After the Dissolution it was bestowed by the crown on divers persons, and the Manor House was built by the celebrated lord Buckhurst, in 1602. It is the property of George Peters, Esq. and in the occupation of captain Smith and his lady, the dowager lady Dudley and Ward. In one of the bedchambers is a state bed, given by the emperor Charles VI. to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that gallant admiral; the one taken when he was a young man, the other after he became an admiral. Near the honourable Mrs. Damer's is the seat of John Walter, Esq. proprietor of the daily paper called The Times; the house was built by the late Moses Franks, Esq. after a design by Sir William Chambers, who likewise laid out the grounds. The house has a fine lawn in front, under which is a grotto, communicating with the Thames, and with a terrace, which has a fine view along and across the river. Mr. Walter, who purchased this seat of the representatives of the late Mr. Franks, has made considerable improvements. The seat of the late Robert Udney, Esq. had a large and valuable collection of pictures, by the old masters, chiefly of the Italian school. In this parish is also a house, built and fitted up at a great expence, toward

ward the close of the last century, by Sir Charles Duncombe, lord mayor of London, in 1709. The ceilings were painted by VERRIO, and the carvings executed by GIBBONS. Two rooms thus ornamented still remain, and the house is now the residence of William Douglas, Esq. Teddington Church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed fifty-one years by Dr. Stephen Hales, who lies buried under the tower of the church, erected at his own expence. This eminent character deserved the title of the *Christian Philosopher*, as all his studies and all his researches into nature tended only to one point, that of doing good to mankind! Here are the monuments of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, lord keeper in the reign of Charles II. Mrs. Woffington, the celebrated actress; and Henry Flitcroft, architect of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Olaves, Southwark.

The beautiful village of TWICKENHAM, is situated at the distance of ten miles and a quarter from the metropolis, and is adorned with many beautiful seats. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book; but, in 1301, it is mentioned as a hamlet appendant to the manor of Isleworth. Twickenham is however noticed by the monks of Canterbury, as having been given by king Offa, between the years 791 and 794, to Athelard archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of providing vestments for the priests, who officiated in the church of St. Saviour, in Canterbury. King Eldred, by charter, in 948, gave to the monks of Christchurch, in that city, "as a small offering, for the love of God and the benefit of his soul, the manor of Twiccanham, in the county of Middlesex, situated upon the river Thames, with all its appurtenances, exempting it from all secular burthens, taxes, and tolls, excepting contributions towards the building of bridges and fortifications, and the king's expeditions;" his charter concludes with the following bitter anathema against any persons who should venture to infringe it; "whatever be their sex, order, or rank, may their memory be blotted out of the Book of Life; may their strength continually waste away; and

and be there no restorative to repair it." Yet the despotic Henry VIII. who feared neither God nor man, was hardy enough to add this manor to the honour of Hampton Court; and it said that the manor house was one of the residences of his queen, Catharine Parr, as part of her jointure.

"Twickenham," says Mr. Lysons, "has so long been the favourite retreat of the scholar, the poet, and the statesman, that almost every house has its tale to be told; and it is difficult, while some might plead their antiquity, and others their present fame, to know where to begin, unless by following the course of the river."

The first is the delightful cottage, which the late lord Orford gave to Mrs. Clive, the actress, as a retreat during her life; and in the gardens placed an urn, with the following inscription:

Ye Smiles and Jests still hover round;
This is Mirth's consecrated ground:
Here liv'd the laughter-loving dame,
A matchless actress, CLIVE her name.
The Comic Muse with her retir'd,
And shed a tear when she expir'd.

H. WALPOLE.

This house adjoins the wood belonging to Strawberry Hill.

STRAWBERRY HILL, the admired villa of the late earl of Orford, (better known in the literary world as Horace Walpole) is situated on an eminence near the Thames. It was originally a small tenement, built, in 1698, by the earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, and there wrote his comedy, called The Refusal. It was afterwards taken by the marquis of Caernarvon, and other persons of consequence, as an occasional summer residence. In 1747, Mr. Walpole became the purchaser; by him this beautiful structure, formed from select parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, &c. was built, at different times. Great taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments of the edi-

fice, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiosities that adorn it; many of which have been purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house is through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the spiry pinnacles, and gloomy cast of the building, give it the air of monastic structure; on entering the gate, a small oratory, inclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appear in the fore court.

The entrance to the house is through a hall and passage, with painted glass windows, into the Great Parlour, in which are the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives and children, and other family pictures; one of which, by REYNOLDS, contains the portraits of the three ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the duchess of Gloucester, by the earl, her first husband. Here is likewise a conversation in small life, by Reynolds, one of his early productions; it represents Richard second lord Edgecumbe, G. A. Selwyn, and G. J. Williams, Esq. The window has many pieces of stained glass, as have all the windows in every room. These add a richness to the rooms, which, particularly on a bright day, have a very good effect. The Gothic screens, niches, or chimney pieces, with which each room is likewise adorned, were designed, for the most part, by Mr. Walpole himself, or Mr. Bentley, and adapted with great taste to their respective situations.

In THE WAITING ROOM, is a bust of Colley Cibber, coloured after the life, and said to be a great likeness. This was originally the property of Mrs. Clive, and given by her brother to lord Orford.

THE LITTLE PARLOUR. The chimney-piece is copied from the tomb of bishop Ruthall in Westminster Abbey. In this room is Mrs. Damer's much admired model of two dogs in *terra cotta*; a drawing in water-colours, by Miss Agnes Berry, from Mr. William Lock's Death of Wolsey; and a landscape with gipsies, by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chairs are of ebony, as are several others in the house.

THE

The BLUE BREAKFASTING ROOM contains several exquisite miniatures of the Digby family, by ISAAC and PETER OLIVER, and others by PETITOT, &c. Two other pictures represent Charles II. in a garden, and his gardener on his knee, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England; the other, a charming portrait of Cowley, when young, as a shepherd, by LELY. In a closet, are a portrait, by HOGARTH, of Sarah Malcolm, in Newgate; and a good view, by SCOTT, of the Thames at Twickenham. In this closet are two kittens, by Mrs. DAMER, in white marble.

In a niche on the stairs, is the rich and valuable armour of Francis I. of France. It is of steel, gilt; and near it is an ancient picture, on board, of Henry V. and his family.

The LIBRARY. The chimney-piece is copied from the tomb of John earl of Cornwall in Westminster Abbey; the stone work from that of Thomas duke of Clarence at Canterbury. The books are ranged within Gothic arches of pierced wood. Among the most remarkable objects, are an antient painting representing the marriage of Henry VI. a clock of silver, gilt, presented by Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn; a screen of the first tapestry made in England, being a map of Surrey and Middlesex; a curfew, or coverfire; and an ofsprey eagle in *terra cotta*, by Mrs. DAMER.

The STAR CHAMBER, leading to the Holbein room and great gallery, contains the famous bust of Henry VII. done for his tomb by TORREGIANO. This room has its name from the ceiling being studdied with stars in Mosaic.

The HOLBEIN CHAMBER is adorned with the Triumph of Riches and Poverty, by ZUCCHERO; and Holbein's design for a magnificent chimney-piece for one of Henry VIIIth's palaces. There is a curious picture of the duchess of Suffolk, and her husband Adrian Stokes, by LUCAS DE HEERE. The chimney-piece is chiefly from the tomb of archbishop Warham at Canterbury. Part of this room is separated by a screen, behind which stands a bed, the canopy of which is crowned with a plume of red and white ostrich feathers. By the side of the bed hangs the red hat of cardinal Wolsey.

The GALLERY is fifty-six feet long, seventeen high, and thirteen wide; and is entered from a gloomy passage, leading out of the Holbein Chamber; the effects of the contrast, on a bright day, are very striking. The ceiling is copied from one of the side aisles in Henry VII.'s chapel, ornamented with fret-work, and gilt. The most remarkable pictures are Henry VII. MABUSE; Sir Francis Walsingham, ZUCCHERO; admiral Montague, earl of Sandwich, LELY; Sir George Villiers, JANSSEN; George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, RUBENS; Sophia countess of Granville, ROSALBA; Men at Cards, MIEL; a Landscape, POUSSIN; Anne duchess of York, by Mrs. BEALE; the wife of alderman Le Neve, LELY; Henry Jermyn earl of St. Alban's; James second earl of Waldegrave, REYNOLDS; the bashaw Bonneval, LIOTARD; Henry lord Holland, ditto; alderman Le Neve, of Norwich, fine, LELY; John lord Sheffield, MORE; Virgin and Child, by JOHN DAVIS, Esq.; Mr. Le Neve, JANSSEN; Margaret of Valois duchess of Savoy, MORE; Maria countess Waldegrave, REYNOLDS; Mr. Law, ROSALBA; earl of Hertford, ditto; Frances countess of Exeter, VANDYCK; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself; Catharine Sedley, countess of Dorchester, DAHL; Madame de Sevigné; Girl scowering Pots, WATTEAU; Sevonyans, the painter, by himself; Mary queen of France and Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk; Tobit burying the dead, fine, CASTIGLIONE; Catharine de Medicis and her Children, JANET; Griffiere, the painter, ZOUEST; a Portrait, GIORGIONE; a Flower-piece, OLD BAPTIST; Anne countess of Dorset and Pembroke; Thomas duke of Norfolk, MORE; Henry Carey lord Falkland, whole length, VANSOMER; Frances duchess of Richmond, ditto, MARK GIRARD; Ludowic Stuart duke of Richmond, whole length; Thomas lord Howard of Bindon, ditto; several Landscapes and Sea-pieces, by SCOTT. In one of the recesses, on an antique pedestal, is a noble bust of Vespasian, in basaltes. In the other recess, on an antique pedestal, adorned with satyrs' heads, and foliage, in relief, stands the famous eagle, of Greek workmanship, found in the

the baths of Caracalla, at Rome. On, and under the tables, are other pieces of antient sculpture, in busts and urns. On the japan cabinets are choice specimens of Roman earthen ware, finely painted and well preserved. In the windows, and other parts of the room, are some good bronzes.

The ROUND ROOM, is a circular drawing room at the end of the gallery, the chimney-piece of which was designed from the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. This room, lighted by a bow window of fine painted glass, is richly ornamented, and has a beautiful chimney-piece of marble, gilt, and inlaid with scagliola. Here is the valuable antique bust, in basaltes, of Jupiter Serapis, from the late duchess of Portland's collection. The pictures; Mrs. Lemon, the mistress of Vandyck, by himself; the Education of Jupiter, N. POUSSIN; Bianca Capella, VASARI; Jacob leaving Laban, S. ROSA; a Landscape, with Rocks, GOBBO CARACCI; the countesses of Leicester and Carlisle, VANDYCK; a charming Landscape, PAUL BRILL.

The TRIBUNE or CABINET; a small square room, with a semicircular recess on each side. This is beyond conception splendid and enchanting. It is ornamented with windows of painted glass, in which are large heads of Christ and the Apostles, surrounded with beautiful Mosaic; a large star of yellow stained glass in the centre of the dome; the carpet, imitating the Mosaic of the windows and the star in the ceiling, and the gilt mouldings and ornaments, all conspire to throw a golden gloom over the whole room, especially when first viewed through the grated door. In this room is the cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits, by PETITOT, ZINCKE, and OLIVER, than are to be found in any other collection. Among the most beautiful are Cowley, by ZINCKE; the countess d'Olonne, PETITOT; and Isaac Oliver, by himself. Catharine of Arragon and Catharine Parr, by HOLBEIN, are very valuable. In the glass cases on each side of the cabinet are some exquisite specimens of art;

art; particularly a small bronze bust of Caligula, with silver eyes, found at Herculaneum; a magnificent missal with miniatures, by RAPHAEL and his scholars; and a small silver bell, of the most exquisite workmanship, covered with lizards, grasshoppers, &c. in the highest relief (so as to bear the most minute inspection) by BENVENUTO CELLINI. Among the pictures, are the countess of Somerset, ISAAC OLIVER; and a beautiful picture of Cornelius Polenburg, by himself.

The GREAT or NORTH BEDCHAMBER contains a state bed of French tapestry, and a chimney-piece of Portland stone, gilt, designed by Mr. WALPOLE, from the tomb of bishop Dudley, in Westminster Abbey. Here are also a glass closet, furnished with various curiosities and antiquities; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, inlaid with polished stone, and medallions, and embellished with charming drawings by lady DIANA BEAUCLERK, of some of the most interesting scenes in Mr. Walpole's tragedy of the Mysterious Mother. The chief pictures in this room are, Philip earl of Pembroke, whole length; Henry VIII. and his Children, on board; Margaret Smith, whole length, VANDYCK; the original portrait of Catharine of Braganza, sent to England previously to her marriage with Charles II.; Henry VII. a fine portrait, on board; Rehearsal of an Opera, MARCO RICCI; Ogleby, the Poet, in his shirt; Sketch of the Beggar's Opera, HOGARTH; Presentation in the Temple, REMBRANDT; Countess of Grammont, after LELY; Duchess de Mazarine; Ninon l'Enclos, original; Richard I. prisoner to the archduke of Austria, MIERIS; Duchess de la Valiere; Madam de Maintenon; Frances Duchess of Tyrconnel; a Landscape and Cattle, G. POUSSIN; two Views of Venice, MARIESKI.

LIBRARY OVER THE CIRCULAR DRAWING ROOM. In this is a profile of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actress in the reign of George I. KNELLER; and Mrs. Clive, DAVISON. This library contains a valuable and extensive collection of prints; among which are a series of English engraved portraits, bound in volumes.

The

The piers of the garden gate are copied from the tomb of bishop William de Luda, in Ely cathedral. The garden itself is laid out in the modern style; and, in the encircling wood, is a neat Gothic chapel, erected to contain a curious Mosaic shrine, (sent from Rome) the work of PETER CAVALINI. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, with the portraits of cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey duke of Gloucester, and archbishop Kempe. The window in this chapel was brought from Bexhill, in Sussex: the principal figures are Henry III. and his queen.

By the late lord's will, the mansion is appointed to be the residence of the honourable Mrs. Damer, the present possessor, who excels in the charming art of statuary.

Mrs. Clive's house adjoins the wood belonging to Strawberry Hill, and is the residence of two ladies named Berry. Near Strawberry Hill is the house lately the property of Sir Francis Basset, bart. now in the occupation of the ladies Murray. Mr. May's beautiful villa was built by Mr. Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds; opposite the back of which is a house, with an elegant Gothic front, the property of Mr. Lewen.

POPE'S HOUSE AND GARDENS. In his life-time, the house was humble and confined. Veneration for his memory has since enlarged its dimensions. The centre building only was the residence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, leading to the new gardens, is a bust of Pope in white marble, under which are these lines by the late earl Nugent:

> The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
> Ill suit the genius of a bard divine:
> But fancy now displays a fairer scope,
> And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope.

Lord Mendip, who married the daughter of Sir William Stanhope, stuccoed the front of the house, and adorned it in an elegant style. The lawn was enlarged; and, toward

ward the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, stand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himself. They who can cherish each memorial upon classic ground, will rejoice to find that these trees (one of which, is one of the finest of its kind, a vegetable curiosity) are as flourishing as ever. Not only the present proprietor preserves inviolate the memory of Pope, but slips of this tree are annually transmitted to different parts; and, in 1789, the late empress of Russia had some planted in her own garden at Petersburgh.

The once celebrated grotto is no longer remarkable but for having been erected under the immediate direction of our bard. The dilapidations of time, and the *pious thefts* of visitors, who select the spars, ores, and even the common flints, as so many *sacred relics*, have almost brought it to ruin. It no longer forms a "camera obscura;" nor does "the thin alabaster lamp of an orbicular form" now "irradiate the star of looking-glass" placed in the centre of it. Even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern, day and night," is no longer in existence, as described by Mr. Pope in his Letter to E. Blunt, Esq. June 25, 1725.

In two adjoining apertures in the rock are placed a Ceres and a Bacchus, an excellent bust of Pope, and some other figures. In the right cavity, which opens to the river, by a small window latticed with iron bars, the bard sat, it is said, when he composed some of his happiest verses. At the extremity next the garden, is this inscription, from Horace, on white marble:

Secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.

In another grotto, which passes under a road to the stables, and connects the pleasure grounds, are two busts, in Italian marble, of Sir William Stanhope and the earl of Chesterfield. In a niche opposite each, is a Roman urn of exquisite workmanship. Masses of stone are scattered round, in imitation of rocks; and wild plants and hardy forest trees are planted on each side, to give a sylvan rude-

ness

ness to the scene. From this spot, after visiting the orangery, &c. the visitor is led to a small obelisk, erected by the filial piety of Mr. Pope, with this tender and pathetic inscription:

Ah! Editha,
Matrum Optima,
Mulierum Amantissima,
Vale!

Adjoining the gardens of lord Mendip, is the villa of colonel Crosby. Near this is the seat of the countess dowager Poulet. Richmond House, is the seat of Mrs. Allanson. All these houses enjoy a pleasing prospect on the river. Below the church is York House, the seat of colonel Webber. On the site of the late earl of Stafford's house, lady Anne Conolly has erected a noble seat. Next to this is the house of George Pocock, Esq. son of the late admiral Sir George Pocock, K. B.; the additional octagon room to which was built, to entertain queen Caroline at dinner, when the house was in the possession of James Johnstone, Esq.; it had previously, in 1694, been lent by Mrs. Davies to the princess Anne of Denmark, change of air being thought necessary for the duke of Gloucester; and the duke brought with him his regiment of boys, which he used to exercise on the opposite ayte. Below this is Mr. Harding's pretty box, called Ragman's Castle, formerly the residence of Mrs. Pritchard, the actress.

Near this are Marble Hill, the villa of the late earl of Buckinghamshise; it is situated on a fine green lawn, open to the Thames, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of horse-chesnut trees. The house is a small white building, without wings, but of a pleasing appearance. It was built by George II. for the countess of Suffolk, mistress of the robes to queen Caroline. Henry earl of Pembroke was the architect; and the gardens were laid out by Pope. They are very pleasant, and have a beautiful grotto, to which it is approached by a winding alley of flowering shrubs. This house was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

SPENCER GROVE, the beautiful villa of Miss Hotham, was fitted up with great elegance by lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated several of the rooms herself, with her own paintings of flowers. It was afterwards the residence of the late lady Bridget Tollemache.

Below is the seat of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. who has a good collection of pictures by the old masters, and some valuable portraits; particularly a fine portrait of secretary Thurloe, by DOBSON; Mary Davis, a celebrated acress in the last century; Angelica Kauffman, by herself; and a large group of the late nabob of Arcot and his family, KETTLE. The view of Richmond Hill, by TILLEMANS, is particularly interesting, so near the spot whence it was taken.

TWICKENHAM PARK, is the seat of lord Frederick Cavendish. Here the great Sir Francis Bacon (whom Voltaire calls the father of experimental philosophy) spent much of the early part of his life, in studious retirement; and here he entertained queen Elizabeth, to whom he then presented a sonnet in praise of the earl of Essex. In this house are two fine portraits, said to be of general Monk and general Lambert; Edward earl of Orford, and two other admirals, in a conversation piece; a frame, with sketches of six heads, in LELY's manner; a Spanish bull fight, &c. These, with all the furniture, were left as heirlooms by the countess of Mountrath, from whom lord Frederick inherits the estate. Part of the house is in the parish of Isleworth. In the meadows between the house and the river, was originally the site of Sion nunnery.

WHITTON, a hamlet of the parish of Twickenham, adjoins Hounslow Heath. Here Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handsome house, adorned with extensive plantations, which have been enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Samuel Prime, Esq. In this house Sir Godfrey acted as a justice of the peace; and here he died in 1717. The staircase was painted by Sir Godfrey himself, assisted by Laguerre. In this hamlet are the villas of colonel William Campbell, Mr. Dennis, and George

George Gosling, Esq. respectively called, Whitton Dean, Whitton Farm, and Whitton House.

Whitton Place, the seat of the late Sir William Chambers, knight of the Swedish order of the Polar Star, was built by Archibald third duke of Argyle. The spot now occupied by the pleasure grounds consisted partly of corn fields, and partly of land taken from Hounslow Heath. To this nobleman, we are principally indebted for the introduction of foreign trees and plants, that contribute so essentially to the richness of colouring so peculiar to our modern landscape; and, in forming his plantations at Whitton, he displayed elegance of taste, although the modern art of gardening was, at that time, in a state of infancy. He planted a number of cedars, firs, and other evergreens, which now make a venerable appearance, and are some of the finest to be found in this country. Many of the cedars are in Mr. Gostling's grounds, as well as the tower built by the duke, which commands a prospect of great extent. The cedars were planted in 1724. The girth of the largest is ten feet six inches. He likewise built a noble conservatory, in which he formed one of the best collections of exotics in England. These are no longer to be seen; but of their number and value some idea may be conceived, when it is considered that this conservatory was sufficiently large to be converted into an elegant villa, now the property of Mr. Gostling. After the death of the duke, this place had many proprietors. At last it came into the possession of Mr. Gostling's father, who having divided the pleasure grounds into two parts, sold the principal house, with the grounds allotted to it, to Sir William Chambers.

In his improvements of this delightful spot, Sir William appears to have had in view the decorations of an Italian villa. Temples, statues, ruins, and antiques, are interspersed. In one part appears the imitation of an antient Roman bath; and, in another, a modern temple of Æsculapius, erected in compliment to the rev. Dr. Willis, to

whose skill, under the Divine Blessing, we are indebted for the happy restoration of our beloved sovereign, in 1789. Over the door is the following inscription:

"Æscvlapio salv. avg. restitvit sacr. MDCCLXXXIX!"

Among the many eminent residents at Twickenham, are to be noticed Dr. Corbet, bishop of Norwich; speaker Lenthall; Boyle; secretary Craggs; lord George Germain; the earl of Bute; Paul Whitehead, the poet, &c.

In this parish is a house, belonging to Mrs. Duane, which was the residence of the witty, profligate, and eccentric duke of Wharton.

In the church of Twickenham, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, Pope and his parents are interred. To their memory, he himself erected a monument: to his own, the gratitude of Warburton erected another. On the outside of the church, on a marble table, are some very good lines, by Miss Pope, to the memory of Mrs. Clive. The monuments in and about this church are many, and well worth inspection.

Among the vicars of eminence, are Dr. MEGGOT, dean of Winton, 1686; Dr. SAMUEL PRATT, dean of Rochester, 1723; Dr. WATERLAND; Dr. TERRICK, afterwards bishop of Peterborough, and of London, 1749; and the great astronomer, Mr. GEORGE COSTARD.

The village of CRANFORD, is situated twelve miles from Hyde Park Corner, and is so called from the little brook named Crane, which runs by it. From Domesday Book we learn that it was the possession of Turstin, a thane of king Edward the Confessor; but that the Norman conqueror William gave it to one of his attendants, William Fitz-Ausculph.

Dugdale, in his Baronage, observes, that this William Fitz-Ausculph was a great man in the time of the Conqueror, as may be seen by the extent of those lands he possessed. For it appears that he then had ten lordships in Berkshire; one in Middlesex, of which we are now writing; one in Oxfordshire; one in Huntingdonshire; one

in

in Cambridgeshire; seven in Surrey; four in Northamptonshire; seven in Warwickshire; twenty in Buckinghamshire; twenty-five in Staffordshire; and fourteen in Worcestershire, of which Dudley was one, where he had a castle*. In some places he is called Ausculph de Pinchengi. But he is supposed to have left no issue, as the castle of Dudley, and the rest of his lands, soon after became the property of Gervase Paganell. We do not find how long this manor remained in the family of Paganell; but at an early period it became the property of a lord, who, according to the custom of the time, assumed his name from it, *viz.* John de Cranford, who gave this lordship, and rectory appendant, to the Knights Templars; which order being dissolved in the beginning of the fourth century, this manor and church were settled upon the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, in England; who held them till the suppression, after which king Henry VIII. granted them to William lord Windsor; but it seems to have been either for life, or a set time, for they were both in the crown in the second year of king James the First's reign, who granted the advowson to Roger Aston, knt.; and in the sixteenth of his reign, granted both the manor and advowson to Elizabeth lady Berkeley, and her heirs, to be held *in capite;* and it still continues in the family, the right honourable the earl of Berkeley being the present possessor.

Cranford St. John; or, as it is otherwise called, Cranford Park, on the north of Hounslow Heath, the seat of the earl, is only the remain of an antient structure, situate at an angle of the park, near Cranford church. The park is well watered by a branch of the river Coln; and, though it commands no variety of prospects, yet from the distribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it may be deemed a pleasant retirement. Notwithstanding its vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, particularly pheasants, which are to be seen in great numbers; considerable pains having been taken for their preservation.

* Ninety-one manors in all.

servation. Within the house are the portraits of James, earl of Berkeley, vice-admiral of the White, in the reign of queen Anne; Charles, earl of Berkeley; Sir Maurice Berkeley; John, first lord Berkeley of Stratton, with his lady and his son; lord Fitzharding; Jocelyn, earl of Northumberland; Henry lord Hunsdon, 1591; Dr. Harvey; Dean Swift; Sir William Temple; Sir John Temple, &c.

Cranford Church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, and is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel. It contains, however, some handsome monuments, particularly to the memory of Sir Roger Aston, his two wives, and family; Dr. Fuller, the historian and divine; Sir Charles Scarburgh, knt. M.D. *of whom see Vol. III. under Barber Surgeons Hall, and St. Paul's School;* the noble family of Berkeley.

Among the rectors were Dr. FULLER, Dr. (afterwards bishop) Wilkins.

HESTON, is ten miles and a half from London, and a mile and a half to the north of the great western road. The soil (in general a strong loam) is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden speaks of it as having, before his time, furnished the royal table with bread; and Norden, who bears the same testimony to its superior quality, says, it was reported that queen Elizabeth had "the manchets for her highness' own diet" from Heston.

The hamlet was part of the manor of Isleworth, in 1300, and possessed by Edmund, earl of Cornwall. In 1316, this place assumed to be a manor, belonging to the crown, and became afterwards vested in the master and wardens of St. Giles's Hospital; it ultimately was mortgaged to Sir Francis Child and the earl of Devonshire, in 1683. In 1713, the fee-simple came, by purchase, to his son Francis Child, Esq. afterwards Sir Francis, and lord mayor in 1732, from whom it descended to the late Robert Child, Esq. whose widow married lord Ducie, and died in 1793. Heston is the property, in trustees, of lady Sarah Child.

OSTERLEY

Osterley Park, in this parish, belonged to the convent of Sion, on the suppression of which it was granted to Henry, marquis of Exeter; and, reverting to the crown on his attainder, Edward VI. granted it to the duke of Somerset. Being again forfeited by his attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Augustine Thaier. Between this period and 1570, it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was erected. Here this great merchant magnificently entertained queen Elizabeth *. This mansion afterward passed into several hands, and was the seat of Sir William Waller, the celebrated parliamentary general. In the beginning of the eighteenth century it was purchased by Sir Francis Child, lord mayor of London, in 1699, and one of its representatives in parliament.

The park is finely wooded, six miles in circumference. The house (the shell of which was completely rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. in 1760) is a magnificent structure, extending one hundred and forty feet from east to west, and one hundred and seventeen from north to south. At each angle is a turret; and to the east front is a fine portico of the Ionic order, which is ascended by a grand flight of steps, and profusely adorned by antiques, &c. The apartments are spacious, and are magnificently fitted up with the richest hangings of silk, velvet, and Gobelins tapestry, elegantly sculptured marbles, highly enriched entablatures of Mosaic work, &c. The decorations of the apartments

* Of this visit the following anecdote is recorded, in Mr. Nichols's Progresses of that queen: "Her majesty found fault with the court of this house, affirming it would appear more handsome, if divided with a court in the middle. What does Sir Thomas, but in the night time sends for workmen to London, who so speedily and silently apply their business, that next morning discovered the court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the queen, next day, was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprise and sudden performance thereof. Her courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions; some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon change a building, who could build a Change: others, reflecting on some known differences in the knight's family, affirmed, that a house is easier divided than united."

display

display the great talents of the late Mr. Robert Adam, the architect, and of Zucchi, the painter; and they were all fitted up by the late Robert Child, Esq. who succeeded his brother Francis, in 1763. The staircase is ornamented with a fine painting, by RUBENS, brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child, and representing the Apotheosis of William I. prince of Orange.

From the lodges at the entrance of the park, a spacious road passes between two fine sheets of water, which being on different levels, may be termed the upper and lower. The first is opposite the east front, and in view of the house. Though not large, it gives beauty and variety to this part of the park. The lower water is of much greater extent, and partly inclosed by woods, through which it makes a noble sweep. On the north shore of this lake, is a menagerie, which contained a fine collection of exotic birds, but were dispersed since the decease of lady Ducie. Here the lake bends to the north-west, and, at some distance, has a bridge of stone: beyond this it begins to contract, and is soon lost to the eye of the observer.

Mr. Child's only daughter having married the earl of Westmoreland, he left this estate to the second son of that nobleman, or, in default of a second son, to any daughter who should first attain the age of twenty-one; and, in either case, the said son or daughter to assume the name of Child. In consequence of this, the estate is vested in the hands of Robert Dent, Esq. and others, in trust for lady Sarah Child, the only daughter of the late countess.

The parish Church of Heston, is dedicated to St. Leonard, and contains the monuments of the right honourable Walter Cary, secretary to Lionel, duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of Ireland; Mr. Cary died in 1757. Robert Child, Esq. 1782. Lord George Bentinck.

HOUNSLOW

is a market town, nine miles three quarters from London. It is, however, a hamlet to two parishes; the south side lying in Isleworth, and the north side, with the chapel, in Heston.

HANWELL.

Heston. Here was formerly a priory, which belonged to the brethren of the Holy Trinity, whose peculiar office it was to solicit alms for the redemption of captives. The site of the priory, with the manor house adjoining the chapel, is the property of Mrs. Sophia Bulstrode. In the house are many portraits of the Bulstrode family.

Hounslow stands on the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder mills on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath James II. formed an encampment, after the suppression of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave the nation; and here he first perceived the little dependence that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven bishops, an event, at that period, most auspicious to the welfare of the country. The heath, containing about four thousand two hundred and ninety-three acres of land, was noted for the range of gibbets, which have been removed on account of the passage of the royal family this way to Windsor.

Hounslow Heath was proposed to be enclosed as early as 1546, and is supposed to be worth twenty shillings *per* acre, when enclosed.

Norwood, and its appendage Southall, both dependent on the parish of Hayes, have nothing particular to detain the tourists' notice, except that the former has a small chapel, exhibiting the architecture of various periods; the latter has a market and two fairs.

Hanwell, contains nothing worthy notice but the church and rectory, both seated on a gentle eminence. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a small neat structure of brick, forming an oblong square; and at the west end is a turret with a cupola. It was rebuilt in 1782, by a subscription of 1765*l.* to which the worthy rector, Dr. Glasse, now rector of Wansted, contributed 200*l.* The churchyard contains the revered remains of Jonas Hanway, Esq. whose name, without any complimentary addition, is sufficiently explicatory for the information of after ages, respecting his benevolence and philanthropy.

Acton joins Hanwell, at the distance of five miles from London. The parish is supposed to have derived its name from the quantity of oak timber it produced; *ac*, in the Saxon language, signifying *an oak*; and the hedge-rows still abound with that tree. Half a mile from East Acton, are three wells of mineral water, which, about the middle of the last century, were in repute for their medicinal virtues. The assembly room was then a place of fashionable resort; and the neighbouring hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there during the summer season. These wells have long since lost their celebrity; fashion and novelty having given the preference to springs of the same nature, at a greater distance from the metropolis. The site of the wells is the property of the duke of Devonshire. At Acton resided Francis Rous, one of Cromwell's peers; and, on the site of his house, now stands a modern mansion, called the Bank House, the property of Samuel Wegg, Esq. Richard Baxter, the non-conformist divine, resided also, many years, in a house near the church, where he constantly attended divine service, and sometimes preached; having a licence for so doing, "provided he uttered nothing against the doctrines of the Church of England." The great and good Sir Matthew Hale was his cotemporary at Acton, and intimate with him.

Within the church are monuments to the memory of Catharine viscountess Conway, 1639, a very charitable person; Francis Rous; and Dr. Cobden.

Having gone the extent of this route towards London, we return for the space of two miles, and describe the village of Ealing, situated near the Uxbridge road. The manor for time immemorial has belonged to the see of London; the demesne lands were leased under the name of Ealingbury, by bishop Bonner, to the protector Somerset, for a term of two hundred years. After the protector's attainder the whole came to the crown, and is now held under a renewed lease, in 1757, to Richard Long, Esq. by his two daughters and

Engraved by H. Warren from a Drawing presented by Mr. Soane

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

The Villa of John Soane Esqr.

GREAT EALING.

Published by J. Stratford, 112 Holborn Hill, August 18th 1809.

and coheiresses, one of whom married William Vachell, Esq. the other George Hardinge, Esq. one of the Welsh judges.

There are three subordinate manors held under the bishop, the most antient of which is GUNNERSBURY, in old records called GONDYLDESBURY, or GUNNYLDSBURY, so called probably from having been the residence of princess Gunyld, niece of Canute the Great, who was banished from England in 1044. It came afterwards into the possession of a very different character, Alice Perrers, mistress to Edward III.; she also was banished: but upon the reversion of her sentence, and marrying Sir William Wyndesor, this, and her other property, were restored to her husband. Sir Thomas Frowick died possessed of the manor in 1485; his second son was lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. The daughter of the judge married Sir John Spelman, grandfather of the celebrated antiquary. The manor afterwards became the property of sergeant Maynard. In 1761, it was purchased by the late princess Amelia, aunt of his present majesty. Since her decease the manor house, which was built by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones, for sergeant Maynard, in 1663, has been levelled to the ground, and the materials sold.

The other manors are COLDHAWE, and PITS-HANGER.

The manor of Pits-hanger, in 1605, was in the possession of Sir Arthur Atye, and contained one hundred and forty acres. In 1690, it was the property of Mrs. Margaret Edwards, whose grandson, Thomas Edwards, Esq. was the author of a work called The Canons of Criticism; that gentleman spent his early years at Pits-hanger, till he removed to an estate which he purchased in Buckinghamshire. After his death, in 1757, this estate was sold by his nephews, Joseph Price, Esq. and Nathaniel Mason, Esq. to King Gould, Esq. whose son, Sir Charles Morgan, bart. alienated it to Thomas Gurnell, Esq. from whom it came to Jonathan Gurnell, Esq. whose widow married John Peyton, Esq. The manor is the property of the present resident, John Soane, Esq. who has im-

proved the house to a retirement from the fatigues of the metropolis, a dwelling equally classical and convenient.

The front of the building is obscured from the road by a shrubbery, and a stately fir tree, the whole being encompassed by an iron railing. The entrance to the gardens is by an iron gate, supported by two picturesque square pillars, composed of brick and flintwork. A serpentine walk leads to the house, on the north side of which are various offices for the domestics, contrived with every attention to utility. Adjoining to these is an apartment in which Mr. Soane has deposited several curious specimens of architecture, particularly the entablature belonging to the temple of Jupiter Stator.

The entrance to the house is ornamented by four Ionic pillars, surmounted by figures copied from the antique; these project from the building, and give an air of lightness and elegance to the front. Between these the door opens to an elegant saloon, ornamented with arches, composed of various kinds of marble, to which the stained glass over the door gives a pleasing effect. To the left is *the large Dining Parlour*, the windows of which are almost upon a level with the lawn; on the south side is a fine picture, by J. DURNO, Esq. from the Boydell collection, representing a scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor.

On the west side is a fine portrait of Mr. Soane and his two sons, by W. OWEN, Esq. The north side has two niches, in which are placed the figures of the Venus de Medicis, and the Antinous.

The apartments to the north of the saloon, are *a Library* beautifully fitted up, in which is a fine collection of valuable classics, and professional books; this room is decorated with large and curious Etruscan vases. The *Retiring Parlour*, is ornamented with some fine pictures, by CANALETTI; and by the eight original pictures, by HOGARTH, descriptive of The Rake's Progress.

The *Conservatory*, facing the garden, is an object of great curiosity. Here the antiquary and the artist may be usefully gratified, in ascertaining the inscriptions on the several

several Roman altars, and curious urns, which Mr. Soane has collected into this place; in contemplating the fine statue of the Dea Naturæ; or, in looking over the fine landscape at the back of the house, comprehending beautiful shrubberies on each side, a fine lawn in the centre; and the distance ornamented by two fine pieces of water, and separated by an extensive spot, representing a park in miniature.

The whole of this domain comprises whatever can bestow comfort and elegance to the man of refined education, and of elegant taste.

At Ealing are also many handsome villas; the most distinguished of which are EALING HOUSE, the seat of Edward Payne, Esq.; Hicks-upon-the-Heath, formerly the residence, in 1684, of Sir William Trumbull, secretary of state to William III. and the friend of Pope; in 1688, it became the property of Dr. Hedges, secretary to queen Anne; and of Dr. Egerton, bishop of Durham, of whose heirs it was purchased by the present possessor, Frederick Barnard, Esq.

EALING GROVE, was successively the property of earl Rivers; the earl of Rochford, in 1722; Dr. Peters, whose widow married admiral Sir Edward Hughes, and of Joseph Gulston, Esq. whose son was a famous collector of prints, other curiosities. The grove then passed to the dukes of Marlborough and Argyll, and was lately the property of James Baillie, Esq. ROCKWORK GATE HOUSE, is the residence of Thomas Matthias, Esq. and a house has been lately built by Thomas Wood, Esq. on a hill in the road from Acton to Hanwell. At Little Ealing are PLACE HOUSE, the seat of Cuthbert Fisher, Esq. The late lord Heathfield, when general Elliott, lived some years on Castle Bear Hill, now the seat of Mr. Smith.

Ealing was formerly the residence of Dr. Owen, a respectable and voluminous writer among the Non-conformists in the eighteenth century; he died here in 1583. Henry Fielding, Esq. had a house in this parish; as had William Fleetwood, Esq. recorder of London, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Elizabeth. Bishop Pearce, and Oldmixon, the historian, were also inhabitants here.

The church of Ealing is dedicated to St. Mary. In the year 1729, the old fabric fell, when an act of parliament was obtained for rebuilding it; to which was added a brief; but with all these helps, the new church was ten years in completing. The present church is a neat brick building; at the west end of which is a square tower, with a turret. There are several monuments, but none very remarkable.

The Sunday schools in this parish, instituted in 1786, by the rev. Charles Sturges, the present vicar, have been particularly efficacious, in consequence of the persevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, so well known by her useful treatises, tending to increase the comforts, and reform the manners of the poor. About sixty boys, and more than one hundred girls, are now educated in these schools, which are conducted on a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement. A school of industry for girls has been some time established: at present, they are forty in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry for boys has also been lately opened.

We now cross the road to Hounslow, whence another road passes to Twickenham, &c. which having already noticed, we return by ISLEWORTH.

This pleasant village is situated on the banks of the Thames, at the distance of eight miles and a half from Hyde Park Corner, and gives name to the hundred. It abounds in market gardeners, some of whom raise great quantities of raspberries, which are sold to distillers, and conveyed to London in swing carts. Those for the use of the table, however, are carried by women, who come principally from Shropshire, and the neighbourhood of Kingsdown, in Wilts *.

The

* The fruit is gathered very early in the morning, during the season, and twelve women are employed in gathering a load of twelve gallons, each

Drawn by [illegible] Engraved by [illegible]

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

ISLEWORTH.

Published by [illegible] Holborn Hill Feb. 15 1806

The small river Crane, which rises in the neghbourhood of Harrow, falls into the Thames at Isleworth, having been augmented by an artificial cut from the Colne, which the abbess and convent of Sion, formerly caused to be made, for supplying their water mills.

The manor, then called Gistelworde, was held, at the time of compiling Domesday Book, by Walter de St. Waleric; and had been the property of earl Algar, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, at which period the whole was valued at 80*l.* It afterwards came to the crown, and was granted by Henry III. to his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans. Sir Hugh Spencer, and a great number of the citizens of London, in 1264, came to this place and "spoiled the manor-place of the king of the Romans,and destroyed his water mylnes, and other commodities that he there had."* For this outrage, when Henry had suppressed the rebellion of the barons, he obliged the citizens to pay a fine of one thousand marks. The manor continued as part of the duchy of Cornwall, till the reign of Henry V. when that monarch being desirous of settling it on the convent which he had recently founded at Sion, procured the authority of parliament to separate it from the duchy, in exchange for other manors. It remained in the crown, after the suppression of monasteries, when it was granted by James I. in 1604, to Henry earl of Northumberland, in which family it still continues, subject to a fee-farm rent of 92*l.* 2*s. per annum*, which is paid to Thomas Broadhead, Esq.

each consisting of three pints; their pay for gathering is three-halfpence per gallon. One of these gatherers carries the load to Covent Garden market, at about ten miles distance, for the small sum of three shillings and sixpence: of course only one journey can be performed in a day. The women from Hammersmith perform three journies, and only receive eightpence for each journey, over and above their day's work. At Kensington they are paid only sixpence each journey, and frequently go four times in the day. They usually travel at the rate of five miles an hour. —Lysons III. 82.

* Hollingshed's Chronicle, II. 766.

This

This manor formerly was of large extent, so as to include Twickenham, Heston, &c. and the lands descend according to the strict custom of Borough-English.

In the parish are also the subordinate manors of Worton, or Eystons, belonging to the duke of Northumberland. Wyke, belonging to John Robinson, Esq. M.P.

Sion Hill is a seat of the duke of Marlborough, built by the late earl of Holdernesse. His grace, having cultivated the study of astronomy, formed a small observatory, which he enlarged to receive an altitude and azimuth instrument, constructed by the late ingenious Mr. Ramsden.

The residences of several distinguished personages have been in this parish; among others were lord Baltimore, secretary of state to James I. Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury, at one time lord chamberlain of the household, lord high treasurer of England, and lord lieutenant of Ireland; the house is now a Roman Catholic seminary. Kendal House, is so called from having been a residence of the duchess of Kendall, in the reign of George II.

Near the grand entrance into Sion Park, is a house, the property and residence of Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, bart. Gumley House, the residence of the last earl of Bath, (and so called from having been built by John Gumley, Esq. father of his countess) it now belongs to Mr. Angell, and is on the north side of the road from Twickenham to London. Fronting the Hounslow road, is the handsome villa of David Godfrey, Esq. and, by the water side, a house built by James Lacey, Esq. late patentee of Drury Lane theatre, now the property of the honourable Mrs. Keppel, and the residence of the earl of Warwick.

Isleworth Church, which stands by the water side, is dedicated to All Saints, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The west end is ornamented with an antient Gothic tower, covered with ivy on the north, west, and south sides. The other parts of the building are of brick; rebuilt in 1705 and 1706, partly from a plan by Sir Christopher Wren.

There

There are many monuments in the church and churchyard, the most particular is to the memory of Mrs. Anne Dash, a great benefactress to the parish; but whose history is very singular. "She was daughter of George Newton, Esq. of Duffield, in the county of Derby; and having been twice married, first to Henry Sisson, afterwards to John Tolson, was in her second widowhood reduced to narrow circumstances, and obliged to set up a boarding school, as the means of procuring a livelihood; but blindness having rendered her unfit for that employment, she became an object of charity In the mean time Dr. Caleb Cotesworth, a physician, who had married a relation of Mrs. Tolson, died, in 1741, having amassed in the course of his practice, 150,000*l.* the greater part of which, being upwards of 120,000*l.* he left to his wife, who surviving him only a few hours, died intestate, and her large fortune was divided between Mrs. Tolson, and two others, as the nearest of kin. With a due sense of this deliverance, and unexpected change from a state of want to riches and affluence, she appropriated, by a deed of gift, the sum of 5000*l.* to be expended after her decease, in building and endowing an almshouse at Isleworth, for six poor men, and six women. This lady died in 1750, aged eighty-nine, having married, subsequently to the deed of gift, a third husband, Mr. Joseph Dash, merchant. The monument was erected pursuant to her own desire, by Gilbert Joddrell, Esq. at the expence of 500*l.* It is ornamented with a bust in white marble of Mrs. Tolson, and medallions of Dr. and Mrs. Cotesworth."*

There are copper mills, the property of the duke of Northumberland, at Baber-bridge; they are rented by the Mines-Royal Company. A china manufactory, calico grounds, and two large flour mills, are in a state of prosperity at Isleworth.

The parish also abounds in charitable establishments; besides schools for thirty-two boys, and twenty girls; and

* *Lysons.*

Sir Thomas Ingram's almshouses for six females, who have been housekeepers; Mrs. Tolson's, abovementioned; and Mrs. Bell's, for six women.

Returning to the great road, the first object of attention is SION HOUSE.

This mansion, one of the seats of the duke of Northumberland, stands upon the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth, and opposite to the king's gardens at Richmond. It is called Sion from a monastery of the same name, founded by Henry V. in 1414, for sixty nuns (including the abbess) and twenty-five men, and was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns, &c. were called Bridgetines, and were of the order of Augustines. Sion was one of the first monasteries suppressed by Henry VIII. when its revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 1944*l.* 11*s.* 11*d*¼. more than equal to 10,000*l. per annum*, according to the present value of money; and, on account of its fine situation, it was not sold or given immediately to any court favourite, but appropriated to the king's own use. In the next reign the monastery was given by Edward VI. to his uncle Somerset, the protector, who about 1547 began to build Sion House, and finished the shell of it nearly as it now remains. The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic, structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square; so that it has four external and as many internal fronts, the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, is a square turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high; and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The gardens consist of two square areas, enclosed with high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out and finished in a very grand manner;

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Hawkins

SION HOUSE.

Fred. P. Hughes' Description of London

manner; but, being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded: none of them at least could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy, in some measure, that inconvenience, the Protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, among many others which they alledged, of his having formed a design very dangerous to the liberties of king and people. After his attainder and execution, in 1552, Sion was confiscated to the crown; whereupon the house was given to the duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son the lord Guildford, and of his daughter-in-law the unfortunate lady Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion House once more reverted to the crown. Three years after, queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines; and it remained in their possession till the society was expelled by queen Elizabeth. Some years after the second dissolution, Sion was granted by a lease of a long term to Henry ninth earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgment. James I. considered his lordship no longer as a tenant, but gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; but it appears, from one of his lordship's letters to the king, in 1613, that he had laid out 9000*l.* in the house and gardens; which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the protector's plan. His son, Algernon, afterwards appointed lord high admiral of England, succeeded to the estate in November, 1632. He employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it at present appears. It must not be omitted in the history of this

place, that the dukes of York and Gloucester, and the princess Elizabeth, were sent hither by an order of the parliament, agreed upon August 27, 1646, and were treated by the earl and countess of Northumberland in all respects most suitable to their birth. The unhappy king frequently visited them at Sion in 1647, and thought it a very great alleviation of his misfortunes to find his children so happy in their confinement. The duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the earl resigned them to the care of his sister the countess of Leicester. In 1682, Charles duke of Somerset, married the lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heiress of Josceline earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion and the immense estate of the Percies became his grace's property. The duke and duchess lent the house to the princess Anne of Denmark, who honoured it with her residence during the time of a misunderstanding between her royal highness and her sister queen Mary. Upon the death of Charles, duke of Somerset, in 1748, Algernon earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and estate, and soon after gave Sion to his daughter and son-in-law, the late duke and duchess of Northumberland, to whose fine taste are owing the many and great improvements which have made the house and gardens at Sion so universally admired. The old gardens, though very grand and magnificent, according to the fashion of the age in which they were made, deprived the lower apartments of almost every advantage of prospect which the fine situation of Sion House naturally affords. To make the necessary improvements, the high triangular terrace, which the Protector had raised at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old gardens were taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, so as to form a fine lawn extending from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means also a beautiful prospect is opened into the king's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha, and a meadow, which his grace ordered to be cut down into a gentle

gentle slope; so that the surface of the water may be seen even from the lowest apartments and the gardens. In consequence of these alterations, the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to form part of the gardens. The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn which is farthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn or a fine gravel walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle, of a beautiful shrubbery; so that even in the most retired parts of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable world seems to rise up in miniature, presenting every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adapted to the soil of this climate. The duke not only improved the ground where the old gardens stood, but also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts by forming a serpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well stored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the new river, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames. His grace also built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens, and has erected in that which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned statue of Flora, so judiciously placed, as to command a distinct view of the situation over which she is supposed to preside. The kitchen gardens are very large, lie at a very proper distance from the house, and contain every convenience of an hot-house, fire-walls, &c. The green-house is a very neat building, with a Gothic front, designed by the duke in an admirably light stile. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. This building stands near a circular bason of water, well stored with gold and silver fish; and in the middle of the bason is a fountain, which plays without intermission. The entrance to this magnificent villa from the great western road,

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is through a beautiful gateway adorned on each side with an open colonade, so as to give to passengers a view of the fine lawn which forms the approach to the house. Here, amid large clumps of stately trees, and over a continuation of the serpentine river, mentioned before, in the garden, the visitor is conducted to this princely mansion, and by a large flight of steps ascends into the great hall; which is a noble oblong room, ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a very perfect and excellent cast of the Dying Gladiator in bronze, which has the most happy effect from its position near the flight of marble steps into the vestibule. This is a square apartment finished in a very uncommon stile; the floor is of scaglioia, and the walls in fine relief with gilt trophies, &c. But what particularly distinguish this room are twelve large columns and sixteen pilasters of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of this scarce and precious marble than is now perhaps to be found in any one building remaining in the world: on the columns are twelve gilt statues. This leads to the dining room, which is finished with chaste simplicity, and is ornamented with beautiful marble statues, and paintings in *chiaro obscuro*, after the antique. At each end is a circular recess separated by columns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt; the elegant simplicity of which forms a fine contrast to that of the drawing room, which immediately succeeds. The coved cieling of this fine room is divided into small compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting designs of antique paintings by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with a rich three-coloured silk damask, the first of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique Mosaic, found in Titus's baths, and purchased from the abbé Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are about one hundred and eight or one hundred and nine inches by sixty-five, being two of the largest that had formerly been seen in England. The chimney-piece is of the finest statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulu*, and is much admired

admired for the very beautiful taste in which it is conceived and executed. This conducts to the great gallery, which also serves for the library and museum, being about one hundred and thirty-three feet long. The book cases are formed in recesses of the wall, which receive the books so as to make them part of the general finishing of the room, and the authors are well chosen. The chimney-pieces are perfectly correspondent with the other ornaments, and are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the most beautiful stile of the antique, finished in a remarkably light and elegant manner, and gave the first instance of stucco-work finished in England after the finest remains of antiquity, The cieling is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments answerable to the beautiful taste that prevails in the other parts of this superb gallery. Below the cieling runs a series of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the earls of Northumberland in succession, and other principal personages of the noble houses of Percy and Seymour; all of which, even the most antient, are taken from genuine originals. At the west end of the room are a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a bookcase to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a very happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a very pleasing deception, and to give at the same time a curious catalogue of the *auctores deperditi.* At each end of this gallery is a little pavillion, or closet, finished in the most exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands a most enchanting prospect. From the east end of the gallery are suites of private apartments which are extremely convenient and elegant, and lead back to the great hall.

BRENTFORD,

situated on the side of the river Thames, on the great western road, seven miles from London, is divided into three parishes; Old Brentford belonging to Great Ealing, New

New Brentford to Hanwell, and Brentford End to Isleworth parish. It is a place of great trade, being one of the greatest thoroughfares in the kingdom; stage carriages passing every half hour in the day. There are also regular market boats every tide, which carry goods from this place to Hungerford and Queenhithe.

The town of Brentford affords employment to hundreds of labouring people. In it is a very large flour mill, on the same construction as the late Albion mills at Blackfriars Bridge, erected at the sole expence of Robert Wallace Johnson, Esq. and Mr. Gould. Here is also an extensive pottery; much brick and tile making; and a very considerable malt distillery.

To the right, in New Brentford, is the half acre, leading to the Butts, where the hustings are erected for the election of members of parliament for the county of Middlesex.

Brentford chapel, dedicated to St. Laurence, was first built, in the reign of Richard I. and rebuilt of brick, in 1764. Attorney-general Noy, in the reign of Charles I. was buried here. The chapel of St. George, belonging to Great Ealing, is famous for having the reverend John Horne (since John Horne Tooke) for its curate; that and the market-house stand in the part of the town called New Brentford. Here are two charity schools *. The district called Old Brentford is situated upon a fine rising bank close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made a beautiful spot. The opposite side of the river is Kew Green, which appears from hence to advantage. A bloody battle was fought at Brentford, 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, wherein the latter was defeated. Charles I. defeated the parliamentary forces at Edgehill, 1642, and marched here, where he treated of peace with their deputies.

* One of the regulations is, that every child who is a constant attendant, and comes to school before nine in the morning, neat in person and apparel, on paying a halfpenny, shall receive a penny ticket. The advantages of this regulation proved to be such, that gowns were purchased for all the girls who had been three months in the school, and clothing for the boys according to their respective merits.

The market, granted by Edward I. is held on Tuesday; and is for all kind of provisions and corn. There are two annual fairs, on the 18th of May and 13th of September, for all sorts of cattle and swine.

The famous actors, Mr. Henry Giffard, and his wife; and Mr. Luke Sparks, another eminent comedian, were buried at Brentford.

Mr. Lysons has made the following curious extracts from the chapel wardens' accounts, respecting the sports exercised at Brentford:

	£.	s.	d.
"1620, paid for 6 boules - - -	0	0	8
——— for 6 tynn tokens - -	0	0	6
——— for a pair of pigeon holes	0	1	6
1621, paid to her that was Lady, at Whitsontide, by consent - - -	0	5	0
——— goodwife Ansell for the pigeon holes - - - - - -	0	1	6
——— paid for the games - -	1	1	0
1623, received for the maypole - -	1	4	0
1628, paid for a drumbe, sticks, and case	0	16	0
—— for two heads to the drumbe -	0	2	8
1629, received of Robert Bricklye for the use of our games - - - -	0	2	0
——— of the said R. B. for a silver bar which was lost at Elyng - -	0	3	6
1634, paid for the silver games - -	0	11	8
1643, paid to Thomas Powell for pigeon holes	0	2	0

"Among other articles in the hands of the chapel warden's, in 1653, was one little collar, a bell, one little bowl, and a pin of silver." It appears that the parish rates at this perio were chiefly raised by profits accruing from the celebration of public sports and diversions at stated times of the year, particularly at Whitsuntide.

At a vestry held at Brentford in 1621, several articles were agreed upon with regard to the management of the parish stock by the chapel-wardens. The preamble states, "that the inhabitants had for many years been accustomed to have meetings at Whitsontide, in their church-

house and other places there, in friendly manner, to eat and drink together, and liberally to spend their monies, to the end neighbourly society might be maintained; and also a common stock raised for the repairs of the church, maintaining of orphans, placing poor children in service, and defraying other charges;" which stock not having been properly applied, it was ordered, that a particular account should be given from year to year of their gains at those times, and the manner of the expenditure. In "the accompts for the Whitsontide ale, 1624," the gains are thus discriminated:

	£.	s.	d.
"Imprimis, cleared by the pigeon holes	4	19	0
——— by hocking - -	7	3	7
——— by riffeling - -	2	0	6
——— by victualling - -	8	0	2
	22	2	9

"The hocking occurs almost every year till 1640, when it appears to have been dropped. It was collected at Whitsuntide."

"1618, gained with hocking at Whitsuntide 16 12 3

"The other games were continued two years later. *Riffeling* is synonimous with *raffling*."

OTHER SINGULAR ENTRIES.

	£.	s.	d.
"1621, paid for a beast for the parish use	2	6	8
—— given to the French chapel by consent	1	0	0
1625, for a coffin to draw the infected corpses	0	8	8
1633, given to a knts. son in Devonshire, being out of meanes - - - -	0	0	6
—— paid for a book of sporting allowed on Sundaies - - - - - -	0	0	6
1634, paid Robt. Warden, the constable, which he disbursed for conveying away the witches - - - - - -	0	11	0
1688, paid for a declaration of liberty of conscience - - - - - -	0	1	0

1688,

1688, paid for a form of prayer for the Dutch not landing - - - 0 1 0
——— for a thanksgiving for deliverance from Popery - - - - 0 1 0
——— The two last entries immediately follow each other."

At Brentford is a charity school for twenty-one boys and twelve girls.

The bridge here is of considerable antiquity; for it appears that a toll, so early as the reign of Edward I. was exacted upon all cattle and merchandize, "in aid of the bridge of BRAYNFORD, for three years:" Jews, both male and female, on horseback, paid 1*d.*; on foot, one halfpenny; other passengers were exempted.

The Grand Junction Canal enters the river Thames, near Foot Ferry. There are very few manufactories at Brentford; the principal are some turpentine works, and mills for corn and starch.

TURNHAM GREEN, is a hamlet situated on the western road, five miles from London, in the parish of Chiswick. Here is the villa of the late lord Heathfield; the new-built house of James Armstrong, Esq.; and the residence of the late J. Griffiths, Esq. proprietor and editor of the Monthly Review.

At this place, in 1731, an urn was dug up, filled with Roman coins. It was the opinion of Dr. Stukeley, that the Roman road from Regnum, passed from Staines through Brentford (which was a manse between that place and London) to Turnham Green; whence over Stanford Bridge, so called from that circumstance, and into the Acton road, it crossed the Watling Street, at Tyburn.

The earl of Essex assembled his forces on this green, after the battle of Brentford, where he was joined by the city trained bands. Sir William Waller, also, mustered his forces here in 1643, when he was ordered to go to the relief of the lord-general's army after the battle of Newbury.

CHISWICK, a village on the bank of the Thames, is about five miles from the metropolis, and is mentioned in various records of he time of Henry III. by the name of CHESEWICKE.

It contains two manors, both belonging to the cathedral church of St. Paul. The manor of SUTTON, is the dean's peculiar. Mr. Lysons has translated from Latin, a curious and minute survey of all the manors belonging to that church at the commencement of the thirteenth century, and mentioned several services of the tenants at Chiswick as follows:

"Gilbert, son of Nicholas, holds three virgates of land, to which his grandfather, Gilbert, was admitted by Theodoric, a former lessee, and for which he now pays 30*s. per annum*, and is subject to the following services, *viz.* He must plough two acres of the demesne lands in winter, and two in Lent; and sow the lord's seed, which he is to receive at the manor house, and to carry into the field; he must harrow also the land abovementioned; he must find two mowers, who are to have their provisions from the lord of the manor; and two men to carry hay, who must be fed at his own cost. Two men one day, and two men a second day to weed the corn—(these men to be provided with one meal a day by the lord.) He must find also two carts, or one waggon to carry hay; and three men for each of the reap days. He must find two men for one day, to thresh the rent corn, to be carried to London—(the men to have one meal a day at the lord's cost); and to provide two sacks for each rent. He must carry dung from the manor house two days, each day with two carts—(the workmen to be allowed provisions by the lord.) He must bring four cart loads of fuel from the wood, finding provisions for the men at his own cost. He must render moreover, annually, two hens and twenty eggs.

"William, son of Thurstan, holds one virgate at the rent of 6*s.* 2*d.* He is to mow also one day for the lord of the manor, being allowed his provisions; and to send all

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Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Sharpe

For D.r Hughson's Description of London

CHISWICK.

his labourers to the reap days; the lord allowing them victuals and ale.

"Another tenant was to shear the lord's sheep and lambs, and to cut his pease. Some were to pay a rent called *malt-silver*, for the privilege of making malt, being *5d.* *3d.* or some small sum; others a rent called "Ward-peni," generally *2d.* being a payment made to the sheriffs, for the defence of castles; and others a small sum, *e. g. 10d.* called "the gift," being a payment to the lord under the name of "a free gift."

In 1676, the lease came into the hands of Thomas earl of Fauconberg, whose grand nephew, Thomas Fowler, viscount Fauconberg, assigned it, in 1727, to Richard earl of Burlington, and now belongs to the duke of Devonshire. The present manor house was partly rebuilt by the late Thomas King, Esq.

The prebendal manor of Chiswick was held, in 1570, by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster; who granted a lease of the manor, with about one hundred and forty acres of demesne lands, in trust, for ninety-nine years, to William Walter and George Burden, that they should within two years convey the farm to the church of Westminster. In this lease it was stipulated that the lessee "should erect additional buildings adjoining to the manor house, sufficient for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of the school, the usher, forty boys, and proper attendants, who should retire thither in time of sickness, or at other seasons when the dean and chapter should think proper;" and to this day a piece of ground is reserved (in the lease to the sub-lessee) as a play place for the scholars, though it is not known that the school was ever removed to Chiswick since the time of Dr. Busby, who resided here with some of his scholars, in 1657; and when the house was in the tenure of Robert Berry, Esq. the names of the celebrated earl of Halifax, Dryden, and many other of the doctor's pupils, were to be seen on the walls. In 1725, the College House, as it is called, was inhabited by Dr. John Friend, master

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of Westminster school; Dr. Nicholls, was the last master who occasionally resided here; and Dr. Markham, late archbishop of York, when master of the school, rented the prebendary's lodgings of the dean and chapter. In 1788, the whole having become ruinous, was let on a repairing lease, and is now an academy.

In 1685, Sir Stephen Fox (grandfather of the late right honourable Charles James Fox) built a villa here, with which king William was so pleased, that he is said to have exclaimed to the earl of Portland, on his first visit, "This place is perfectly fine: I could live here five days." This was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation; and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England, except to the earl of Exeter's, at Burleigh. It is now the property and residence of Robert Stevenson, Esq.

GROVE HOUSE, is a beautiful villa belonging to Mrs. Luther, seated on the Thames, in a desirable and sequestered spot. The premises, containing eighty acres, are inclosed within a brick wall. The paddock abounds with a number of old walnut trees, and Spanish chesnuts, the fruit of which have been known to produce 80*l.* a year.

The beautiful villa, the occasional residence of his grace the duke of Devonshire, is built near an antient mansion, which was the residence of Car, earl of Somerset, and his countess, who ended her days here in disgrace and misery, in 1632; and the earl, under similar circumstances, in 1645. Their excellent daughter was the wife of the earl of Bedford, in 1636-7. The premises then became the property of the celebrated Philip, earl of Pembroke; from whom they passed to John lord Powlet, an active royalist, who, through the interest of general Fairfax, was permitted to compound for his estates, in 1647. This house, afterwards, became the property of lord Crofts, lord Gerrard of Brandon, viscount Ranelagh, and Edward Seymour, Esq. of Maiden Bradley, who, in 1682, sold it to Richard, earl of Burlington, from whom it descended to the last earl of Burlington, whose sole daughter,

lady

For D.r Hughson's Description of London

Drawn by Schnebbelie Engraved by Sparrow.

GARDENS the Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

lady Charlotte Boyle, having married the duke of Devonshire, the whole of the Burlington estates came into that family, as they still continue. The last earl of Burlington, whose skill and taste in architecture have been often recorded, built, near the old mansion, which was pulled down in 1788, a beautiful villa, taken from the design of a similar structure belonging to the marquis Capra, near Vicenza, and partly from Palladio. This structure, by way of eminence, is denominated CHISWICK HOUSE.

Before the present structure was raised, here was a plain commodious building, with good offices; but part of this edifice having been destroyed by fire, the earl formed the plan of the beautiful villa we are describing, which, for elegance of taste, is supposed to surpass every thing of its kind in England. Kent was the architect, under his lordship's immediate direction.

"This house," says Mr. Walpole, "the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimnies between windows, and, which is worse, windows between chimnies; and vestibules, however beautiful, yet little secured from the damps of this climate. The trusses that support the ceiling of the corner drawing room, are beyond measure massive; and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb than a library in a northern latitude. Yet these blemishes, and lord Hervey's wit, who said "the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch,' cannot depreciate the taste that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur, which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to

to every style that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculpture; behind the garden front should be retrenched."

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celebrated villa, before the present noble proprietor attempted the capital improvements which he has completed. Two wings have been added to the house, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. These remove the objections that have been made to the house as more fanciful and beautiful than convenient and habitable. The Italian garden displays the beauties of modern planting; and some of the sombre yews, with the termini, and other pieces of sculpture, have been removed. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is gravelled and kept in the neatest order.

The ascent to the house is by a grand double flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other, that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a very elegant pediment; the cornice, frizes, and architrave, being as rich as possible. In fact, this front is so truly magnificent, that all who behold it are fascinated, and do not quit the scene without revolving admiration. In the portico is a fine bust of Augustus.

The octagonal saloon finishing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is truly elegant. The late arrangements are tests of the classic taste of the duke and late duchess; for in this, as in all the other apartments, the visitor may sit in a chair and read, may recline on a sopha and contemplate; or, if he chooses to admire surrounding beauties, may look around, and wonder at the assemblage of science and the arts, each striving most to please; for here is literature at our elbow; we are surrounded by the noblest efforts of painting; and the sister-arts seem emulous to afford the most rational entertainment. Whilst nature and art thus contribute to the gratification of man, he may be said to enjoy on this spot the consummation of earthly felicity.

By his grace the duke's condescending permission, granted exclusively to the editor of the present work, we shall give a catalogue of the pictures in the different apartments.

DOME SALOON. Rape of Proserpine; Anne of Austria, FRED. ELDER; Morocco Ambassador, in the reign of Charles II. figure by Sir GODF. KNELLER, back ground and horse by WYKE; Charles I. his queen, and two children, VANDYKE; Judgment of Paris, CAV. DANIELE; Lewis XIII. ELDE; Apollo and Daphne, DANIELE; Liberality and Modesty, from GUIDO.

BUSTOS. Antinous, Lucius Antinous, a Bacchanalian, Socrates, Faustina, Britannicus, Plautilla, Antoninus, Apollo, bust unknown, Domitian, Adrian.

WEST SALOON NEXT THE DOME. Venus and Cupid, SEB. RICCI; Acis and Galatea, LUCA GIORDANO; Philosopher and Wife; first Countess of Burlington, VANDYKE; first Earl of Halifax, ditto; Pope Clement IX. CARLO MARATTI; Twelfth Night, JORDAENS; Mrs. Roper and dog, VANDYKE; Card. Baronius, TINTORET; Belisarius, MURILLO; Portrait of a man three-quarters in length, black cap, ruff, and glove in his hand. Ditto of a woman, cap, ruff, and chain round her waist and in her left hand; Bacchus and Ariadne, SEB. RICCI.

SOUTH-WEST ROOM, PAINTED GREEN. Inigo Jones, in a round; first Earl of Sandwich, ditto; Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444 by JOHN VAN EYK, called John of Bruges—this represents a Holy Family with the above portraits, having been part of an old altar.

WEST SALOON, NEXT THE DRAWING ROOM. Holy Family, CAR. MARATTI; Mountebanks, TINTORET; Passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, BOURGOGNONE; Landscape, GASP. POUSSIN; Temptation of St. Anthony, AN. CARRACHI; Landscape, with fountain and figures, SALVATOR ROSA; Samaritan woman, P. VERONESE; Landscape and buildings, N. POUSSIN; the Presentation, GUISEPPE CHIARI; Landscape and fishermen, SAL. ROSA; Woman taken in adultery, BASSAN; Dutch merry making,

OSTADE; Landscape and cattle, on copper, SWANVELT; Romulus and Remus, PIETRO DA CORTONA; Landscape, figures and cattle, BOTH; Woman frying fritters, SCHALKENS; March with horsemen, VANDER MEULEN; Landscape, Shepherd and Shepherdess, G. POUSSIN; a fine subject of two childrens' heads, LEONARDO DA VINCI; Woman feeding children, SCHALKENS; Jews scourging Christ, BASSAN; Flight into Egypt, N. POUSSIN; Landscape and buildings, G. POUSSIN; Holy Family, AND. SCHIADONI; Landscape and figures, G. POUSSIN; Landscape and buildings, ditto; Sketch, inside of a church, VANDYKE; Ladscape, buildings and figures, G. POUSSIN; Holy Family, PIETRO DA CORTONA; St. John in the wilderness, MOLA; Woman selling fish and herbs, GERARD DOW; March, BOURGOGNONE.

DRAWING ROOM. Head of a Magdalen, GUIDO; Landcape and fishermen, S. ROSA; Mr. Killigrew, his hand on his dog, VANDYKE; Mary, Queen of Scots, whole length, FREDERIC ZUCCHERO; King Charles I. ditto, Cornelius JANSEN; Holy Family, PARMEGIANO; Small Landscape, VIVIANI; Landscape, buildings, figures, and cattle, BOTH; Madona della Rosa, DOMINICHINO; Tent and cattle, WOUVERMANS; Landscape, figures, water, and cattle, BOTH; Constantine's arch, VIVIANI; Portrait of an old man sitting in a chair, furred robe, three-quarters in length, REMBRANDT; Landscape, man hawking, and horsemen, WOUVERMANS; first earl of Burlington, VANDYKE; Chemist's shop, DAVID TENIERS; Three statues, chiaro obscuro, N. POUSSIN; Mars and Venus, ALBANO; Painting and designing, GUIDO.

DINING ROOM. Ponte Rotto, view in Rome, GASPAR DEGLI OCCHIALE; Pope Clement IX. D. VELASQUES; Holy Family, AND. DEL SARTO; Jew rabbi, half-length, REMBRANDT; Rembrandt in his painting room, G. Dow; Piazza del Popolo, G. DEGLI OCCHIALE; Holy Family, C. MARATTI; Small landscape and figures, POLEMBURGH; View of Venice, CANALETTI; Madona and St. Catharine, P. DA CORTONA; sleeping Venus and Cupid; View of Venice,

Venice, CANALETTI; Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, ALBANO; Landscape, buildings, and figures, BOLOGNESE; Noah sacrificing; C. MARATTI; Battle piece, BOURGOGNONE; Earl of Pembroke and sister, VANDYKE; Inside of a church, GERINO; Landscapes, buildings, and figures, G. POUSSIN; Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, A. SCHIADONE; Ferry boat and cattle, BERGHEM.

GALLERY. Susannah and the Elders, P. VERONESE; two by BASSAN; Three landscapes; middle of the ceiling a battle-piece, P. VERONESE; two statues, GUELPHI; two ditto, SCHERMAKER; two children's heads, GUELPHI; two beautiful porphyry vases from Rome.

BRONZES. A young Hercules; three pictures of incense-lamps, BENVENUTO CELLINI.

EAST SALOON, NEXT THE DOME. Diana and Endymion, SEB. RICCI; Solomon and Queen of Sheba, MARCO RICCI; Coach and horses, Sir GODFREY KNELLER; Landscape, cattle, and figures, MOLA; Portrait of a man, three-quarters length, beard, furred robes, leaning on a carpet, TITIAN; a Magdalen, C. MARATTI, from GUIDO; Lot and his daughters, ROTTENHAMER; Sketch of a head, VANDYKE; Landscape and figures, VIVIANO; the figures by MICHAEL ANGELO; Landscape, figures, and cattle, MOLA; Procession of a Dogess of Venice, P. VERONESE; Christ in the garden, GUERCHINO; Angels presenting a glass to a dying Saint, ALBANO; Landscape, with an Apollo and Satyrs, waters, &c. Sea-piece, W. VANDEVELDE; Head of a man with fur cap, BASSAN; Marriage at Cana, M. RICCI; Duchess of Somerset, VANDYKE; Landscape, buildings, and figures; View of Florence, G. DEGLI OCCHIALE; Flowers, BAPTISTE; the Boy, SEB. RICCI.

SOUTH-EAST BED ROOM. Earl of Cumberland, in a round; Mr. Pope, ditto, KENT; Lady Burlington, ditto, AIKMAN; Lady Thanet, ditto. The tapestry in this apartment is extremely beautiful; it is divided into five compartments, representing village amusements: 1st, Fishery; 2d, Farm yard; 3d, A Fair, 4th, and 5th, Harvest. They are Flemish, and approach very nearly to first-rate paintings.

EAST SALOON. Portrait of a gentleman, whiskers, beard, and ruff, three-quarters length; RUBENS; Ditto of a lady, ruff, close cap, and beads, three-quarters length, ditto; St. Gregorio, CAVEDONE; Saint at prayers; View in Rome (over the window), S. ROSA; Crucifixion of St. Peter, SEB. BOURDON; Boy's head, VANDYKE; Inside of a church, PIERINO DEL VAGA; Miraculous draught of fishes, RUBENS; Head of a man, beard and whiskers; Virgin and child; and Wise Men in friar's habits, from GUIDO; Holy Family; Landscape, bridge, water, and figures, BOLOGNESE; Woman and child (over the door); Spanish lady, D. VELASQUES; the Nativity, a masterly painting, by H. VAN STEINWICK, representing the inside of the Jesuits' church at Antwerp; which, for execution and effect, is not to be surpassed, if equalled in this country. Under this picture is a fine table formed of English pebbles by the countess of Burlington, during her lord's absence in Italy.

CLOSET NEXT THE DUCHESS'S DRESSING ROOM. Boy's head, HOLBEIN; Cleopatra, I. DA VINCI; Earl of Essex; Holy Family, G. POUSSIN; Flora, ALBANO; Portrait of a man, with beard and whiskers, three-quarters length, RUBENS; two small Landscapes, VELVET BRUGHEL; Holy Family, DENIS CALVART; ditto, ditto.

CLOSET NEXT HIS GRACE'S BED ROOM. Lady Dorothy Boyle, afterwards lady Euston; lady Burlington.

BED ROOM. Three flower pieces, BAPTISTE; Madame Van Tromp, half-length, BLOEMART; ruins of a temple; woman bathing, and cattle, ROUSSEAU; ruins of a temple, with figures, ditto; Constantine's arch, G. C. PANINI; a man and vase, BENEDETTO CASTIGLIONE; Jupiter and Io, FRANCESCO IMPERIALI.

THE LATE DUCHESS'S DRESSING ROOM. View of Tivoli, S. ROSA; Christ and two Disciples, MICHAEL ANGELO; good Samaritan, BASSAN; Beggar's boy eating a pie, MURILLO.

The inside of the structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings and mouldings are richly gilt upon a white

a white ground, which gives a chaste appearance to the whole; the principal rooms, chair-high, are embellished with books, handsomely, but neatly bound, so arranged as not to appear an incumbrance, but ornamental: the tops of the book-cases are covered with white marble, edged with gilt borders. To mention every particular would exceed our limits; we can only add that Chiswick House is a beautiful assemblage of *multum in parvo*.

The gardens are laid out in the finest taste; the vistos are terminated by a temple, obelisk, or some similar ornament, so as to produce the most agreeable effect. At the ends next the house are two wolves in stone, by SCHEEMAKER; the opposite end exhibits a large lioness and a goat, and this view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them. The orangery is a charming object. Along the serpentine river we are led to an enclosure, where are a Roman temple and an obelisk; and on its banks, the exact model of the portico belonging to Covent Garden exhibits itself. Beside the statues in and about the gardens, those of Sampson, a Gladiator, Faunus, and Venus de Medicis, are in the finest preservation. The view from the house over the Thames affords a fine prospect of the adjacent country, which, when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the boats and barges passing the river in constant succession! On the banks of the Thames the view of the temples, lawn, house, &c. form a beautiful specimen of picturesque scenery.

The Church of Chiswick, which stands near the Thames, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is supposed to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the tower was erected at the charge of William Bordall, vicar, who died in 1435. There have, however, been several additions to the structure, in brick; and the church was repaired and considerably enlarged in 1772.

The interior contains monuments to the memory of Sir Thomas Chaloner, and his family, 1615; Charles Holland,

land, Esq. comedian; and in the vault were deposited the remains of Mr. Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening.

In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Hogarth; on which are the following lines by Garrick.

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart!
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If neither touch thee, turn away;
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here!

Near this is the tomb of Dr. William Rose, who died in 1786, and was many years a distinguished writer in the Monthly Review. On this are inscribed the following lines, by the late Arthur Murphy, Esq.

Who'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new;
The heart that melted at another's grief,
The hand in secret that bestowed relief;
Science untinctur'd by the pride of schools,
And native goodness free from formal rules.
With zeal through life, he toil'd in Learning's cause,
But more, fair Virtue! to promote thy laws.
His every action sought the noblest end;
The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
Perhaps, ev'n now, from yonder realms of day,
To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray;
Pleas'd to behold affections, like his own,
With filial duty raise this votive stone!

In the church is another epitaph by Mr. Murphy, on John Ayton Thompton, a youth of fifteen:

If

If in the morn of life each winning grace,
The converse sweet, the mind-illumined face,
The lively wit that charm'd with early art,
And mild affections streaming from the heart;
If these, lov'd youth, could check the hand of fate,
Thy matchless worth had claim'd a longer date.
But thou art blest, while here we heave the sigh;
Thy death his virtue wafted to the sky.
Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
The sire remembers, and the mother weeps;
Still the friend grieves, who saw thy vernal bloom,
And here, sad task! inscribes it on thy tomb.

Adjoining to Chiswick is HAMMERSMITH, four miles from London, on the great western road, which, with Brook Green, Pallenswick, or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherds' Bush, form the Hammersmith division, or *side* as it is termed, of the parish of Fulham. Here is a nunnery, which took its rise from the following circumstance: In 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady set up a boarding school at Hammersmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion; soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery. Its celebrity as a Roman Catholic school has continued during the present century; and most of the fashionable females among the Roman Catholics have received their education there. It has kept up its claim also to the title of a nunnery, many devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themselves to a voluntary seclusion. There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook Green, where, also, there is a Roman Catholic charity school*.

At a house on the waterside, (called the MALL) occupied as an academy by the late Dr. Jones, queen Catharine, dowager of Charles II. resided for some years during the summer season. In Mr. Cotton's house, formerly the re-

* Lysons's Environs, II. 420.

sidence

sidence of Dr. Hutchinson, situated also on the side of the Thames, are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, each of them five feet in girth.

Hammersmith has a chapel of ease, which is a curacy, in the patronage of the bishop of London. The chapel was built by subscription, in 1629, and consecrated by archbishop Laud, in 1631, being dedicated to St. Paul. It cost 2000*l.* in building, and Sir Nicholas Crispe contributed the bricks. The structure consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles; at the west end is a tower with a turret.

The monuments worthy notice are those of EDMOND lord SHEFFIELD, *earl of Mulgrave*, knight of the Garter, which honour was conferred on him by queen Elizabeth, for his valiant service against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He died 1646, aged eighty-eight. A bronze bust of CHARLES I. placed by Sir Nicholas Crispe, with the following inscription:

"This effigies was erected by the special appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight and Baronet, as a grateful commemoration of that glorious Martyr King Charles I. of blessed memory."

Underneath is an urn, on a pedestal of black marble, inclosing the heart of Sir NICHOLAS CRISPE, thus inscribed:

"Within this urne is entomb'd the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight and Baronet, a loyal sharer in the sufferings of his late and present Majesty. He first settled the trade of gold from Guigny, and there built the castle of Cormantine. Died the 26th of February, 1665, aged 67."

We have given an ample account of this gentleman under Bread Street, Vol. III.

Sir EDWARD NEVILL, justice of the court of Common Pleas, 1705; the marquis de HERECORT, a French refugee, 1703; WORLIDGE, the painter, 1766. Many other eminent persons were residents, and buried at Hammersmith, particular Sir SAMUEL MORLAND, of whom we have made mention under Vauxhall; bishop Lloyd, of Norwich: Dr. SHERIDAN,

SHERIDAN, bishop of Kilmore; Sir PHILIP MEDOWS; GEORGE BUBB DODDINGTON; lord MELCOMBE*; THOMAS WORLIDGE; Sir ROBERT BARKER; honourable and reverend JAMES TALBOT, bishop of Centuriæ, and Catholic vicar apostolic of the district of London, 1790.

There are here three meeting houses belonging to Dissenters, of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Anabaptist persuasions; and one for the Quakers, besides two Roman Catholic chapels.

This hamlet also has several foundations of almshouses, and charity schools.

Hammersmith was the scene of the unfortunate business of the Ghost, in January, 1803, in consequence of which Thomas Millwood was shot. The person shooting him was found guilty of murder, but afterwards considered a fit object for the exercise of the royal clemency, as he had no malice against the person murdered, as Millwood was not the person suspected, but shot by accident.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, a celebrated villa, seated on the Thames at Hammersmith†, was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. by Sir Nicholas Crispe, who is said to have been the first inventor of the art of making bricks as now practised, and to have built this mansion with those materials, at the expence of near 23,000*l.* It afterwards became the property of prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actress in the reign of Charles II. From her it passed through several hands, till the year 1748, when it was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and mo-

* Though Thomson, in his "Summer," celebrates this peer for all the public virtues; his own Diary, published since his death, has unmasked the wily courtier and intriguing statesman, whose vanity, at the age of fourscore, when he had no heir to inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of Lord Melcombe Regis.

† This house, although it adjoins to, and is generally esteemed a part of Hammersmith, is actually in the Fulham division of the parish of Fulham.

dernized the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, from the celebrated monastery of that name in France. He likewise built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques: the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. In the gardens he erected an obelisk to the memory of his lady, which Thomas Wyndham, Esq. (to whom his lordship left this estate) removed, and it was placed in the earl of Aylesbury's park, at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of his majesty's happy recovery in 1789. The house became the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased, in 1792, for 8,500*l.* by the late Margrave of Anspach, who having abdicated his dominions, in favour of Frederick IV. king of Prussia, received from that monarch a princely revenue. His serene highness married Elizabeth dowager lady Craven, and sister of the earl of Berkeley. The Margravine's taste was conspicuous in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing room, which is thirty-eight feet by thirty-three, and thirty feet in height, is fitted up with white sattin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of Frederick III. king of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with an elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, representing, in white marble, the marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. The anti-chamber contains several good pictures, and some beautiful pieces of needle-work, being copies of paintings by the old masters, wrought in worsteds by the Margravine, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains are also decorated. The gallery, which is thirty feet high, twenty in width, and eighty-two in length, remains in the same state as left by lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement

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is removed, and the staircase, where the columns stood, in the room of the latter, is a chimney-piece. The ceiling of the gallery is of mosaic work, ornamented with roses. Two new staircases of stone have been built, and a chapel has been made on the site of the old staircase, the walls of which were painted with scripture subjects. In the hall, on the ground floor, are the following verses, written by lord Melcombe, and placed under a bust of Comus:

While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus spake, or seem'd to speak:
"This place, for social hours design'd,
May care and business never find.
Come every muse without restraint,
Let genius prompt, and fancy paint:
Let mirth and wit, with friendly strife,
Chase the dull gloom that saddens life:
True wit, that firm to virtue's cause,
Respects religion and the laws;
True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies,
To modest ears and decent eyes;
Let these indulge their liveliest sallies,
Both scorn the canker'd help of malice,
True to their country and their friend,
Both scorn to flatter or offend!"

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conservatory; and, on the opposite side, is a writing closet, where are some good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by FRAGONARD.

Near the water side is a small theatre, where the Margravine occasionally entertained her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratified them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer, for their amusement. This theatre is connected with the dwelling house, by a conservatory of one hundred and fifty feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the site of a colonnade. It is neat in its appearance, and though small, its visitors were comfortably accommodated.

NORTH END, is a hamlet of the parish of Fulham, between Hammersmith and Parson's Green. Here is Browne's House, the handsome villa of the dowager lady Heathcote, the gardens of which are finely disposed.

PARSON'S GREEN, is also a hamlet to Fulham. An antient house, at the corner of the Green, belonged formerly to Sir Edmund Saunders, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, in 1682. It was afterwards the residence of Samuel Richardson, Esq. the celebrated author of Sir Charles Grandison, &c. A house on the east side of the Green, built by Sir Francis Child, lord mayor of London, in 1699, and modernized by the late John Powell, Esq. is now the residence of Sir John Hales, bart.

WALHAM GREEN, another hamlet in the parish of Fulham, is celebrated for a curious garden, planted since the year 1756, by its present possessor, John Ord, Esq. Master in Chancery. Within that short space, it has produced trees, which are now the finest of their respective kinds in the kingdom; particularly, the Sophora Japonica, planted in 1756, now considerably above eight feet in girth, and forty high; a standard Gingko-tree, planted in 1767, two feet three inches in girth; and an Illinois walnut, sown in 1760, two feet two inches in girth. Among other trees also remarkable for their growth, though not the largest of their kind, are a black walnut-tree, sown in 1757, about forty feet high, and five feet four inches in girth; a cedar of Libanus, planted in 1756, eight feet eight inches in girth; a willow-leaved oak, sown in 1757, four feet in girth; the Rhus Vernix, or varnish sumach, four feet in girth; and a stone pine, of very singular growth. The girth of this last, at one foot from the ground, is six feet four inches; at that height it immediately begins to branch out, and spreads at least twenty-one feet on each side, forming a large bush of about fourteen yards in diameter.

FULHAM, is a considerable village on the banks of the Thames, about four miles from the metropolis, and has a communication with Putney, in Surrey, by means of a curious

Engraved by Woolcott from a Drawing by Schnebbele. For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

FULHAM.

Published by J. Stockdale, Wilbur Hill, Sq. Jan. 1811.

curious wooden bridge, constructed by Mr. Philips, carpenter to king George II.

In 879, the Danish army, after having visited Chippenham and Cirencester, encamped at Fulham; where, being joined by another army which had been beaten and driven out of Flanders by Charles II. of France, they passed their winter here, and in the spring they all decamped for the purpose of making a fresh attack on Flanders.

The manor has constantly belonged to the bishops of London, from the year 691, except during the grand rebellion, when it was sold, in 1647, to colonel Edmund Harvey, for the sum of 7617*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* but restored to the see at the Restoration.

The palace has been the residence of the bishops of London from a very early period; and has received many repairs since the time of Henry VII. when bishop Fitz-James built the large quadrangle. The hall is fifty feet six inches in length, by twenty-seven feet in breadth, and was built by bishop Fletcher, in 1595. The chapel was removed to its present situation and fitted up by bishop Terrick; the wainscot having been brought from the chapel in Aldersgate Street, where it had been placed by bishop Juxon; the painted glass, which is very fine, was removed from the same place. It consists mostly of the arms of the several bishops. The library is forty-eight feet in length, and contains the following portraits, collected by the late bishop Porteus: Bishops Tunstall, Grindall, Laud, Abbot, Vaughan, King, Compton, Gibson, Osbaldeston, Sherlock, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth; also lord Crew, bishop of Durham, by LELY. The great dining room, thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and eighteen in height, was built by bishop Sherlock. Bishop Osbaldiston left 1000*l.* towards the repairs of this palace.

The gardens were very curious; they first became remarkable in the time of bishop Grindall, one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first who imported the tamarisk

marisk tree into this country, about the year 1560 *. Bishop Compton, who was himself an excellent botanist, made them still more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and forest trees, particularly from North America. These gardens were visited by the late Sir William Watson, M. D. in 1751; the following only were remaining, on a survey of the garden, in 1793; and these may be regarded with some veneration by the botanist, as the parent stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height:

	Girth. feet.	in.	Height. feet.
Acer Negundo, Ash-leaved Maple -	6	4	45
Cupressus Sempervivens, Upright Cypress	2	3	30
Juniperus Virginiana, Virginia Red Cedar	2	5	20
Juglans Nigra, Black Walnut-tree -	11	2	70
Pinus Pinaster, Chester Pine - -	10	0	80
Quercus Alba, White Oak - -	7	11	70
Quercus Suber, Cork-tree - -	10	10	45
Acer Rubrum, Scarlet-flowered Maple	4	3	40
Quercus Ilex, Ever-green Oak - -	8	0	50
Gleditsia Tricanthus, Three-thorned Acacia, on the lawn - - - -	8	3	
Another, near the Porter's Lodge -	8	11	

There are also the Cytisus Laburnum, and the Pinus Cedrus, or Cedar of Libanus, mentioned by Sir William Watson in the Philosophical Transactions, in which he gave a list of thirty-one trees then existing; but it is much to be doubted if either of the above were planted by bishop Compton; "though," says Mr. Lysons, "the Laburnum has the appearance of being a very ancient tree, and is three feet in girth. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted

* Strype, in his Life of Grindall, writes that his grapes, at Fulham, were esteemed "of that value, and a fruit the queen (Elizabeth) stood so well affected to, and so early ripe, that the bishop used every year to send her majesty a present of them." p. 146.

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at Fulham in 1683; the largest of two now to be seen there, measures only seven feet nine inches in girth."

There are several subordinate manors besides the principal one of Fulham; there are WORMHOLT BARNS; WORMHOLT SCRUBS; PALLENSWICK, which belonged to the famous Alice Perrers, the supposed mistress of Edward III. afterwards it was sold, in 1631, to Sir Richard Gurney, or Gurnard, "the brave and loyal lord mayor of London, who died a prisoner in the Tower, *anno* 1647." It was lately in the family of Dorville, and has been called RAVENSCOURT; WENDON; WALHAM GREEN; ROSAMONDS; the site of the manor is supposed to have been a residence of Fair Rosamond: THORNTON'S MANOR, SANDFORD.

Other mansions belonging to the nobility, &c. formerly abounded in Fulham; that of Warren de Insula, or De Lisle, had a house here in 1383, whence it came to the Berkley family; and, by marriage with Elizabeth lady Lisle, daughter of Thomas lord Berkley, to the great earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI. Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent, 1397, was seised of a house in Fulham, under the bishop. John Shireburn, sold a house here, valued at 3*s.* 4*d. per annum*, to John lord Stourton; it is now the property and residence of William Sharp, Esq. formerly an eminent surgeon, and the occasional residence of his brother, the philanthropic Granville Sharp, Esq. an active agent in the abolition of the Slave Trade. Brightwells, or Peterborough House, was the residence of Sir Thomas Knolles, who, in 1603, sold it to Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Smith, Sir Edward Herbert, lord Mordaunt, Charles earl of Peterborough, &c.

Among the other eminent inhabitants of this parish, were John Norden, the antiquary; John Floris, an Italian (clerk of the closet to James I.) who translated Montaigne's Essays into English, and published an Italian Dictionary, besides other works; George Cartwright, the comedian; Dr. Hickman, bishop of Londonderry, 1713; Jacob Tonson, and Bernard Lintot, celebrated booksellers, and successively publishers of the works of Pope, and other classics,

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at the commencement of the eighteenth century; Catesby, the celebrated naturalist; and Samuel Foote, Esq. called the English Aristophanes.

The parish Church of Fulham is dedicated to All Saints, and stands near the bank of the Thames. The structure is antient, and of stone; it consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The tower at the west end is very handsome, and contains ten good bells. The interior is very much ornamented with curious tombs, some of them very antique, to eminent characters; among them we particularize those of Sir William Butts, Sir Sampson Norton, Sir Thomas Smith, bishop Gibson, Dr. Ekins, dean of Carlisle, John lord viscount Mordaunt, and Dr. Burrow, who wrote the Latin verses prefixed to Milton's Paradise Lost.

The churchyard contains the monuments of the following bishops of London: Drs. Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Sherlock, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth; also, among many others, the tombs of Sir Francis Child, alalderman, 1713; Sir Francis Compton; Sir William Withers, knt. and alderman; lady Henrietta Gordon, 1789, &c.

Rectors of eminence. WILLIAM SHIREBOURNE, a philosopher and theologist, 1366 RICHARD HILL, 1488, afterwards bishop of London. HENRY KING, son of bishop King, 1642, himself afterwards bishop of Chichester. THOMAS HOWELL, (brother of the celebrated James Howell,) bishop of Bristol, 1644. Dr. MICHAEL LORT, 1789, a learned antiquary.

Vicars. THOMAS WALKINGTON, 1615, author of "Rabboni," &c.; RICHARD CLEWET, ADONIRAM BYFIELD, Dr. DENISON CUMBERLAND, bishop of Kilmore, son of the famous bishop Cumberland, and father of Richard Cumberland, Esq. the dramatic writer.

Fulham, like its neighbouring districts, abounds in charitable foundations of various kinds.

A manufacture for stone ware, porcelain, &c. was established here in 1684, by Mr. John Dwight, and is still carried on by Mr. White, who married a niece of Dr. Dwight, vicar of Fulham. This gentleman obtained, in 1761, a premium

premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for making crucibles of British materials. A manufactory was also formed here by Peter Parisch, in 1753, for carpets and tapestry, which was much countenanced by the royal family; but his manufactures being too expensive for general use, soon declined.

Adjoining to the parish of Fulham, is that of CHELSEA; it is pleasantly seated upon the banks of the Thames, which has been said to be wider near this place than in any part west of London Bridge.

In 785, a synod was held at Cealchythe, for the reformation of religion, to which pope Adrian sent two legates.

This manor was given in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Thurstan, governor of his palace, as land held of the king, to Westminster Abbey; the grant was confirmed by William I. In the reign of Henry VII. Chelsea was the property of Sir Reginald Bray; from whom it descended to Margaret, his brother John's only daughter, who married William lord Sandys, who, in right of his lady, gave the manor to Henry VIII.

That monarch bestowed it on queen Catharine Parr, as part of her jointure; and here she resided with her second husband, Thomas Seymour, lord high admiral, who is suspected to have poisoned her, having been very importunate to marry the princess Elizabeth; but he expiated his offences on the scaffold, where he was beheaded on the 14th of March, 1548-9.

Chelsea manor remaining in the crown, queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted it to Anne, duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector, for life. The manor afterwards passed through various families, till it came into the possession of the family of Cheyne, of whom it was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane. The reversion is now vested in the right honourable Charles Sloane, lord Cadogan. The manor house stood near the church, and the site is now covered by a row of houses.

The great Sir Thomas More resided in this parish, and his mansion house, (according to Mr. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 83.) stood at the north end of Beaufort Row. It is said, that Sir Thomas was buried in the church; but this is a disputed fact. However there is a monument to his memory, and that of his two wives, with a long Latin inscription written by himself. After Sir Thomas's cruel execution, and the distress of his family by the tyranny of Henry VIII. his house became the residence of several celebrated characters, particularly the marquis of Winchester, Gregory lord Dacre, lord Burleigh, his son Robert earl of Salisbury, Henry earl of Lincoln, Sir Arthur Gorges, Lionel Cranfield earl of Middlesex, duke of Buckingham, Bulstrode Whetlocke, the second duke of Buckingham, Digby earl of Bristol, Henry duke of Beaufort, and Sir Hans Sloane. It was pulled down in 1740.

At the upper end of Cheyne Walk, is the episcopal palace of Winchester, purchased by act of parliament, in 1664, on the alienation of the demesnes belonging to that see in Southwark and Bishop's Waltham. In the place called the Stable Yard, is a house, which was the residence of Sir Robert Walpole. It is now the property of George Aufrere, Esq. who has a fine collection of pictures, among which are the Seven Works of Mercy, SEBASTIAN BOURDON; two landscapes, G. POUSSIN; portrait of a pirate, GIORGIONE; St. Catharine, CORREGIO; and a Holy Family, TITIAN. The gardens are beautiful; and, in an octagon summer house, is Bernini's famous statue of Neptune.

Lord CREMORNE's elegant villa on the Thames, contains a good collection of pictures, among which are several by FERG; a portrait of Gesler, VANDYCK; and the earl of Arlington and family, NETSCHER. Here is also a beautiful window of stained glass, by JARVIS. It consists of about twenty pieces; the subjects, landscapes, sea-pieces, Gothic remains, &c. In the latter, the effect of the sunshine through the windows, is admirably well managed.

The

The villa of Lady Mary Coke, formerly the property of Dr. Hoadley, author of The Suspicious Husband.

In Cheyne Walk is a coffee-house, first opened in 1695, by one SALTER, a barber, who drew the attention of the public by furnishing his house with a large collection of natural and other curiosities, which still remain in the coffee-room, (where printed catalogues are sold,) with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the superfluities of his museum. Admiral Munden, and other officers, enriched it with many curiosities from the Spanish coast, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero, by which he is mentioned more than once, particularly in No. 34, of the Tatler.

On the site of a once celebrated manufactory of porcelain (in an old mansion by the water side) has been established a manufactory of stained paper, stamped after a peculiar manner, the invention of Messrs. Eckhardts, who likewise formed at Whitelands House, in 1791, a new and beautiful manufacture of painted silk, varnished linen, cloths, paper, &c.

Near the King's Road, is Triquet's manufactory of artificial stone, and that of fire-proof earthen stoves, kitchen ware, &c. carried on by Mrs. Johanna Hempel, who is also patentee of the artificial filtering stones.

PARK LODGE, is the property and occasional residence of Alexander Stephens, Esq. a man of fortune, and author of The History of the Wars arising from the French Revolution, 2 vols. 4to. The building is small but elegant, and said to be erected after a plan of one of the pupils of the late Mr. James Adam. It has a field in front, and Chelsea Park behind, in the latter of which are a small lawn and kitchen garden, surrounded by a shrubbery. Although in the cottage style, the apartments are of considerable dimensions. The windows are in the old English style, with large plates of German glass, and the upper compartments of the principal rooms being adorned with stained glass, a very picturesque effect is produced.

In 1673, the company of Apothecaries took a piece of ground at Chelsea, by the side of the Thames, and prepared it as a botanical garden, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane (who had studied his favourite science there, about the time of its first establishment) who had purchased the manor, in 1721, and granted the freehold of the premises to the company, on condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society fifty new plants till the number should amount to two thousand. In 1733, the company erected a marble statue of their benefactor, by RYSBRACK, in the centre of the garden. On the north side of the garden is a spacious green-house, one hundred and ten feet long, over which is a library, containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants. On the south side are two cedars of Libanus, of large growth, and very singular form. They were planted in 1685, being then three feet high; and, in 1793, the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was twelve feet eleven inches and a half; that of the smaller, twelve feet and three quarters of an inch.

In the hamlet of Little Chelsea, the earl of Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics, had a house, in which he generally resided during the sitting of parliament. It was purchased, in 1787, by the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional workhouse; that parish extending over great part of Chelsea; the parish of the latter reaches almost to Hyde Park Corner, and includes a considerable part of Knightsbridge.

The parish Church is dedicated to St. Luke, stands near the river, and is mostly constructed of brickwork; the chapel at the east end of the south aisle was added by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1520. Here are the tombs of the antient family of Bray; Dr. Adam Littleton, editor of the Latin Dictionary, &c.; Baldwin Hamey, M. D.; Jane Guildford, duchess of Northumberland; Sir Robert Stanley; the family of Gorges; lord Dacre, 1594; his lady, foundress of the almshouses near Tothil Fields; the Lawrence family; lady Jane Cheyne, &c.

A curious

A curious Latin epitaph on the daughter of Dr. Chamberlayne, informs the reader, that on the 30th of June, 1690, she fought, in men's clothing, six hours, against the French, on board a fire ship, under the command of her brother. It was no doubt thought proper that these Amazonian feats should be handed down to posterity.

In the churchyard is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, bart. founder of the British Museum; and on the south-west corner of the church, is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph.

In a cemetery, near the King's Road, is contained the remains of Mr. ANDREW MILLAR, an eminent bookseller, of whom Dr. Johnson makes respectable mention; by observing "that if an author looked for a true *Mæcenas*, he must resort to Andrew Millar!" JOHN BAPTIST CIPRIANI, the eminent painter. Dr. JOHN MARTYN, F. R. S. the botanist, &c.

Among the rectors of Chelsea, were JOHN LARKE, presented by Sir Thomas More; he was executed at Tyburn, for following his patron's example in denying the king's supremacy. Dr. ADAM LITTLETON, master of Westminster School, and prebendary of that abbey. Dr. JOHN KING, a considerable writer. The honourable WILLIAM BROMLEY CADOGAN.

LINDSEY HOUSE, near the church, was originally the residence of Sir Theodore Mayerne, an eminent physician in the reign of Charles I. It became afterwards the property of the marquis of Lindsey, and his descendant the duke of Ancaster. In 1751, count Zinzendorf purchased it for his own residence, and the accommodation of the Moravians, or Unitas Fratrem, a very respectable sect of Protestants, adhering to the Augsburgh Confession of Faith. The house was disposed of by the society in tenements during the year 1770. The cemetery, which is remarkable for its neatness, contains the remains of Christian Renatus de Zinzendorf, only son of the count; John Cennick, an eminent preacher and writer; Peter Bœhler, bishop; Benjamin La Trobe, &c.

CHELSEA

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The origin of Chelsea College, or Hospital, was of a very different complexion to its present establishment. On account of the recent reformation from Popish errors in the church of England, many adherents to the antient opinions were constantly promulgating their dogmas to the disturbance of the minds of the reformed; and though the vast abilities of bishop Jewel, Dr. Whitaker, and other learned men in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had been successfully exerted in placing the former doctrines in their true light, still there remained doubts on the public mind; to remedy which, it occurred to Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, that if a permanent establishment were formed, of the most virtuous and eminently learned men, it would go a great way to act as a barrier against any future encroachments on the reformed Church of England.

For this purpose dean Sutcliffe, in the seventh year of the reign of James I. projected this college for the study of polemical divinity, and was to consist of a stated number of learned divines, whose time and talents were to be devoted to the advancement of the reformed religion, and the defence of it from the attacks of the church of Rome. The college was founded at a time when the press abounded with books of controversial divinity, and the public attention was continually directed to disputations on theological subjects; it was also patronized by a monarch whose mind was particularly partial to, and whose knowledge chiefly consisted in this species of study: and the provost and fellows appointed were, for the most part, distinguished characters, and eminently celebrated either for their piety or learning. The college therefore, at first, prospered, and promised a continuance of success.

The king was one of its best patrons, and supported it by various grants and benefactions; he himself laid the first stone of the new edifice, May 8, 1609; gave timber requisite for the building out of Windsor Forest; and ordered, in the original charter of incorporation, bearing date

May

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

May 8, 1610, that it should go under the name of "King James's College at Chelsea." By the same charter the number of members was limited to a provost and nineteen fellows, seventeen of whom were to be in holy orders, the other two might be laymen; and their employment consisted in recording the principal historical events which might occur during the time that they remained in office; but none of the members, on being elected bishops, could be permitted to retain their fellowships; by this charter also, the college was enabled to use a common seal.

It has been said that the persuasion of Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, operated on the king to be so warm a friend to the institution; this belief is supported on the authority of Wilson's Life of King James the First, and Warner's Ecclesiastical History.

By the king's favour, likewise, an act of parliament was obtained, in the year 1605, by which the provost and fellows of the college were empowered to receive contributions of any kind, "from his majesty, or any of his loving subjects, not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of three thousand pounds:" the act also granted permission "to them, their successors, deputies, and assigns, to raise money by bringing streams of running water into the city of London, from the marshes situated near Hackney; and to erect engines, open springs, dig trenches, &c. for the advancement of the undertaking, during the space of ten years, and under certain specified restrictions."

Under such patronage the building was begun upon a piece of ground called "Thame Shot," containing about six acres, at that time in the possession of Charles, earl of Nottingham; who granted a lease of his term to Sutcliffe, at the yearly rent of seven pounds ten shillings. The edifice was to have consisted of two quadrangles of different dimensions, with a piazza along the four sides of the smaller court. Of this scarce an eighth part was erected, as only one side of the first quadrangle was ever completed, and this range of building, according to Fuller, cost above three thousand pounds.

Dean

Dean Sutcliffe, besides being the founder and benefactor to the college, employed, during his life-time, his utmost endeavours to promote its success; and in his will, dated November 1, 1628, bequeathed to the society the farms of Kingston, Hazard, Appleton, and Kemerland, in the parishes of Staverton, Harberton, Churchton, Stoke Rivers; all situated in Devonshire; the yearly rent of which amounted to three hundred pounds; the benefit likewise of an extent on Sir Lewis Stukeley's estate, valued at four thousand pounds; a tenement at Stoke Rivers, and other premises, in addition to a share in the Great Neptune, a ship belonging to Whitby, in Yorkshire; his books and goods then in the college, and part of his library at Exeter; he appointed Dr. John Prideaux, and Dr. Thomas Clifford, feoffees in trust, to settle these bequests upon the college; but the whole of the legacies were subject to this proviso, "that the work should not be hindered or stopped by wicked men of corrupt minds."

Notwithstanding Sutcliffe's liberal bequests, the building, for want of a sufficient sum, went on but slowly; and the whole of the ready money, amounting to three thousand pounds, being expended, it was at last totally at a stand; but the king, still farther to support the undertaking, sent a letter to Dr. Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, to encourage the clergy of his diocese to contribute towards the completion of the design.

A copy of his majesty's letter was accordingly sent to the bishops, with another from the archbishop. Similar letters were written to the lord chancellor, and the lord mayor of London. In consequence, collections were made throughout the parishes of England; but their produce was small, and nearly swallowed up in charges and fees due to the collectors. The public subscriptions also, which were at the same time raising for the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral, probably contributed, in no small degree, to the failure of the subscription; and the success of Sir Hugh Middleton's project for supplying London with water by means of the New River, and which was just then sanctioned

sanctioned by act of parliament, together with a total want of money requisite for carrying on the project of the water-works, destroyed all hopes of success from that quarter. Notwithstanding these numerous obstacles, provosts and fellows were from time to time appointed. When any vacancy occurred, the member was to be named and recommended by the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges, in the two universities, and approved by the archbishop of Canterbury, the chancellor of each university, and the bishop of London.

The king, by his letters patent, had appointed many of the most celebrated divines to become members of this society; and it had to boast some of the soundest scholars, and most excellent bishops, that the church of England has seen. Camden also, the father of English antiquaries, and the learned Sir Henry Spelman, may be enrolled among its members *.

Notwithstanding these advantages, the college did not succeeed; many reasons were assigned for its failure; and, in 1645, it was converted to a prison, a riding house, and to other mean purposes.

The present magnificent structure, called CHELSEA HOSPITAL, dedicated to Benevolence and Public Spirit,

* We subjoin a list of the first provost, fellows, and professors.

PROVOST. Dr. Mark Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter. FELLOWS. John Overall, dean of St. Paul's; afterwards bishop of Norwich. Thomas Morton, dean of Winchester; afterwards bishop of Durham. Richard Field, dean of Gloucester. Robert Abbot, D. D. afterwards bishop of Salisbury. John Spencer, D. D. afterwards president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Miles Smith, D. D. afterwards bishop of Glocester. William Covitt, D. D. John Howson, D. D. educated at St. Paul's school, afterwards bishop of Durham. John Layfield, D. D. Benjamin Charyer, D. D. Martin Fotherby, D. D. afterwards bishop of Salisbury. John Boys, D. D. Richard Brett, D. D. Peter Lilly, D. D. Francis Burley, D. D. John White, fellow of Manchester college. TREASURER. William Helyer, archdeacon of Barnstaple. HISTORIANS. William Camden, Clarencieux; educated at St. Paul's school, and author of the *Britannia*. John Haywood, or Hayward, LL. D. Sir John Hayward was a considerable historian.

was begun by Charles II. carried on by James II. and completed by William III. The first projector of this magnificent structure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the late right honourable Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he said, "to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg;" and to this humane project he contributed 13,000*l.** It was

* There is a tradition that this institution owes its rise to the benevolent exertions of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, the celebrated mistress of Charles II. Mr. Lysons has cited a paragraph in a newspaper of the day, which seems to give some little strength to the supposition; and a public house still exists, at no great distance from the hospital, having her portrait for its sign, and an inscription, ascribing to her the merit of the foundation.

The anonymous author, also, of the life of Mrs. Gwyn, states, that it was at her instigation that this noble charity was established.

We will give the writer's own words:—"Another act of generosity, which raised the character of this lady above every other courtezan of these or any other times, was her solicitude to effect the institution of Chelsea Hospital. One day, when she was rolling about town in her coach, a poor man came to the coach door, soliciting charity, who told her a story, whether true or false is immaterial, of his having been wounded in the civil wars, in defence of the royal cause. This circumstance greatly affected the benevolent heart of Miss Gwyn; she considered that, besides the hardships of their being exposed to beggary by wounds received in defence of their country, that it seemed to be the most monstrous ingratitude in the government to suffer those to perish who stood up in their defence, and screened them from the most hazardous attempts at patriotism.

"Warm with these reflections, and in the overflow of pity, she hurried to the king, and represented the misery in which she had found an old servant; entreated that she might suffer some scheme to be proposed to him towards supporting those unfortunate sons of valour, whose old age, wounds, or infirmities, rendered them unfit for service: so that they might not close their days with repining against fortune, and be oppressed with the misery of want.

"This observation she communicated to personages of distinction, who were public-spirited enough to encourage it, and to Nell Gwyn is now owing the comfortable provision which is made for decayed soldiers, and that pleasant retreat they find at Chelsea."

We know not if any just degree of credit can be given to the work just cited, and it must still, therefore, remain a doubtful point to whose kind exertions our brave veterans owe their present comfortable asylum. It is, however, well known that Sir Stephen Fox was one of its most liberal and zealous benefactors.

built

built by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of the former college, which had escheated to the crown.

The edifice was begun in the year 1682, but not completed till 1690. The whole expense of the building is computed to have amounted to 150,000*l.* and the three following personages were appointed commissioners, by patent, March 3, 1691, for the conduct of Chelsea Hospital: Richard, earl of Ranelagh, paymaster general; Sir Stephen Fox, knt. lord commissioner of the treasury; Sir Christopher Wren, surveyor-general of the works.

The general appearance of the building is plain, yet not inelegant; the architect, indeed, seems to have carefully avoided all superfluous ornaments, for the obvious reason of wishing to save expence. The different wards allotted to the pensioners, are light and airy; the chapel and the hall are well disposed, and the house allotted to the governor contains some noble and spacious apartments; the colonade and portico towards the river, are handsome and well proportioned, and afford a comfortable sheltered walk, and communication between the two wings, for the pensioners during wet weather; and the good disposition and proportions of the extreme north front, convey a high idea both of the judgment and taste of the architect. The structure is of excellent brickwork: the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, are of free-stone. The whole building, together with the out-buildings and gardens, occupy a space of about thirty-six acres, as will appear from the following survey made in the year 1702, of all the different courts, gardens, and appurtenances of the college:

	Acres.	Rods.	Feet.
Great court, north of the buildings -	13	8	12
Grass plots and walks between the quadrangle courts and canals - -	2	160	180
Garden on the east side of the hospital, now called the governor's - -	1	156	138
Kitchen garden towards the river -	3	80	
Sixty-foot walk between the two canals	1	16	

	Acres.	Rods.	Feet.
Walk outside the right hand canal -		14	
Walks from the porter's lodge to the king's highway - - - - -		139	
Churchyard on the eastern side of the college - - - - - - -	1	80	
Apothecary's garden - - - -		50	
Bleeching yards - - - -		55	
Two forty-five footways, one from the east, the other from the west; together	1	14	

The hospital consists of three courts, the principal one of which is open to the south side. In the centre of this court is a bronze statue of the royal founder, Charles the Second, supposed to be the work of Gibbons, larger than life, in a Roman habit, for which the hospital is indebted to Mr. Tobias Rustat.

The eastern and western wings of this court are each three hundred and sixty-five feet in length, and forty feet wide, and are chiefly occupied by the wards of the pensioners; these are in number sixteen, each two hundred feet in length, and twelve in width: each of these wards contains twenty-six beds, and the officers have small apartments at the end of the rooms. At the extremity of the eastern wing is the governor's house; it is large and commodious, and contains a noble state apartment. The dimensions of this room are thirty-seven feet in length, twenty-seven in width, and about twenty-seven in height. The ceiling is divided into oval compartments, richly ornamented with the initials of Charles II. James II. and William and Mary, with the royal arms and military trophies. The room is hung with portraits of Charles I. his queen, and two sons, Charles, prince of Wales, and James, duke of York, Charles II. William III. and their present majesties.

There is nothing remarkable in the other apartments, excepting that known by the name of the Long Room, which is in the second story; here are views of the Royal Hospital, painted by TILLEMANS; one, the gift of the honourable

honourable brigadier general Charles Churchill, in the year 1722; the other presented to the hospital by general Evans, in the year 1729: they present different views of the Royal Hospital, and part of the adjacent country.

On the roof of the Royal Hospital, near the governor's house, a telegraph has been recently erected, which communicates from the Admiralty to the telegraph on Wimbledon Common, and thence at distances to Portsmouth.

The centres of the respective wings are ornamented with pediments of free-stone, which are supported by columns of the Doric order, and in the western wing are the lieutenant-governor's apartments.

The south side is ornamented with a handsome portico also of the Doric order, and a colonade continued along the whole of it, upon the frieze of which is the following inscription: IN SUSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN, EMERITORUM SENIO, BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CONDIDIT CAROLUS SECUNDUS, AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS, PERFECERE GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA. M.DC.XC.

The south side is divided into a chapel, a hall, and in the centre a large vestibule, terminated by a cupola, of considerable altitude; on the top is a large cistern of water, which supplies the whole of the hospital; this water is worked up from the river, by a patent engine placed in a small building erected for that purpose in the gardens, near the river side.

The chapel is one hundred and ten feet in length, and thirty in width, paved with black and white marble, and wainscoted with Dutch oak. It was consecrated by Dr. Compton, bishop of London, August 30, 1691.

The altar-piece, representing the Resurrection, was painted by SEBASTIAN RICCI. The composition of this picture consists of the Roman soldiers, placed to watch the sepulchre, who stand lost in fear and amazement whilst Our Saviour rises from the tomb.

The service of plate was given by king James the Second, consisting of a pair of massive candlesticks and flagons,

gons, and a perforated spoon, the whole is of silver, gilt, and valued at five hundred pounds. The organ was the gift of major Ingram.

On each side of the chapel are the pews for the various officers of the house; the pensioners sit in the middle on benches; regular service is performed in this chapel every Sunday, and prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The dining hall is on the opposite side of the vestibule, and of the same dimensions as the chapel. Dinner is served up every day (Sunday excepted) at twelve o'clock, and is placed upon the tables for the pensioners, but they never sit down to dine in the hall, as every man is allowed to take his meal to his own berth.

At the upper end of the dining hall is a large portrait of Charles II. on a richly caparisoned horse, and in the back ground is a perspective view of the Royal Hospital. This picture was designed by VERRIO, and finished by HENRY COOK. It is partly allegorical, and the figures of Hercules, Peace, Minerva, and Father Thames, are introduced, with their several attributes. This picture was the gift of the earl of Ranelagh, and on the frame is the following inscription:—"Carolo Secundo, Regi optimo, hujus Hospitii Fundatori, Dominoque suo clementissimo, Ricardus Jones, Comes de Ranelagh, hanc Tabulam posuit." There are two other courts, one open to the east, usually called the Light Horse Yard; the other to the left, called the Infirmary Yard; the eastern court is occupied by the treasurer, secretary, clerks, apothecary, and other officers of the house; and the other by the major, butler, cook, and the infirmary, which is furnished with hot and vapour baths, and is kept extremely clean; owing to the skill and kind exertions of the medical gentlemen resident in the hospital. The north front is handsome and extensive. To the north of the hospital is an enclosure of about fourteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse chesnuts.

The principal and grand entrance to the Royal Hospital is by two iron gates, of elegant workmanship and great height,

height, ornamented on each side by lofty stone pillars, surrounded with military trophies. The entrance is also ornamented with two handsome porter's lodges; in the right hand lodge are the portraits of Charles I. and II.

The ground towards the south is laid out in gardens, which extend to the river side, where they finish with an elevated terrace. They are extensive, but planned and laid out in the age when the art of landscape gardening was at its lowest pitch; the principal absurdity in these gardens, is cutting two insignificant canals as ornaments, whilst one side of the gardens is bounded by the noble stream of the Thames. These gardens are open on Sunday during the summer months, and are much frequented as a public promenade.

The establishment of the Royal Hospital consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, major, two chaplains, organist, physician, surgeon, apothecary, steward, treasurer, comptroller, clerk of the works, and various subordinate officers.

The ordinary number of pensioners is four hundred and seventy-two, which, with the officers, servants, &c. make the whole number to amount to more than five hundred persons. The vast charges of this institution are paid out of the poundage of the army, besides one day's pay from each officer and private; the remainder of the expences are defrayed by an annual vote of parliament.

The Hospital being considered as a military station, the pensioners are obliged to mount guard, and perform other garrison duties. They are divided into eight companies, each of which has its complement of officers, sergeants, corporals, and drummers. The officers, who have the nominal rank of captain, are chosen from the most meritorious old sergeants of the army, and have an allowance of three shillings and sixpence per week; the sergeants are allowed half-a-crown, and the drummers receive tenpence per week.

Two sergeants, four corporals, and fifty-two privates, who are selected from the most able of the pensioners, are appointed by the king's sign manual, to act as a patrole

upon the road from Buckingham House to Chelsea, for which each man is paid seven shillings and sixpence per month. This patrole was established by royal mandate, on petition of the inhabitants of Chelsea, in the year 1715, the highways at that time being much infested with footpads, very dangerous to passengers in the evening.

There is also in the Hospital a small corps called "Light Horsemen," consisting of thirty-four men, who are allowed two shillings per week, and are chosen out of any of the regiments of cavalry.

The number of out-pensioners has greatly increased within these few years, and at present amounts to twenty thousand seven hundred and sixty, as will appear from the following statement, published in 1804:

"Twenty thousand out-pensioners, at five-pence per diem.

"Four hundred lettermen, at twelve-pence per diem.

"Thirty-one pensioners, at nine-pence. These have all been sergeants in the foot guards.

"Forty-three blind sergeants, at eighteen-pence per diem.

"Forty corporals, who are blind, at fourteen-pence per diem.

"Six hundred and seventy privates, who are blind, at twelve-pence per diem. These allowances are made in compassion to their very great sufferings, and their present distrest situation, having lost their sight in Egypt.

"Two hundred sergeants, discharged from different garrisons, their several companies having been disbanded.

"Fifty-two pensioners, discharged from the veteran battalions, at twelve-pence per diem.

"One hundred and twenty-six pensioners, discharged from the said battalions, at nine-pence per diem. In consideration of their long and meritorious services, recommended to, and approved of, by his most gracious majesty.

"Seventy-two sergeants, who have served at Gibraltar and in the West Indies, at seven-pence per diem, in addition to the usual pension, which makes their allowance equal to that of the letter-men, by royal sign manual.

"Seventy annuitants, having served in the first and second foot guards, as a compensation for their being disbanded in the year 1788."

The

The commissioners of Chelsea Hospital also direct the allowance of four-pence per diem, in addition to the common pension, to several other pensioners, in consideration of the loss of sight, or mutilation of limbs.

The out-pensioners are paid half yearly, in advance, ever since the year 1754, in consequence of a bill brought into parliament by lord Chatham (then Mr. W. Pitt, and paymaster general) which will ever remain a standing monument of his humanity. The poor disabled veterans, who were entitled to the pension of Chelsea Hospital, were so iniquitously oppressed by a set of miscreants, who supplied them with money in advance at the most exorbitant rates of usury, that many of them, with their families, were in danger of starving, and the intention of government in granting such a comfortable subsistence, was, in a great measure, defeated. Mr. Pitt, perceiving that this evil originally flowed from the first payment, which the pensioner could not touch till the expiration of a whole year, after he had been put upon the establishment, removed this necessity of borrowing by providing in the bill, "that half a year's pension should be advanced half a year before it became due. And the practice of usury was effectually prevented by a clause, enacting, that all contracts should be void, by which any pension might be mortgaged." This humane regulation was unanimously approved, and having passed through both houses with uncommon expedition, received the royal assent.

The internal affairs of the hospital are regulated by commissioners appointed by the crown, and consist of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and some of the principal officers of state, who hold a board as occasion requires, for the payment of the out-pensioners, and other business*.

On

* The comforts of the pensioners are much increased by several valuable donations. The earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1695, vested the sum of 3250l. in the hands of trustees, for the use of the hospital, to be disposed of as he should afterwards appoint; and by a deed-poll, dated

On the eastern side of the hospital, adjoining the London road, is a large cemetery, about an acre and half in extent, which is used for the interment of the pensioners, and other persons belonging to the establishment.

The tomb of William Hiseland, is remarkable for the following inscription:

Here rests WILLIAM HISELAND who merited well a pension if long service be a merit, having served upwards of the days of man, ancient but not superannuated. Engaged in a

1707, he directed that the interest should be laid out in purchasing great coats for the pensioners, once in three years.

John de la Fontaine, Esq. bequeathed the sum of 2000l. for the use of the hospital, subject to the direction of the governor and treasurer. Some time afterwards, 800l. having accrued from interest, the whole was laid out in purchasing bank annuities. Out of this benefaction the sum of sixty pounds ten shillings is distributed among the pensioners annually, on the 29th of May, the anniversary of the restoration of their royal founder,

In the year 1729, lady Catharine Jones, daughter of the earl of Ranelagh, lady Elizabeth Hastings, lady Coventry, and other benevolent persons, founded a school at Chelsea for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been pensioners of the hospital. The funds of this school arising from an endowment of 14l. per annum, paid out of the estates of lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the interest of 1262l. 15s. three per cent. cons. bank annuities, are vested in three trustees, who are enabled to clothe and educate twenty girls, who regularly attend divine service in the chapel every Sunday morning.

Lady Elizabeth Hastings the charitable founder of this school, was the daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, and was born April the 19th, 1682. Her mother was the daughter of Sir John Lewis, of Ledstone, in the county of York, and the character of lady Elizabeth Hastings, has been admirably well drawn by Steele, in the forty-second paper of the Tatler, to which we refer the reader, and after her death the following account appeared of her in The Gentleman's Magazine:—"She was amiable in her person, genteel in her mien, polite in her manners, and agreeable in her conversation: her judgment was solid, her regard to friendship sacred, and her sense of honour strict to the last degree; she was, above all, a sincere Christian; her piety towards God was ardent and unaffected. Thousands had she comforted and relieved, many enriched and advanced. Her virtues would require a volume to set them forth. She died universally lamented, December 22, 1739, and was buried at Ledstone, in Yorkshire."

series

MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.

series of wars civil as well as foreign yet not maimed or worn out by neither, his complexion was florid and fresh his health hale and hearty his memory exact and ready in stature he excelled the military size in strength surpassed the prime of youth and what made his age still more patriarchal, when above an hundred years old he took unto him a wife. Read fellow soldiers and reflect that there is a spiritual warfare as well as a warfare temporal Born VI: of August, 1620, Died VII: of Februry 1732 Aged 112.

Here are likewise several tombs and monuments erected in memory of the governors, lieutenant-governors, and other officers of the establishment.

We cannot conclude our account of this standard of national Policy and Charity, than by its commendation in the following apposite lines:

Go with Old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile,
And ask the shattered hero whence his smile;
Go view the splendid domes of Greenwich, go—
And own what raptures from reflection flow.
Hail! noblest structures imag'd in the wave—
A nation's grateful tribute to the brave;
Hail! blest retreats from war and shipwreck—hail:
That oft arrest the wandering stranger's sail:—
Long have ye heard the narratives of age,
The battle's havock, and the tempest's rage;
Long have ye known reflection's genial ray
Gild the calm close of valour's various day.

ROGERS'S PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM for the children of the soldiers of the regular army, is situated near the Royal Hospital, and adjoining the King's Road.

The first stone of this elegant structure was laid by his royal highness the duke of York, on the 19th day of June, 1801, accompanied by a great many general officers, and a number of the nobility.

The building is environed on all sides with high walls, and an handsome iron railing before the grand front; the ground is laid out in grass plots and gravel walks, and planted with trees.

The edifice forms three sides of a quadrangle; it is built of brick, with an elegant stone balustrade; in the centre of the western front, which is ornamented with a noble portico of the Doric order, consisting of four immense columns, which support a large and well-proportioned pediment; on the frieze of which is the following inscription:—

"THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY."

Over the inscription are the royal arms.

The northern and southern wings are joined to the principal front by an elegant colonade, which extends the whole length of the building, and forms a good shelter for the children in wet weather.

The vestibule is the centre of the grand front, on the left are two dining halls, eighty feet long, and thirty feet wide; near these dining halls the boys wash every morning in a stone chamber, built for the purpose, which is furnished with a good cold bath.

Over the boys' dining halls are two school rooms of the same dimensions; here they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

On the right of the vestibule are the girls' dining halls, of the same dimensions as the boys; at the extremity of these baths is the girls' bathing place; this is also furnished with a cold bath, which can be emptied and filled at pleasure.

The school mistress and cook have their apartments over the girls' bathing place. The sergeant-major and quarter-master sergeant reside over the boys' bathing place. One of the school rooms is fitted up as a chapel. The committee room is over the vestibule.

The north wing is divided into three wards, named from the royal family, viz. King's—Prince of Wales's—and Duke of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the commandant and surgeon, and the dormitories for the boys.

The

The south wing is divided into three wards, likewise from the royal family, viz. Queen's—Princess of Wales's—and Duchess of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the chaplain, quarter-master matron, assistant matron, and dormitories for the girls.

The complement of boys and girls being completed, they jointly amount to one thousand, viz. seven hundred boys and three hundred girls. The boys wear red jackets, blue breeches, and blue stockings and caps.

The girls wear red gowns, blue petticoats, straw bonnets, and white aprons; they are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, knitting and needle work of different kinds, and are constantly employed in all manner of household work. And when the whole establishment is completed, as intended, it will be most admirably suited for the purpose of being a nursery for honest and useful members of society.

RANELAGH was once the seat of the earl of that title, mentioned under Chelsea Hospital, in whose time the gardens were extensive. On his death the estate was sold, and the principal part of the gardens was converted into fields; but the house remained unaltered. Part of the gardens was likewise permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchasers of these, a resolution was taken to convert them into a place of entertainment. Mr. William Jones, architect to the East India Company, therefore drew the plan of the rotunda, an illustrious monument of his genius and fancy.

It being considered that the building of such a structure with stone would amount to an immense expence, the proprietors resolved to build it with wood. The structure was accordingly erected in 1740.*

The

* It was a noble edifice, somewhat resembling the Pantheon at Rome. The external diameter was one hundred and eighty-five feet, the internal one hundred and fifty. The entrances were by four Doric porticos opposite each other, and the first story was rustic. Round the whole, on the

The CHELSEA WATER WORKS were constructed in 1724, in which year the proprietors were incorporated. A canal, over which there is a bridge, was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, where there is a steam engine to raise the water into pipes, which convey it to Chelsea, the

the whole, on the outside, was an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which were at the porticos; and over head was slated covering, which projected from the body of the rotundo. Over the gallery were the windows, sixty in number; and over them the slated roof.

The first object that struck the spectator, in the inside, was what was formerly the orchestra, but was called the fire place, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the ceiling, and supporting the roof; but it being found too high to give the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were removed into another orchestra, erected in the space of the porticos. The former, however, remained. It was a beautiful structure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Doric order, divided from each other by proper intervals, which, with the arches, formed an octagon. The pillars were divided into two stories. The first were painted in imitation of marble: the second were painted white, and fluted; and the base of each was lined with looking-glass, against which were placed the patent lamps. The pillars were surmounted by termini of plaster of Paris. The inside of the four arches was decorated with masks, musical instruments, &c. painted in pannels, on a sky-blue ground. The eight compartments which were made by the termini, and were formerly open, were decorated with paintings of niches, with vases. Two of the compartments over the arches were ornamented with figures painted in stone colour; in a third, was a clock; and, in the fourth, a wind-dial. The pillars, which formed the four triumphal arches, were the principal support of the roof, which, for size and manner of construction, was not to be equalled in Europe. The astonishing genius of the architect was here concealed from view by the ceiling; but it may be easily conceived, that such a roof could not be supported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber works above had been laid open, they would have struck the spectator with amazement.

The space on which the structure stood, was inclosed by a balustrade; and in the centre of it, was one of the most curious contrivances that ever the judgment of man could form. It consisted of a fire-place that could not smoke, or become offensive. In cold weather it rendered the rotunda warm and comfortable. The chimney had four faces, and by tins over each of them, which were taken off at pleasure, the heat was increased or diminished; but the chief merit consisted in having surmounted the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing

the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park, to Westminster, and various parts of the west end of the town.

"Few parishes in the kingdom have increased in population to so great a degree as that of Chelsea, within the last two centuries. In the first year of Edward VI. it appears

fixing this fire-place, which every architect, on the slightest examination, must have instantly perceived. The faces were formed by four stone arches, and over each of them was a stone pediment. The corners of the four faces were supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead. These had the appearance of black marble pillars. In the fixing of these, for the support of the whole chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made before a durable position was hit on. On the pediments, and in the space between each of them, were eight flower branches of small glass lamps, which, when lighted, looked extremely brilliant, and had a pleasing effect. Above the pediments were four niches in wood, in each of which was a painting; and over them was a dome, which terminated this inner structure. The chimney, which proceeded to the top of the rotunda, was of brick.

The band of muric consisted of a select number of performers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied by an organ. The concert began about seven o'clock, and after singing several songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closed about ten.

Round the rotunda were forty-seven boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these they were regaled, without any further expence, with tea or coffee. In each of these boxes was a painting of some droll figure; and between each box hanged a large bell lamp with one candle in it. The boxes were divided from each other by wainscoting and square pillars. The latter were in front, and being each of them main timbers, were part of the support of the roof. Each pillar was cased; and the front of every other pillar was ornamented, from top to bottom, with an oblong square looking-glass in a gilt frame, high above which was an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame; the intervening pillars being each ornamented with a painting of a vase with flowers, surmounted by an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame: and over each box was a painted imitation of a red curtain fringed with gold.

Before the droll paintings above-mentioned were put up, the backs of the boxes were all blinds that could be taken down at pleasure. But it being apprehended, that many persons might catch cold by others indiscreetly moving them at improper times, it was resolved to put up paintings, and to fix them. These paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous masquerades: the figures, at the distance, looked

pears by the chantry roll, that there were only seventy-five communicants in Chelsea, which was a less number than was found in any other parish in Middlesex. The average of baptisms about that period, is comparatively small; in the year 1568, it is expressly said in the register, that there was

looked very well, and seemed to be the size of real life; but now, being brought too near to view, they looked preposterous. At the back of each box was formerly a pair of folding doors, which opened into the gardens. and were designed for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them, without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes would commodiously hold eight persons.

Over the boxes was a gallery, fronted with a balustrade, and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble encircled with festoons of flowers in a spiral form, and surmounted by termini of plaster of Paris. This gallery contained the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each.

At the distance of twelve boxes from the orchestra, on the right hand, was the prince's box, for the reception of any of the royal family. It was hung with paper, and ornamented in the front with the prince of Wales's crest.

Round the fire-place were a number of tables, and benches covered with red baize, their backs painted with festoons of flowers on a sky-blue ground.

The surface of the floor was plaster of Paris, over which was a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it. The mat answered another useful purpose; for, if the company had walked on boards, the noise made by their heels would have been so great, that it would have been impossible to have heard any thing else.

The ceiling was a stone-coloured ground, on which, at proper intervals, were oval pannels, each of which had a painting of a beautiful celestial figure on a sky-blue ground. Festoons of flowers, and other ornaments, connected these oval pannels with each other, and with some smaller square pannels, on which were Arabesque ornaments in stone colour, on a dark brown ground. From the ceiling descended twenty-three chandeliers, in two circles: each chandelier was ornamented with a gilt coronet, and the candles were contained in seventeen bell lamps. Twenty chandeliers were in the external circle, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps were lighted, it may be imagined that the sight must have been glorious; no words can express its grandeur; and then did the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several pieces, appear to the greatest advantage; the most minute part, by this effulgence, lying open to inspection.

was not one. The increase appears to have been gradual during the first hundred years here recorded, which may be thus accounted for: queen Elizabeth published a proclamation, to forbid any new houses within three miles of the metropolis. James I. soon after he came to the throne, published another edict to the same effect. In 1656, an act passed extending the prohibition to ten miles. Chelsea began to increase rapidly about the latter end of the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth century. Dr. King, in his manuscript account of Chelsea, written about the year 1717, says, that the parish then contained three hundred and fifty houses, and that they had been much increased of late. Bowack, who wrote in 1705, computes their number at three hundred, being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in the year 1664. Within the last ten or twelve years, about six hundred new houses have been built, most of which lie within a district called Hans-town. The principal street takes its name from the Sloane family, and is about six furlongs in length; it contains one hundred and sixty houses, the buildings, for the most part, occupying only the west side; behind this street is a spacious and handsome square, as yet unfinished. The present number of houses in the parish is about one thousand three hundred

The propriety and artful arrangement of the several objects were expressive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, might have been said of Ranelagh, that it was one of those public places of entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, was not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfasting: but that custom being regarded as detrimental to society, by introducing a new species of luxury, it was suppressed by act of parliament in all places of entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of note, till it was honoured, in the late reign, with frequent masquerades, which brought it into vogue; after which, for several years, it retained the favour of the public. But masquerades also being thought to have a pernicious tendency, have been long discontinued; although that entertainment had been sometimes revived on very extraordinary occasions. Subsequently fireworks were often exhibited in the gardens, in a magnificent style, accompanied by a representation of an eruption of Mount Ætna, &c. Such *was* Ranelagh; now no more!

and fifty, of which about one thousand two hundred and forty are inhabited, the remainder being, for the most part, unfinished. On account of the great increase of population, a market place was built at Chelsea, about three years ago, for the convenience of the inhabitants."

The above was published by Mr. Lysons, in his "Environs of London," 1795. Since that period the immense increase of buildings, in this neighbourhood, the Five Fields, Pimlico, &c. has induced the erection of chapels of ease, and the *additamenta*, necessary for the accommodation of a large town.

Passing from Sloane Street, above described, we arrive at the great western road, and proceeding by the CANNON BREWERY, come to Knightsbridge chapel.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the first village from London, is situated in the parishes of Chelsea; St. George, Hanover Square, and St. Margaret, Westminster. On the south side of Knightsbridge, near Kensington Gore, but in the parish of St. Margaret, are some handsome insulated villas, particularly those of James Vere, Esq. Sir George Warren, K. B. and the duke of Rutland.

From the reign of Edward I. the manor of Knightsbridge appertained to the abbey of Westminster, to which it still belongs.

The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and originally belonged to a Lazar House, under the appointment of the abbot and convent; it is now leased out under the dean and chapter, who are also the patrons.

Knightsbridge was the usual residence of the learned and excellent Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, of whom we have given some account under BUNTINGFORD, p. 49, *note*; and of the equally benevolent and humane WILLIAM PENN.

This great and good man, who discovered the golden mean of "uniting probity with politics, moderation with zeal, and firmness with lenity," was the son of Sir William Penn, an English admiral, and was born in London, in 1644; at fifteen years of age he was entered at Christchurch college, Oxford, where his erudition was eminent, but the sobriety of his conduct much superior; his desire for mental and

and religious knowledge urged him to seclude himself from his fellow students, from whom, however, he selected a few, and held private meetings for the more free exercise of their religious opinions. This being discovered, gave great offence to the superiors of the college, who harrassed Mr. Penn to such a degree, as to compel him to seek an asylum at home; but here his persecutions increased. The admiral, considering that promotion in this world was of more consequence, in his mind, than a reversion in the other, remonstrated with his son concerning his religious prejudices, and finding that his remonstrances failed to make any impression, the irrasibility of the admiral rose to such a pitch of violence, that the future legislator of Pennsylvania, was driven from his father's house without any hope but what his own integrity and his reliance on Divine Providence afforded to comfort his affliction.

His reliance was not vain, for his father relented, and he sent his son to France in company with some persons of eminence and rank; and on his return to England, his family found, with great pleasure, that Mr. Penn had not merely improved himself in the French tongue, but had obtained all the accomplishments and graces of a finished gentleman, unalloyed by the vices too often attendant on those who make the grand tour.

Nothing, however, could induce Mr. Penn to alter his religious impressions; which, in spite of every obstacle, he persisted in, and ultimately subdued all opposition.

When he had arrived at his twenty-second year, his father committed a considerable estate in Ireland to his care. During this period he first associated with the new sect of Quakers, by which he got into much trouble, and was imprisoned, but released by the interference of the earl of Orrery.

Upon this his father ordered him to return to England, and was willing to comply with some of his peculiarities, provided, however, that Mr. Penn would be uncovered in the presence of the king, the duke of York, and himself; this the son refusing, was a second time expelled from home. The father again relented; there was no depravity attached to

his son, his conduct was regular, and marked with integrity; and the admiral not only received him again, but, as was often the case in the persecuting days of Charles II. when Mr. Penn was imprisoned for attending the religious duties at non-conforming meeting houses, the admiral would privately use his interest in getting the son released.

Mr. Penn, in 1668, took upon him the exercise of preaching, and in the course of his ministry published many treatises, among which his "No Cross, no Crown," seems to bear the superiority in merit.

Our limits will not suffer us to detail the many persecutions he suffered in his native city; nor stain our paper with the intolerant invectives used by judge Jeffries, to him and Mr. Mead. In consideration of the many services by his father, and of many debts due to him from government, king Charles, in 1681, granted to Mr. Penn a province in North America, since called from the founder, Pennsylvania. The mode of his treating with the Indians, gained him universal regard; and though no writings passed, no compact was ever kept with greater regard to honour and probity; and it continued a flourishing and profitable colony to the mother country of Great Britain, till an unnatural war severed it and twelve other regions from this country for ever!

Mr. Penn resided at Rushcombe, in Buckinghamshire, during the remainder of his well-spent life, of which he was bereft on the 30th of May, 1718, and was buried in the ground of the meeting-house at Jordans, in that neighbourhood, on the ensuing 5th of June.

We cannot better sum up the character of this very amiable benefactor to mankind than in the words of a cotemporary writer: "Much might be said in commendation of this excellent man! great as to his natural abilities; but made valuable by the qualifications obtained through faithfulness to the visitations of truth to his mind."

Hyde Park, is situated at the west extremity of the metropolis, adjoining on the south side to Knightsbridge, and lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. It is the site of a manor, which antiently belonged to the church of Westminster, till it became the property

property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. by exchange for other lands. In 1652 this park contained six hundred and twenty acres. During the Usurpation, it was sold in different lots, and produced 17,068*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* including the timber and the deer. The crown lands being resumed after the Restoration, the park was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, having before been fenced with pales. It has been considerably reduced since the survey in 1652, partly by buildings between Hyde Park Corner and Park Lane, but principally by the planting of Kensington Gardens. A survey taken in 1790, makes its present extent appear to be three hundred and ninety-four acres, two rods, thirty-eight perches. In the upper part, adjoining to Kensington Gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal, called the Serpentine River (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaiters and desponding suicides) was made by queen Caroline in 1730; the water being supplied by a small stream which rises at Bayswater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George, Hanover Square.

Hyde Park has been long a favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses, and expert horsemanship. Ludlow, in his Memoirs, has the following curious remark: "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed for people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde Park: many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered haired men, and painted spotted women."—In Hyde Park also, the troops in and about the metropolis, are exercised and frequently reviewed with great strictness and regularity. *

In Grosvenor Place is the Lock Hospital, the uses of which are sufficiently designated under the terms, poverty and sickness, the consequence of guilt. The establishment is upon a most respectable footing; every attention is paid to the temporal comforts of the afflicted, and attached to the hospital is a neat chapel, which is constantly supplied

* Lysons.

by

by eminent public preachers, who forcibly impress upon their audience the necessity of forsaking the error of their ways, to seek the paths of rectitude and wisdom.

Near Hyde Park Corner, on the south side of the road, is ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL. The centre part was the seat of James Lane, viscount Lanesborough, who died there in 1724. He is recorded by Pope in this memorable line:

Sober Lanesborough dancing with the gout!*

This hospital first opened for the admission of patients, on the first day of January, 1734, and has ever since been supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and so well attended and managed, that now it is one of the most flourishing in the kingdom.

Here are admitted the poor, sick, and lame, who are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and some of the more distressed even with cloaths. The physicians visit their patients on Mondays and Fridays, and on all intermediate days whenever occasion requires; but the surgeon attends every day; and on every Friday morning there is a general consultation of all the physicians and surgeons. No security for the burial of the patients is required, nor any money, gift, or reward taken of them, or their friends, on any account whatever. Those who die, if their friends are unable to bury them, are interred at the charge of the governors. And the money collected in the poor box at the door, is kept as a separate fund for furnishing those with little sums of money, whose distance from their habitations, or other particular necessities, require it.

The apothecaries, who are governors, are appointed to attend by rotation as visitors, to see that the apothecary of the house takes due care of the medicines and patients. Two visitors are chosen weekly out of the subscribers, to attend daily, and take care, by examining the provision and patients, that the orders of the governors are punctually ob-

* This nobleman caused the upper gallery round the dome of St. Paul's cathedral to be gilt at his expence; hence it has been called "The Golden Gallery."

served,

served, that the patients are treated in every respect with care and tenderness, and to make a report in writing of their observations.

Prayers are read daily to the patients; a sermon is preached every Sunday, the communion is administered every month, and the chaplain attends at other times to catechize and perform other religious offices, as often as their cases require; and when the patients are discharged, religious tracts are given to each of them, for their farther edification.

A board of governors meet every Wednesday morning to do the current business of the hospital, to receive and examine the reports of the visitors, to discharge and admit patients, to receive the complaints and proposals of all persons, and to prepare such matters as are proper for the consideration of general boards. A general board of the governors meet regularly five times a year.

The other regulations of this hospital are, that

"1. No person is to be admitted a patient, except in cases of accident, without a note from a governor or contributor, specifying the name and place of abode of such patient, and that he or she is a proper object of this charity.

"2. All recommendations are to be delivered every Wednesday morning by nine o'clock.

"3. In case out-patients neglect coming two weeks successively on the day and hour they are ordered to attend, such out-patients shall be discharged for irregularity, except they have had leave from their physician.

"4. No person discharged for irregularity is to be again admitted into the hospital, upon any recommendation whatever.

"5. No patient is to be suffered to go out of the hospital without leave in writing; and to avoid giving offence, no leave is to be given to any patient to go into St. James's Park; or the Green Park, called Constitution Hill.

"6. No governor, officer, or servant, must at any time presume, on pain of expulsion, to take of any tradesmen, patient, or other person, any fee, reward, or gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of this hospital.

"7. No

"7. No person subscribing less than two guineas a year, can recommend more than two in-patients in the year.

"8. When there is not room for all the patients recommended at one time to be received into the hospital, those are taken in whose admission the board are of opinion, will most effectually answer the end of the charity; and the rest, if proper objects, are admitted out-patients, till there is room for them."

This hospital enjoys a fine situation, and has all the benefit of a clear and pure air. It is a very neat, though not an expensive building; and though it is extremely plain, yet it is not void of ornament. It has two small wings, and a large centre. On the top of this part of the building is a pediment raised above the rest of the edifice, which is ornamented with an inscription, expressing the noble use to which the structure is applied.

One of the grand western entrances into the metropolis, is marked by an ascent from Knightsbridge to the turnpike at Hyde Park Corner, which at night is enlivened by the lustre of several lamps, at once decorative and useful. The road is bounded on the north and south sides by the wall of Hyde Park, and by the railing of St. James's Park, so that the traveller after the fatigue of many miles, is gratified with the pleasing and picturesque appearance of this entrance, which has every thing to recommend it, but the uneven, and sometimes dangerous pavement of Piccadilly; otherwise the stately palaces of the nobility on the north side, contrasted by the fine landscape over St. James's Park, and bounded by the Surrey hills, form a *tout ensemble*, equally agreeable and interesting.

Thus closes our account of the Circuit of London, and this portion of the present undertaking.

ADDENDA.

ADDENDA.

Comprising various necessary Corrections, and an Account of such Improvements as have taken Place in and about London since the Commencement of this Work.

GRESHAM LECTURES.

P. 114. *after the first paragraph add:*

"IT were well if more care could be paid to these lectures. They are, in many instances, very badly attended; why? we will not take upon us to determine. We cannot, however, resist the remark, that where such a fund has been appointed by the liberality of so great a benefactor, it is a pity that what was so well intended by Sir Thomas Gresham, is not better conducted. The professors appointed by the corporation, or the Gresham committee, ought to be more than mere non-entities; they ought to be duly qualified, and well recommended for abilities and due attention to the charge imposed upon them; their situations ought not to be sinecures. The Gresham lectures, especially in this inquisitive age, would then be worthy the notice of those for whose instruction they were founded. It is an insult upon common sense, to see, probably, one or two gaping auditors lounging away an insignificant hour in listening to a drawling comment, which has nothing new, instructive, or interesting, as a recommendation of the subject. What would professors Gunter, Sir C. Wren, Briggs, Greaves, Dr. Bull, Sir W. Petty, Clarke, Winston, Mapletoft, Woodward, Ward, &c. say to all this?

L. 22, *after* "*name*," *add,*

"is the EAGLE INSURANCE OFFICE, against loss or damage by fire."

The capital of this institution is estimated at two millions. This office began by holding out to insurers the following

advantages: "No charge is made for policies; no fees are taken for indorsements or alterations; no charge made for any survey deemed necessary; a commission of *5l. per cent.* allowed on shipping insurance; no fees taken by the messengers of the company; an advantage in payment of rent, never before offered to the public; abatements are made on country insurances (effected at the company's office in Cornhill,) where agents are not appointed, equal, and in some respects superior to any other company; abatements allowed, where agents are appointed; in case of fire, every reasonable charge paid, for removal of goods insured with this company; a body of able firemen, powerful engines, and other instruments in constant readiness, in case of fire; also parties with bags, bearing the office mark, to render assistance in the removal of goods*. This office also insures for lives, on the following conditions:

"Persons proposing insurances on lives, or survivorship, must state the name, residence, occupation, place, and date of birth, of the life or lives to be insured, and if employed in any military, or naval service, and whether subject to gout, asthma, or other ailment likely to shorten life. They must give a reference to one medical, and one other peron of respectability, whose statement may be satisfactory on these points. They must also sign a declaration, verifying the above particulars, which declaration is to be considered as the basis of the contract between the assured and the company; and the insurance to be valid only, if the declaration be found to correspond in all respects with the facts stated.

* Account of duty on fire insurances, for the quarter from Christmas, 1809, to Lady Day, 1810.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sun	27,247	8	0	County	3,645	2	11
Phœnix	16,241	5	2	Hand in Hand	3,161	15	5
Royal Exchange	10,952	6	7	Eagle	3,133	8	6
Imperial	9,718	1	9	Westminster	3,113	9	4
Globe	7,980	16	5	Atlas	2,120	15	11
Albion	4,532	2	5	London Assurance	1,879	10	7
British	4,377	4	8	Union	1,803	11	10
Hope	4,327	15	2	Total	£. 104,234	14	8

"Policies

The New MINT, with part of the TOWER, and TOWER HILL.

"Policies become void, if the party or parties shall go beyond the limits of Europe, or any where on the high seas, except in passing between Great Britain to Ireland in any of his majesty's packets.

"The premium must be paid before any insurance shall be considered as having commenced. And no policy to continue in force more than fifteen days after the period limited for its renewal, unless such renewal be actually made within that period.

"Such policies may, nevertheless, be revived at any period within three months from their expiration, on paying a fine of 10s. per cent. and producing sufficient proof of the good health of the party or parties insured.

"Policies granted to persons *on their own lives*, become void if they die by suicide, by duelling, or by the hands of justice.

"If the person whose life is to be insured does not appear at the office, or before one of the company's agents, a fine of 15s. per cent on the sum insured will be charged, in the first instance only, subject to return, provided the person whose life is insured shall appear within twelve months, and the health of such person is unobjectionable.

"Before any claim can be made on the company, in the event of the death of persons insured, certificates, on oath, stating when and by what means the death of such persons shall have been occasioned: likewise certificates of burial, and such other documents as may reasonably be required, shall be delivered to the office: when such proof shall be satisfactorily made, the insurance shall be paid within thirty days.

"Parties insuring their own lives, may dispose of the policy by will, as personal property.

"Persons preferring the payment of a gross sum, or single premium, to an annual payment, will be charged a sum exactly equivalent to the annual premium."

P. 193. *at the bottom, erase the article respecting the Mint, and add as follows:*

"On the site of the Victualling Office has been erected a stately structure, intended for THE MINT. The architect is Mr. SMIRKE.

The building is composed of a long front of stone, divided into a ground floor, and a first and second story, sur-

mounted by a balustrade. The two wings are ornamented with pilasters, and the centre with demi-columns, over which projects a pediment, decorated with the arms of England. The porch is covered with a gallery, balustrades, &c. There are seventeen windows in the length of the front. The whole of the Doric order. Attached are houses for the principal officers.

We should have been more ample in our description of this fabric; but the scrutinous exactitude observed by those employed about the building, bordering upon rudeness, necessitates us to hope that our readers will give us credit for our inclination, though at present unable to produce what we desired.

TRINITY HOUSE.

P. 213. *l.* 20. *after* "*convenient,*" *add,*

"This room contains portraits of George II. and queen Charlotte; James II.; the earl of Sandwich; earl Howe; and the right honourable William Pitt. Here is also a group, consisting of twenty-four of the Elder Brethren, a donation by the Merchant Brethren in 1794."

P. 215. *last line but one, insert as follows;*

"Between Tower Street and Thames Street, on Tower Hill, is now erecting a plain handsome building, intended as a MARINE EXCISE OFFICE. The basement is rustic; above which are a ground floor and three stories, appropriated as offices for the different departments; the whole surmounted by a pediment.

MONUMENT.

P. 320. *l.* 9. *from the bottom, after* "*parliament,*" *add,*

"Was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, at the expence of 14,500*l.*

321. *add to the description of the Monument, as follows:*

"Several extraordinary suicides have taken place at this civic column. The first of these happened on the 25th of June, 1750, when a weaver having been to see an eagle which was exhibited in the iron gallery, in projecting his body

body too far over the rails to look in at the back of the wooden cage, in which the bird was confined, he lost his balance, and was precipitated into the street, having first struck against the pedestal, and thence fell against a post; his skull was completely crushed. The second accident occurred on the 6th of July, 1788, when Thomas Craddock, a baker in Shoreditch, threw himself from the top. The third occurred on Thursday, January 18, 1810, when Mr. Lyon Levi, a jeweller, precipitated himself from the top railing. He exhibited a most dreadful spectacle, being nearly dashed to pieces, as his ribs appeared through his waistcoat. These falls were at the distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet from the ground."

JEWS.

P. 381. *l.* 7. *from the bottom, add,*

"We do not take upon us either to justify or deny the late attempts at the conversion of these people. One who professes himself a convert to the Christian faith, Mr. Frey, has been at much pains to gain proselytes; but there does not seem to be a respectable character who has yet joined in this grand project of conversion; on the contrary, a recent trial seems to justify an idea that this interference is obnoxious, and that interest more than moral rectitude guides those who have attached themselves to Mr. Frey's congregation; and though the decision of the following appeal to the law of Great Britain, has turned unfavourable to the applicants, it were much better to wait *the appointed time*, than to harrass and perplex the minds of an unoffending class of his majesty's subjects:

"On the 9th of July, 1810, Mr. Gurney applied to the Court of King's Bench, on the part of a Jew named Isaacs, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, for bringing up the body of his son, a youth not fifteen years of age, for the purpose of having him delivered up to his father's custody and keeping. The father was a slopseller, &c. at Chester, and about two years ago, being then in prison for debt, the boy in question had left the house, in consequence of a quarrel with some of the other children. The father

father did not hear of his child for some time, but at length was given to understand that he was in the service of a medical gentleman, on Tower Hill, where he was well treated. A considerable time afterwards the father ascertained that his son had left his place, and after the most anxious inquiry he had lately discovered that he was in a school, or in some way under the care and protection of a society for the encouragement of Christianity among the children of Jews. He applied for the Habeas Corpus to be directed to the master of the school and three members of the committee.

Lord Ellenborough.—" The boy has been two years from under the service of his father."

Mr. Justice Le Blanc.—" And that too because he could not maintain him."

Mr. Gurney.—" The father was then in prison. He is now in business again, and is anxious to have his son with him, who might be useful in carrying on the business."

Mr. Justice Le Blanc.—" The boy remains where he is of his own free wish."

Mr. Justice Grose.—" And why should we remove him from so safe a custody, where he is willing to remain. According to your own account of the matter, he is now under much better care than that to which you propose to send him.

Mr. Gurney said, that on this principle Jewish parents were liable to have their children taken away from them.

Lord Ellenborough.—" This is not a case in which the child was taken away. You would be more correct in saying here the child had been abandoned by his father And now, when he has been able to procure a safe and comfortable asylum, you apply to take him away from it without his consent. Have you any case without at all touching on the plea of religion where such a thing has ever occurred?"

Mr. Gurney said he had made this application solely on the right of the father to have his son delivered up to him.

Mr. Justice Grose.—" We issue these writs for the benefit of the child, and here we will best consult his interest by allowing him to remain where he is."

Mr. Gurney.—" It does not appear, nor are we sure, if the boy remains in his present situation of his own free will."

Lord

Lord Ellenborough.—" On the shewing of your own affidavits it appears that he does."

Mr. Gurney.—" They have not allowed the father to see him."

Lord Ellenborough.—" They have offered to do so, and even o deliver up the boy if it should appear that he did not continue there of his own free will."

Mr. Gurney.—" Yes, but to have seen him the father must have gone two hundred miles."

Mr. Justice Bailey.—" The father's guardianship of the boy ceased when he was fourteen years of age."

Lord Ellenborough.—" The boy was left unprotected by his father two years ago. He has since that time been fortunate enough to find a place where he receives support, protection, and education; and can we in the exercise of our sound judgment for the benefit of the boy, take him from this protection which he has fortunately found, and send him back to a situation where he may be again exposed, even to the chance of being once more reduced to the state from which he has been rescued?"—Rule refused.

Before we take upon us to be convert makers, we should well consider how our intentions may be received. An instance occurred about five years since, when Mr. Cooper took upon himself to be a proclaimer to the Jews, of the only way to salvation; how did they receive him? He was imprudent enough to attempt an harangue in Duke's Place, the children of Israel rose upon him, tore him from his pulpit, and it was with difficulty that he escaped without personal injury.

We do not mean to say that all legal and rational means should be neglected to convince others of the error of their ways; but we certainly should oppose our sentiments against any thing that may be denominated *smuggling* of proselytes to any religion. It is upon this principle that our Christian ancestors acted with respect to godfathers and godmothers, when the heathens enticed the children from their parents to instil into their minds the dogmas of idolatry.

Upon a political principle also, we should be cautious how we intrude our doctrines upon a quiet people, who are only to

to be irritated when the religion of their forefathers is invaded. They do not ask any of our assistance respecting any of their religious or charitable foundations; their synagogues are constructed by subscriptions among themselves; and their excellent benevolent charity at Mile End sufficiently evinces that they do not desire to burthen the community with any of their distresses.

THE JEW'S HOSPITAL FOR AGED POOR, AND THE EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH, arose from the philanthropic exertions of Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, Esqrs.; those gentlemen in 1795, made a collection among their friends sufficient to form a fund for the benefit of the poor Jews of the class denominated German Jews, which, by the subscriptions of the respectable part of that people, as well as Christians, arose in 1797 to the sum of 20,000*l.* In 1806, the sum of 30,000*l.* was placed in trust, as an inviolable fund for the establishment and maintenance of the hospital; and, in 1807, the house was completed and furnished for the reception of five aged men, five aged women, ten boys, and eight girls, on the 28th of June, 1807.

As we have taken most part of this account from a recent publication, we shall make free to borrow some of its sentiments, which mostly accord with our own, as well as a further elucidation of the purposes of this laudable institution:

"Some industrious occupation is here, a constant source of employment, independent of the trades or manufactures. The boys, after a course of industrious employment, are bound apprentices, and are taught some manufacture in the house. The adults, as well as children, receive handsome encouragements in money, to stimulate them in habits of industry.

"All the boys when admitted, must be able to read Hebrew prayers; and those who add thereto a knowledge of *English reading*, are to be preferred. In the house they are taught English, writing, reading, and arithmetic, besides being employed in some industrious occupation, till thought fit to be apprenticed at the age of twelve or thirteen.

"The

"The girls are kept till they are fifteen years of age, and taught to read, write, and cypher, needle-work, knitting, washing, ironing, household work, and plain cooking. If at nineteen, they can bring a certificate of proper conduct from respectable persons, each girl receives five guineas as a reward.

"At the late anniversary dinner of this institution, held at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday March 29, 1810, though only two hundred and eighty persons, Christians and Jews were present, 3100l. were voluntarily subscribed.

"In an address to the public on this occasion, it is truly stated, "that the greatest among all the causes of misery, which in the present state of society, renders the (Jewish) poor, so frequently the object of charity, is the want of useful education, and the knowledge of handicraft trades or manufactures, whereby they may gain a livelihood while young, and support themselves and relatives when old." "Now, in proportion as this and similar institutions are encouraged, these are evils that must be lessened. The support of the Jewish Hospital at Mile End, is nobly calculated to do good to the necessitous Jew in the present life as a man and a brother, without forcing or imposing any conditions upon him as to his belief, and without the least interference with his religious opinions."

P. 403. *dele the whole paragraph at the bottom.*

BISHOPSGATE PARISH.

P. 404. *l.* 19. *after* 11*l.* 3*s.* 6*d. add an asterisk, and the following Note.*

"The above is faithfully extracted; but it does not appear that the auditors were exact in their examination; beef, probably at that time, not being at the price of fifteen pence and upwards per pound weight."

Same page, instead of 15*l.* 16*s.* 6*d. the article should run thus:*

"There are some other items, making up a sum total of 23*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*"

P. 417. *after the article* "LONDON TAVERN," *add,*

"Opposite Threadneedle Street, a rival establishment has taken place, denominated THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN,

built upon a plan of extensive liberality and unrestricted elegance, suitable to the accommodation of the first citizens in the world. It appears that upwards of 100,000l. were expended upon the structure, and furnishing the stores for such a magnificent concern.

P. 12. at the bottom, add,

"THE AUCTION MART, at the corner of Bartholomew Lane and Throgmorton Street, derives its principal importance from its situation near the Bank of England, Royal Exchange, and other places of mercantile resort in the heart of the city. The architect is Mr. John Walters. It contains the following apartments:—BASEMENT. A sub-hall, communicating with offices for merchants, brokers, &c. arched vaults and cellaring. PRINCIPAL STORY. A spacious saloon for the exposition of particulars of sale, &c.; a secretary's office, coffee room, and other offices. MEZZANINE STORY. Ten offices for merchants, brokers, and others, communicating with open galleries, overlooking the saloon. FIRST STORY, Three rooms for the sale of estates, with apartments attached, for consultations. UPPER STORY. Three rooms with turret lights, particularly adapted for the sale of pictures, and other personals. The coffee room is said to be let for 700*l. per annum*, and the other disposed parts in proportion; the compartments of the cellaring at 80*l.* each, *per annum*. The first stone of this building was laid by John Ansley, Esq. lord mayor, in September, 1808; and the institution commenced its occupation in February, 1810; but the structure was not formally opened till March, in the presence of Thomas Smith, Esq. lord mayor, and a numerous assemblage of friends to the undertaking, who afterwards dined at the City of London Tavern."

There can be no occasion to enter upon the immediate objects of this institution, the very name is sufficiently explanatory of the concern, which is detailed in a prospectus distributed by order of the directors.

P. 56. l. 8.

P. 56. *l.* 8. *at the end of the paragraph add,*

" Since the improvements contiguous to the Bank of England have taken place, this congregation have removed to an elegant new meeting house in Jewin Street, Cripplegate."

P. 108. *l.* 12. *from the bottom, add,*

" The opening at the west end of the Bank, has a very grand appearance, the architecture of the houses according with that majestic structure."

P. 116. *l.* 3. *after " company," add,*

" who have also removed MERCER'S SCHOOL to this place." —*See the account of Mercers School, p.* 231.

GUILDHALL.

P. 275. *l.* 6. *after " style," add,*

" In the year 1807, the large windows at the east and west ends of the hall, underwent a complete repair, and received many improvements and embellishments, highly creditable to the artists concerned. Of these the whole of the frame work, as we are informed, was executed by Mr. Cruickshanks, and the glass finely stained at the manufactory of Messrs. Annes's and Co. patentees for the act of enamelling on vessels of glass, Red Lion Place, Giltspur Street; the inscription however bears the name " Collin, Strand, fecit;" it is most probable he was only the employer. The windows bear the armorial bearings of the United Kingdoms, and the City of London, in the highest stile of ornament; and the compartments are filled with various beautiful specimens of stained glass, the restoration of an art highly esteemed, though long lost, and thought to have been irrecoverable."

P. 324. *l.* 12. *from the bottom, after " Mansion House," add,*

" BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, in consequence of a late contract by the City, is to be removed to the site of the Dog and Duck, St. George's Fields."

JEWIN STREET.

P. 364. *l.* 14. *after* "*Priestley,*" *add,*

"A very elegant structure, of an octagon form, with a handsome portico, has been recently erected for the congregation from the Old Jewry; on the front is sculptured "Old Jewry Chapel."

ALDERSGATE STREET.

P. 370, *l.* 11. *after* "*residence,*" *add,*

"When Mr. Alderman Harley deceased, this house continued empty for a considerable time; it has lately been opened as an hotel, upon a very comprehensive and liberal plan."

SHAFTESBURY CHAPEL.

P. 372, *l.* 14, *add,*

"The congregation have removed to an elegant new structure, nearly opposite Westmoreland Buildings, which they have denominated ALDERSGATE STREET CHAPEL."

P. 431. *last line, instead of* "*Red Lion Court, &c. insert* "*College Hill.*"

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

P. 500, *l.* 14, *from the bottom, add,*

"Among the eminent living characters who have been educated at St. Paul's School, are the following: the right reverend Dr. Fisher, bishop of Salisbury; right honourable lord Audley; Sir Philip Francis, K.B.; Dr. Hall, master of Pembroke College, Oxford; Sir Soulden Laurence, knt. justice of the court of Common Pleas; Dr. John Sewell, judge of the Admiralty Court, Malta; S. D. Totton, Esq. clerk of the crown, Madras; Sir Thomas Turton, bart. M.P. the reverend Dr. Richard Roberts, the present worthy and learned rector of the school, who has held his present situation with high honour and integrity for the space of forty years.

"The students of this respectable seminary have not in the least derogated in character from their predecessors. On

Thursday, June 21, 1810, the apposition was held at St. Paul's School, in the presence of the court of assistants of the Mercers' Company, several dignitaries of the church, learned characters, and a numerous and elegant assembly. The Theses on this occasion, the compositions of the young gentlemen, in Greek, Latin, and English, were distinguished for erudition and pathos; and were delivered before an applauding audience with due energy and eloquence, by the following speakers, Messrs. Keen, Gordon, (the seniors), Sarel, Jones, Cooper, Platt, Grant, Burge, Wilde, Bailey, Scargill, Hawkes, and Palfrey."

ST. GREGORY.

P. 511, *l.* 11. *after* "*churchyard,*" *add,*

"It appears that this rectory was bestowed on the petty canons of St. Paul's cathedral, to sing Divine service daily in the church of St. Paul, for the good estate of Edward III. his queen, and all their children, during their lives in this world, and for their souls after their departure hence, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased. In the eighteenth of Richard II. the canons obtained letters patent to be a body politic for the future, and called 'The College of the twelve Petty Canons of St. Paul's Church, &c.' In the 24th of Henry VI. they had the church of St. Gregory appropriated to them for their better support; since which they have been parsons and proprietories. In 1636 a return was made of the profits of this church, when it appeared "that the impropriation belonging to the petti-canons, lately lett for twenty-one years at a rent of 50*l. per annum*, and 200*l.* fine, though the farmers had then ten years to come." By the act of parliament for the better settlement of the rectors, &c. of the city of London, after the great fire, "the petty-canons are to receive and enjoy all tythes, oblations, and duties arising and growing due within the said parish, in as large and beneficial manner as formerly they have, or lawfully might have done, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding." This is a great hardship upon the parishioners; for besides the above provision, they are obliged to pay their annual quota of 120*l. per annum.*

They

They have unsuccessfully appealed to the several law courts, and to the high court of parliament, in a judicial manner. The consequence has been a call on the corporation, in behalf of this and several other city parishes in the same predicament. The nature of their complaint is summed up in the following report, about to be presented to the court of common council:

"The payments formerly made to the clergy of London by way of oblations, and which partook of the nature of tithes, had, in the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century, given rise to numerous disputes between them and the citizens; the authority of the popes was frequently resorted to, and, at length, in 1545, the thirty-seventh year of Henry the Eighth, an act of parliament was passed for the payment of 2s. 9d. in the pound yearly, on the rents of houses, shops, &c. within the city and its liberties, with an exception, that in such places where less had been accustomed to be paid, no more should be paid than was accustomed.

"This act directed that the decree to be made under it, should be enrolled in the Court of Chancery, and whether from an informality in this respect, from the oppressive burthen it imposed on the people, or from what other cause, it is now not possible to ascertain, but the clergy did not enforce its execution, and the value of the city livings became so greatly reduced, that in the first year of king James the First, an application was made to him for redress, and in the succeeding reign, the clergy stated their grievances to parliament, but nothing was done for their relief till after the fire of London, when occasion was taken of making a new regulation for more than eighty parishes, which had been injured or destroyed by that dreadful calamity.

"A deputation of the clergy and of the common council at this time met, to arrange the sums that each parish should raise for the maintenance of the ministers, in lieu of tithes and oblations. Stowe, whose History is held in high esteem, recites the particular sums the clergy asked for; and, so far from recurring to the old claim of 2s. 9d. or founding the least pretension to it, they stated that these payments, together with the reserved dues of impropriators, would not (taking one place with another) amount to more than 6d. in the pound on the rents moderately estimated.

The

The parliament, by their act of the twenty-second and twenty-third of Charles the Second, cap. 15, fixed the payments somewhat below what the clergy had asked. The smallest stipend assigned was 100l and the highest 200l. per annum.

" After the lapse of more than a century it was found, from the diminished value of money, and the enhanced price of the necessaries of life, that these stipends did not afford a sufficient support for the clergy; and the subject being brought before parliament, an act was passed in the forty-fourth of George the Third, cap. 89, by which the former sums were increased.

" By both these last mentioned acts, a few impropriated parishes were left in an uncertain and unprotected state. They were charged with payments to the ministers as in lieu of all tithes, and yet remained liable to an undefined claim from the impropriators.

" Soon after the act of the twenty-second and twenty-third of Charles the Second, the impropriators of the parish of Saint Bride's had a contest with the parishioners, which was going on by an appeal to the House of Lords, when an arbitration was agreed to, and the sum of 400l. per annum was adjudged to be paid to the impropriators, and 60l. per annum towards the maintenance of the minister, and an act of parliament was passed for settling these payments. In the parish of Saint Lawrence Jewry, also a similar arrangement took place; for after a decree had been obtained against some parishioners for 2s. 9d. in the pound, the matter was left to arbitration, and 150l. per annum adjudged to be paid to the impropriators, which was likewise confirmed by act of parliament. In these two instances of single parishes, as well as in the more considerable regulations for those which were damaged by the fire, the legislature has abrogated the old statute of Henry the Eighth, and established a new and moderate mode of payment. Is there not, therefore, every reason to hope, if the inhabitants and owners of land and buildings in the parishes, still liable to the act of Henry the Eighth, will step forward, and either through the means of the court of aldermen and common council, or by such other mode as they shall be advised, apply to parliament, that they will obtain such fair and equitable payments to be established as may place them nearly on a footing with the other parts of the city?

" The acknowledged principle of tithes is, that they shall be chargeable on such things only as yield an increase, and therefore buildings

buildings have always been held as not liable to tithe at common law, nor ought they to be so; for instead of producing any increase, they continually tend to decay; and even were they in their nature subject to tithe, the proportion which is said to attach on them, under the act of Henry the Eighth, is more than an eighth of the yearly value, instead of a tenth.

"Notwithstanding these considerations, the courts have felt themselves bound by the statute, to decree, in many instances, in favour of this severe and oppressive demand, from which, it seems, there is no other mode of getting effectual relief, but by the authority of the legislature, who, having lately increased the payments to the clergy, in the greater part of the city of London, it is conceived must feel the equity and justice of revising the act of Henry the Eighth; and, by ameliorating the payment of tithes in those parishes which still remain open to it, put an end to the numerous discontents and disputes which have arisen, and are likely to arise on this subject."

St. Paul's Cathedral.

P. 530, *l.* 5, *after* "*engagement,*" *add,*

"Over the screen, which divides the choir from the body of the church, is erected a memorial in stone to Sir Christopher Wren; it is of veined marble, above the Corinthian pillars which support the organ. The inscription is composed of brass letters, double lacquered, and fastened to the marble by means of screws which pass through the body, and are also fastened to the back by means of two nuts; the marble pannels are screwed by dots to a York stone lining, seventeen feet nine inches long, by three feet six inches wide, and five inches thick. The letters, four inches and one-quarter square, are let into the marble, half their thickness. The inscription, similar to that under the church, is as follows:

"Subtus. Conditur. Hujus. Ecclesiæ. et. rubis.
Conditor. Christopherus. Wren. qui. vixit.
Annos. ultra nonaginta. non. sibi. sed.
Bono. Publico.—Lector!. si. Monumentum. requiris?.
Circumspice!

Obiit. xxv. Feb. Ætatis. xci.
Anno. mdccxxiii."

Mr.

Mr. John Malcott, of Newgate Street, is the architect.

The reader is referred to p. 538, for the other inscription and its translation.

P. 531, *l.* 15, *from bottom, dele* "*But there is no inscription,*" *and insert,*

"Erected at the public expense to the memory of
GEORGE BLAGDON WESTCOTT,
Captain of the Majestic; who, after thirty-three years of meritorious service, fell gloriously in the victory obtained over the French fleet, off Aboukir, the first day of August, in the year 1798, in the 46th year of his age."

Same page, l. 11, *from bottom, dele* "*which the inscription,*" *&c. and after* "*oppression,*" *add,*

Major THOMAS DUNDAS
Died June 3d, 1794, aged 44 years:
The best tribute to whose merit and public services
will be found in the following vote of the House of Commons,
for the erecting of this Memorial.

"5th June, 1795, It was moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give instructions that a monument be erected in the church of St. Paul, in testimony of the grateful sense entertained by the House of the eminent services rendered to this country by general Dundas, in the reduction of the French West India islands, which occasioned a gross insult to his remains. Agreed to *nemine contradicente.*"

P. 532, *l.* 13, *erase* "*on the right,*" *and insert,*

"To the memory of
Sir WILLIAM JONES, Knight,
one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal;

"This stone was erected by the Honourable East India Company in testimony of their grateful sense of his public services; their admiration of his genius and learning; and their respect for his character and virtues.

"He died in Bengal, on the 27th of April, 1794, aged 47."

Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY.

This magnificent monument is the performance of WESTMACOTT, and represents the hero of Alexandria in the act of falling from his horse, into the arms of an attendant Highland officer. The spirit of the horse in rearing, is finely expressed; he seems to be in the act of trampling over a fallen enemy, and the trophies of war. The sides of the monument are ornamented by two large sphinxes.

On an oval pedestal is the following inscription:

"Erected at the public expense to the memory of Lieutenant General

Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.

Commander in chief of an expedition directed against the French in Egypt; who having surmounted with consummate ability and valour, the obstacles opposed to his landing, by local difficulties and a powerful and well-prepared enemy, and having successfully established and maintained the successive positions necessary for conducting his further operations, resisted, with signal advantage, a desperate attack of chosen and veteran troops, on the 21st of March, 1801; when he received early in the engagement a mortal wound; but remained on the field, guiding by his direction, and animating by his presence, the brave troops under his command, until they had achieved the brilliant and important victory obtained on that memorable day.

"The former actions of a long life, spent in the service of his country, and thus gloriously terminated, were distinguished by the same military skill, and by equal zeal for the public service, particularly during the campaign in 1793 and 94; in the West Indies in 1796 and 97; and in Holland in 1798; in the last of which, the distinguished gallantry and ability with which he effected his landing on the Dutch coast, established his position in the face of a powerful enemy, and secured the command of the principal fort and arsenal of the Dutch republic, were acknowledged and honoured by the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

"Sir Ralph Abercromby expired on board the Foudroyant, on the 28th of March, 1801, in his 66th year."

In the opposite recess a monument is erecting by Mr. FLAXMAN, to the memory of

EARL HOWE.

P. 536.

P. 533, *l.* 11. *from the bottom, erase* "*Being without an inscription,*" *and insert,*

"This monument was erected by the British Parliament to commemorate the gallant conduct of

Captain ROBERT FAULKNOR,

who, on the 5th of January 1795, in the 32d year of his age, and in the moment of victory, was killed on board the *Blanche* frigate while he was engaging *La Pique*, a French frigate of very superior force.

"The circumstance of determined bravery, that distinguished this action, which lasted four hours, deserve to be recorded.

"Captain Faulknor observing the great superiority of the enemy, and having lost most of his masts and rigging, watched an opportunity of the bowsprit of *La Pique* coming athwart the *Blanche*, and with his own hands lashed it to her capstan; and thus converted the whole stern of the *Blanche* into one battery; but unfortunately soon after this bold and daring manœuvre he was shot through the heart."

P. 537, *last line, after* "*composed,*" *add,*

"The monument is thus inscribed:

"The services and death of two valiant and distinguished officers,

JAMES ROBERT MOSSE, Captain of the *Monarch*,

AND

EDWARD RIOU, of the *Amazon*,

who fell in the attack upon Copenhagen, conducted by Lord Nelson, 2d April, 1801, are commemorated by this monument, erected at the national expence.

"James Robert Mosse was born in 1746; he served as lieutenant several years under Lord Howe, and was promoted to the rank of Post Captain in 1790.

"To Edward Riou, who was born in 1762, an extraordinary occasion presented in the early part of his service, of signalizing his intrepidity and presence of mind, which were combined with the most anxious solicitude for the lives of those under his command, and a magnanimous disregard of his own. When his ship, the *Guardian*, struck upon an island of ice, in December 1789, and afforded no prospect, but that of imme-

diate destruction to those on board, Lieutenant Riou encouraged all who desired to take the chance of preserving themselves in the boat, to consult their safety; but judging it contrary to his own duty to desert the vessel, he neither gave himself up to despair, nor relaxed his exertions; whereby, after ten weeks of the most perilous navigation, he suceeeded in bringing his disabled ship into port; receiving this high reward of fortitude and perseverance from the Divine Providence, on whose protection he relied."

P. 549, *l.* 14, *add,*

" Lord Nelson was not finally enclosed till the 22d of January, 1810, within a grand mausoleum, intended for the great cardinal Wolsey."

L. 18, *after* 1806, *add,*

" The remains of CUTHBERT, lord COLLINGWOOD, vice-admiral of the red, commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, were interred within ten feet south of his companion in glory lord Nelson, on the 11th of May, 1810.

P. 550, *l.* 20, *dele* " *present,*" *and at the end of the paragragh add,* " *Dr. John Randolph, bishop of Bangor.*"

SMITHFIELD.

P. 591, *l.* 3, *dele* " *the spot,*" *&c. to* " *market.*"

P. 595, *l.* 9, " *after* " *improvement,*" *add,*

Among the many plans, one was for the entire removal of the market; and for this were assigned many reasons, and a statement to parliament.

" That the lords of the privy council, forming the Board of Trade, upon receiving a memorial for the removal of Smithfield market, signed by one hundred and seventy-seven land owners and graziers, ninety-nine salesmen and butchers, and thirty inhabitants and others, entered into a particular investigation of the subject; and after examining several competent witnesses thereon, declared twelve acres of uninterrupted space to be absolutely necessary for this market;—convenient accommodation should be provided for four

four thousand beasts and twenty-eight thousand sheep; and when the most experienced men assert, that six hundred beasts, or three thousand sheep are not to be shewn with advantage by the seller, or properly examined by the purchasers in less than an acre of ground, the space mentioned by their lordships cannot be deemed too extensive.

" It would cost half a million of money to enlarge the present market to twelve acres, and increase the toll on a beast from 2*d.* to about 3*s.*; and when done, it would not be equal in accommodation to ten acres of uninterrupted space, on account of being intersected with public roads or ways.

" When the present market place is crouded, the havoc made among the cattle by waggons, carts, and particularly drays passing through Smithfield, is shocking; and the losses sustained by the owners of the cattle lamed, maimed, bruised, and torn on these occasions, must be very great, as the value of the cattle sold in that market annually exceeds 5,000,000*l.* sterling.

" The governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the year 1805, made an offer to the corporation to sell their estate near Goswell Street, consisting of no more than twelve acres of land, for the sum of 30,000*l.* for the express purpose of removing Smithfield market to that spot.

" The governors of the same hospital, on the 2d of April, 1810, resolved, by a majority of two only, to petition against the removal of the market, by reason that in their opinion such removal would injure the estate of houses, &c. which belongs to them in and near the market.

" At this meeting one of the governors declared himself to be a considerable proprietor of houses in Smithfield, and that he was of opinion the removal of the market would improve his property.

" The most unquestionable proof will be given before the committee of the House of Commons, that this opinion of the governors of the hospital is founded on fact, and that the removal of the beast and sheep market from Smithfield, leaving

leaving the hay, straw, and horse market there, will improve and increase the value of the estates in that neighbourhood.

" The enlargement of the present market would necessarily increase the nuisance of Bartholomew Fair, which at present continues three clear days besides the proclaiming day, to which two more days may be added for the erection of booths, &c. &c. whereby two market days are broken in upon to a degree which almost excludes the use of it for cattle and sheep. And this enlargement would, it is conceived, necessarily increase the quantum of riot, confusion, vice, and immorality, which has for so many years past attended this nuisance of a fair in the heart of the metropolis.

" The routes by which the cattle are *now* driven from the westward *to* Smithfield market are as follows:

" All the cattle from the west for Smithfield market are driven by the country drovers into the Paddington fields the day before every market day, where the London drovers take charge of them, and in the night, or early in the morning, drive

" Part of them along the Paddington road to Battle Bridge, then down Gray's Inn Lane road, through Turnmill Street and Cow Cross, to Smithfield.

" But the largest portion go all along Oxford Street, and then divide; some drovers passing through Holborn, and up Snow Hill, to Smithfield.

" And others through Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury Square, Orange Street, Theobald's Road, Liquorpond Street, and by Cow Cross, to Smithfield.

" The routes by which the cattle are *now* driven from Smithfield to the markets westward, are as follows:

" All the cattle going westward (except a few trifling droves) are first driven from Smithfield into Hatton Garden, being a wide, quiet street, where they are divided; and those going

" To

" To Brook's Market, pass along Charles Street and Greville Street.

" To Clare Market, they pass across Holborn, down Castle Street, across Chancery Lane, into Carey Street and Portugal Street.

" To Bloomsbury Market, they pass up Holborn, and along Southampton Street, and Hart Street.

" To Newport Market, and St. James's Market, they pass up Holborn, down Little Queen Street, and through Long Acre.

" To Carnaby Market, they pass up Holborn, through St. Giles's, and Compton Street.

" To Oxford Market, St. George's Market, Grosvenor Market, and Shepherd's Market, the cattle sometimes pass up Holborn, and through St. Giles's, to Oxford Street; and at other times through Liquorpond Street, Bloomsbury Square, and Great Russell Street, to Oxford Street.

" The master drovers have been consulted in respect to the necessary alterations to be made in the routes for driving cattle, if the market was removed to the proposed situation, and they agree, that by far the most convenient way for all cattle to pass from Paddington Fields to the intended market, would be along the road; and that it would be out of the way to drive any cattle whatever from the westward along the streets to the proposed situation.

" N. B. The turnpike toll is the same from Paddington Fields into Oxford Street, as it is from the same fields to Islington, *viz.* two-pence for twenty beasts, and one penny for twenty sheep.

" In respect to driving cattle westward *from* the intended market, that those going to the six first mentioned markets will pass over Clerkenwell Green to Hatton Garden, and there be divided and driven to those respective markets, as they now are, and have for a great length of time heretofore been; and that *all* cattle for the other four markets would go along Paddington Road and Tottenham Court Road, to Oxford Street.

" *The*

" *The drovers were asked why they continued to use the old narrow, confined way from* Bloomsbury Square, *through* Orange Street *and* Liquorpond Street, *since the new ways to the northward have been opened; they answered, that they had been accustomed to drive the cattle in that direction, and had not looked for any other; they however acknowledged that it would be far more safe and convenient for the droves of cattle to and from the* present *market to go along* Bedford Place, *and* Guildford Street, *to* Elm Street, *by which not only* Orange Street *would be avoided, but also* Liquorpond Street, *where the cattle had been of late years greatly annoyed, and sometimes considerably injured by the drays, and also by the waggons and carts resorting there for grains.*

" In case the market shall be removed as proposed, the drovers have no objection to the following clause, as the streets will be relieved of a considerable portion of the cattle which necessarily pass along them to and from the *present* market."

[The clause then follows, by which it is to be enacted, That cattle going to and from the intended market are not to be driven through any of the streets between Gray's Inn Lane and Tottenham Court Road, and at the bottom is the following Note:—" A few years ago the practice of bullock hunting in the streets of the metropolis was increased to an alarming degree. The city magistrates offered a reward of twenty shillings only for information on conviction, which occasioned the punishment of some of the offenders, and soon effectually stopped that disgraceful practice."]

The report is accompanied by a plan, on which " the site of the present market is coloured *yellow*, and contains about *four* acres, measured home to the fronts of the houses, including the roads or ways along and across the same, in various directions, for drays, waggons, carts, &c. as well as the footways.

The proposed situation for the new market [forming a square, and occupying the whole field in a line from the New River Head to the Reservoir on one side, and from Sadlers Wells to the Angel Inn, on the other] is coloured

red, containing about fourteen acres of uninterrupted space, without any road or way across it for carriages or horses, and part thereof, for a great many years past, has been covered with pens, &c. for the reception of cattle intended for the market, and is constantly used for that purpose three days in every week, *viz.* Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

"The field belonging to lord Northampton [vulgarly called the Spa Field, and forming a sort of lozenge, from Coppice Row to the path above the Merlin's Cave, north and south, and from Rosomon's Street to Black Mary's Hole, east and west] is coloured *blue*; the powers for erecting a market on this field are to be struck out of the bill.

"The roads along which most of the cattle for the supply of the London market are driven, *unite* at the Angel Inn, at Islington, which is the point where the new market is proposed to be situated, and two sides of its site are open to large spacious roads, affording ample room for avenues into and out of the market place, which is intended to be enclosed with a high wall, or otherwise, so as to screen it from the view of persons passing along the roads."

Other plans and suggestions besides the above were submitted to parliament, one of which proposed to have the market in the vicinity of Gray's Inn Lane; but they all proved abortive, and it was decided that the present site of Smithfield should be enlarged for the purposes of convenience; several obstructions have occurred to impede the improvement, and among others the proprietors of the adjoining estates have evinced a spirit of opposition. Thus, from selfish motives, one of the first and most eligible designs to induce a portion of health, as well as convenience, into this vast metropolis, is illiberally protracted.

We conclude this article by observing, that during the twelvemonths from July, 1809, to July, 1810, there have been killed in London:

Beasts - - -	144,980
Calves - - -	34,778
Sheep and lambs -	1,025,483
Horses sold - -	10,118
Total	1,215,359 number of skins.

P. 599, *l.* 16, *instead of* "the earl of Warwick and Holland," *insert*, "lord Kensington."

NEWGATE.

P. 614, *l.* 12, *after* "door," *add*,

"We have already given some account of the riots in London, and the destruction of this prison, in 1780. Another unhappy and melancholy event occurred on Monday, the 23d of February, 1807. The murder of Mr. Steele on Hounslow Heath, some years before, had such circumstances of peculiar atrocity and cruelty attached to it, that the public curiosity seemed particularly excited to behold the perpetrators expiate their crimes on the gallows; and the populace began to assemble in vast crouds from five till eight o'clock in the morning, so that when the criminals made their appearance on their last stage, all the avenues to the different streets were completely blocked up. The extreme heat occasioned by the pressure of such a multitude in a confined atmosphere, induced faintings; those who fell, rose no more, but involved in the same misery others who were so unfortunate as to be near them. The effects of death and terror exhibited a dreadful scene, and as soon as the confusion had, in some degree, subsided, forty-two persons were conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of whom twenty-seven were dead, and though every method was used for their restoration, they all failed.

"A horrid scene of affliction took place on Tuesday, by the sensations of persons who came in search of their relatives. In some cases they even claimed and took away bodies which did not belong to them, being deprived, as it were, of the powers of discrimination. The coroners inquest sat from Tuesday till Friday, and the result of their verdict was:

"That on Monday morning the several persons deceased had assembled in the Old Bailey, at the north-west end, near the west side thereof, and opposite Great Green Arbour Court. That many carts and carriages were placed across that part of the Old Bailey, by some persons unknown, which

which considerably narrowed that entrance to the said street or place. That a vast number of people had also collected there, for the purpose of seeing the execution of criminals which was to take place that morning. That the passage being narrowed in manner aforesaid, caused a considerable degree of confusion among those who were in the croud, and pressing to get forward to see the execution; in consequence of which several persons were compressed, trampled upon, and suffocated. That the deceased persons were among the number of those, who, thus suffering, died through compression, being trampled upon, and suffocation."

Then follows a list of thirty-two persons, men, women, and boys, who were victims on this occasion.

VOL. IV.

P. 21, *last line, after* "pretensions," *add,*

"It has been said that Salisbury Square, and its vicinity, form part of the liberty of Westminster, we know not on what authority; for Bridewell, and its precinct, were given by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to the City; and it is still to be proved how far the above neighbourhood has any claim to peculiar rights and exemptions."

Temple Church.

P. 35, *l.* 12, *from bottom, after* "Winchester," *add,*

"This beautiful structure is now under thorough repair, at the joint expence of the two societies."

Falcon Court.

P. 41, *last line, add,*

"This tavern or inn was afterwards converted into a printing office by Mr. Archibald Hamilton, in which were printed the Critical Review, the works of Dr. Smollet, Dr. Goldsmith, and many others of equal celebrity. The whole fabric, and all its materials, were destroyed by fire on the 3d of February, 1803. The property consumed was esti-

mated at 11,000*l.* of which only 3000*l.* was insured. The conflagration took place in consequence of the carelessness of an errand boy.

MR. GILLET'S PRINTING OFFICE.

P. 47, *after note, add,*

"On Sunday morning, July 29, 1810, about three o'clock, the premises of Mr. Gillet, the printer, in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, were again entirely destroyed, together with the dwelling house of Mr. Swan, a printer adjoining. Some houses at the back of these buildings were also much damaged, as was likewise the house of the Vaccine Institution. It is considered to have been wilfully set on fire, as there had not been either a fire or candle in the building since last March; and that Mr. Gillet, accompanied by his son, saw that every thing was safe before he retired to bed on Saturday night; a reward of 500*l.* has been recently offered by advertisement for the discovery of the offenders."

P. 56, *l.* 4, *from bottom, add,*

"New Bridge Street, also contains the ROCK LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE; the EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS; and the ALBION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. Just above which, on Ludgate Hill, is the HOPE INSURANCE OFFICE.

P. 72, *l.* 8, *after* "circumstance," *add,*

"At Holborn Bars, have been recently erected two pyramidal pillars of stone, on each of which is cut the city arms, to mark the boundary on this side of the city.

ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

P. 2, *l.* 15, *from bottom, after* "1806," *add,*

"Dr. Luxmore was promoted to the see of Bristol in 1807, and the same year translated to the bishopric of Hereford, on which he resigned his deanery."

P. 105,

P. 105, add the following note:

"On the night of Monday the 8th of February, the printing office and extensive warehouses of Messrs. John Nichols and Son, printers, with an immense stock of books, the accumulation of nearly fifty years, were overwhelmed in one calamitous ruin, by a most aweful fire, which commenced about a quarter before ten, in the ground floor of a large warehouse situated near the centre of the building.

"Amongst the books destroyed there are several consumed, which cannot now be obtained at any price. The unsold copies of the Introduction to the second volume of Gough's Sepulchral Monuments; Hutchins's Dorsetshire; Bigland's Gloucestershire; Hutchinson's Durham; Thorpe's Registrum & Custumale Roffense; the few numbers which remained of the Bibliotheca Topographica; the third volume of Elizabethan Progresses; the Illustrations of Antient Manners; Mr. Gough's History of Pleshy, and his valuable account of the Coins of the Seleucidæ, engraved by Bartolozzi; colonel de la Motte's Allusive Arms; bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence; and last, not least, the whole of six portions of Mr. Nichols's Leicestershire, and the entire stock of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1782 to 1807. These were works that had been completed. Of those in the press, the most important were, the concluding volume of Hutchins's Dorsetshire (nearly finished); a second volume of Manning's and Bray's Surrey (about half printed); Mr. Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Yorkshire (nearly finished); a new edition of Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven; Mr. Gough's British Topography (nearly one volume); the sixth volume of Biographia Britannica (ready for publishing); Dr. Kelly's Dictionary of the Manks Language; Mr. Neild's History of Prisons; a genuine unpublished comedy by Sir Richard Steele; Mr. Joseph Reid's unpublished tragedy of Dido; four volumes of the British Essayists; Mr. Taylor Combe's Appendix to Dr. Hunter's Coins; part of Dr. Hawes's Annual Report for 1808; a part of the Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth; two entire volumes, and the half of two other volumes, of a new edition

edition of the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, &c."—It is a remarkable circumstance that within the short space of seven years the following printing offices have been destroyed by fire: Mr. Gillet, twice; Mr. Hamilton, Falcon Court, Fleet Street; Messrs. Swan, Crown Court, ditto; Mr. Bensley, Bolt Court, ditto; Messrs. Nichols; Mr. Smeeton, St. Martin's Lane; and Mr. Paris, Tooke's Court, Cursitor Street.

PICKET STREET.

P. 141, *l.* 3, *add,*

" The improvements of this street, on the south side, have lately commenced in the neighbourhood of Essex Street; but, it is said, not to be the intention of the corporation of London to abide entirely by their original plan, only to open a wide space on the south side of St. Clement's Church, in a circular form, correspondent with the other side, for the more commodious passage of carriages."

P. 145, *l.* 19, *after* " faith," *add,*

" On Mr. Lindsey's decease the congregation appointed as their chaplain, the rev. Mr. Thomas Belsham, author of a History of England, &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

P. 194, *l.* 20, *after* " conflagration, *add,*

" Yet such conflagration did happen on the night of the 24th of February, 1809, which reduced the whole of this magnificent fabric to a heap of ruins, in which state it still remains. The cost of building the theatre, had amounted to 200,000*l.* and the immense property of scenery, dresses, books, and all the other properties belonging to such a vast concern, amounted to nearly the same sum. The wardrobe alone was valued at 40,000*l.* and the whole insurance did not amount to 45,000*l.*

LYCEUM.

P. 197, *l.* 17, *from bottom, after* " fabric," *add,*

" since the destruction of Drury Lane Theatre, the company have performed at this place."

STRAND

Strand Bridge.

P. 197, *l.* 18, *from the bottom, begin the next paragraph thus:*

" Nearly opposite this spot the new bridge is intended to be built. An improvement of this kind was suggested very early in the present reign by Mr. Gwynne, in his " London and Westminster Improved;" and that work contains a plan of the streets round the structure which, in honour of his majesty, he proposed to be called St. George's Bridge. His patriotic intentions, however, were not attended to, and the public had only to lament that such an effort of a great mind was not carried into effect.*

" It was left to the present æra of embellishment to realize Mr. Gwynne's wishes; and by the ingenuity of Mr. George Dodd, after the most illiberal opposition, to obtain an act of parliament for adopting a measure of improvement so highly necessary.

" We have been favoured by one of the proprietors of this undertaking with Mr. Dodd's report on the intended Strand Bridge, which is to lead from near Somerset House and Catherine Street, in the centre of the Strand, to the opposite shore at Narrow Wall, Lambeth, where a high road is to be formed to the Obelisk, St. George's Fields, meeting at this point five principal roads of the county of Surrey; other roads are intended to branch off to Westminster Bridge, Blackfriars Bridge, and Oakley Street, near the Asylum. These improvements also will open a more convenient, expeditious, and nearer way from all the parts, places, squares, and streets of London, and vicinity; bounded by Islington on the east, and the farthermost part of St. Mary le Bonne, on the west; including the most considerable squares within those boundaries. The advantages attaching to the many populous villages on the south side of the Thames, will also be very great.

" Mr. Dodd observes, " It is remarkable that an extent of the Thames, bounded by Fleet Street, the Strand, Charing Cross, Whitehall, and Parliament Street, being a distance of near two miles (and more than twice the distance from

* See p. 207, note.

London

London to Blackfriars bridges) should be thus long destitute of that excellent convenience; especially as nearly the whole length is thronged with opulent tradesmen's houses. It may be interesting information to state, that persons placed on Blackfriars Bridge, by frequent and accurate counting, have ascertained, that above forty-six thousand people traverse it every day on an average. Even the comparatively unimportant bridge at Putney has occasionally received toll of one thousand six hundred persons in one day; and now pay 40*l. per cent. per annum* upon the capital of the company. The ferry from Sunderland to Monk-Wearmouth only let for 28*l. per annum*; but the tolls of the bridge, which has since been erected, let at this moment (Jan. 2, 1809) for above 2000*l. per annum.*

"Paris has eleven bridges, two recently erected; whilst London, more populous, more extensive, and more opulent, has only three; which consequently causes frequent delay and interruption of carriages. Although no other place in this kingdom is so well peopled, or so affluent and competent to erect the needful edifice; yet I could enumerate many towns, of trivial importance, that, in this respect, are far better accommodated."

From the bridge thus extending over the river (at sixty feet from the west side of Somerset House) to Cuper's Bridge, in Surrey, will commence a road, as before stated, of sixty feet in width, which will terminate at the Obelisk in St. George's Fields; a cross road (from this main road), will be made from Stamford Street to Astley's amphitheatre; and also a branch road will be formed from the main road to the bottom of Oakley Street. The line of these roads is fixed by the act of parliament.

The length of the bridge will be one thousand three hundred and thirty-two feet, and forty-five feet in breadth, with nine elliptical arches of one hundred and twenty feet span each, producing a clear water way of one thousand and eighty feet, which is considerably more than any other bridge over the Thames.

The design of erecting a bridge over this part of the

Thames, is very antient, and was a favourite object with all the former dukes of Bedford; but the difficulties opposed by conflicting interests were deemed insurmountable till the year 1806, when Mr. George Dodd engaged in this arduous undertaking, from a conviction that the increased population of the metropolis required such an accommodation.

In the first instance, Mr. Dodd made the requisite surveys and estimates, to ascertain the practicability of the scheme; he then, in his Report (reprinted in 1809) explained the public utility of the measure, and in order to effect his purpose, raised privately one hundred thousand pounds among his friends, and brought a bill into parliament, including permission to erect a wooden bridge as a temporary one, to serve the public *during the building of the stone bridge*, and from the surplus tolls of this wooden bridge, to create a sufficient fund for building an elegant stone bridge: but as the apertures of a wood bridge would be small and inconvenient to navigation, and such a building by no means ornamental, when between the bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster; the bill was so violently opposed in parliament, that Mr. Dodd withdrew it, and prepared every requisite to apply again in the session of 1809, for leave to build a magnificent stone bridge, with a capital of five hundred thousand pounds; which capital was created by the original subscribers quadrupling their shares. The bill was opposed in this session with increased violence, having no less than *twenty-one distinct oppositions before the house*, including that of the city of London, and others of powerful parliamentary interest. To reconcile or defeat these was a fearful effort indeed; it being a novel fact, that the main road of the bridge first passes through land belonging to the king, by right of his duchy of Lancaster; then through land belonging to the prince of Wales; next the archbishop of Canterbury; and then the city of London, all in the county of Surrey; and surrounded by the valuable possessions of the dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, and Northumberland, and property of other very powerful noblemen; each desirous to have the bridge in the place most

conducive to his immediate interest, the measure was ultimately supported by the members of administration, and the friends of the prince of Wales; and, after a powerful struggle, passed into a law.

The works are to be immediately commenced; the interior of the bridge will be of Meesham Surrey stone; and every part of the exterior of granite, from Cornwall, the beauty of which is only exceeded by its extreme durability.

The situation where this bridge is intended to be erected, is by nature very favourable; a bold shore on the north, a moderate depth of water, and a good foundation; on the south shore, only a gentle ascent to the bridge will be requisite, which is designed to be horizontal, as most expedient.

"The recesses in the bridge," continues Mr. Dodd, will present a fine and conspicuous situation, in which government may erect statues to our deceased naval heroes, over the element upon which they have meritoriously served their country."

The bridge is proposed to be ready for the accommodation of foot passengers, within two years and a half from the commencement of the work; and for carriages at the expiration of four years.

The requisite tolls will be very moderate, not much more than must otherwise be paid at the turnpikes nearer Blackfriars and Westminster bridges, yet competent to pay ample interest the first year of opening this bridge to the public.

In conjunction with Somerset House, the Adelphi buildings, and the neighbouring buildings and views, the Strand bridge promises to be one of the greatest ornaments of the river Thames, and a splendid decoration to the metropolis.

Covent Garden Theatre.

P. 206, *l.* 11, *from the bottom, after* "advantage," *add,*

"On the 20th of September, 1808, this fine structure was destroyed by fire, and all the property, to the amount of 107,000*l.* totally destroyed. The sum for which the

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

theatre was insured amounted only to about 50,000*l.* not sufficient to cover above one-fourth of the whole loss. But the most melancholy part of this tragic scene consisted in the loss of between twenty and thirty persons, who perished during the process of this dreadful catastrophe.—A more detailed account of which appeared in the several diurnal publications of that period *.

The new theatre was opened within twelve months from the destruction of the former, and is a very magnificent structure of the Doric order, executed by Mr. Smirke, jun. The front of the theatre occupies one-half of Bow Street, nearest to Covent Garden. The portico in the centre is of the same proportions as those of the portico of the temple of Minerva at Athens; the columns are, with the exception of those at St. Peter's in Rome, and in the temple of the Acropolis, the largest of any existing building in Europe. In the lower part of the front an arcade extends from one end to the other; the mouldings on the exterior of the building, and the architraves round the windows, are correct examples of Grecian architecture. The front of the building is terminated at each end by two pilasters, and the figures of Comedy and Tragedy between them. The *basso relievos* in front are each about forty-five feet long, and are executed with the same *relief* as those in the temple of Minerva, by Phidias.

Under the portico the armorial bearings of the United Kingdom are introduced; the main walls of the theatre, which are about one hundred feet in height, and of a proportionable thickness, rise considerably above the other parts of the

* An account of calamities by fire to theatrical structures in London, is not inapplicable in this place: *Drury Lane*, built 1662, burnt 1672; the second building pulled down, 1791; rebuilt 1794; destroyed by fire, 1809. *Covent Garden*, built 1733; enlarged, 1792; destroyed by fire, 1808. *Opera House*, Haymarket, opened 1704; burnt down 1789; present house founded, 1790. *Pantheon*, Oxford Street, opened 1772; converted to an opera house, 1784; burnt down, 1792. *Astley's Amphitheatre* constructed about 1779; burnt 1794; the new structure burnt down, 1803. *Royal Circus*, burnt 1805; since rebuilt.

front; and arched openings have been introduced, by which the chimnies are concealed, and the water is discharged from the great roof. All architectural decorations have been omitted in the other fronts of the building, which is insulated, though a communication is preserved between Hart Street, Bow Street, and the piazzas in Covent Garden.

The sculptures on the exterior consist of THE ANTIENT DRAMA. In the centre appear three Greek poets sitting; that looking towards the portico is Aristophanes, representing the Old Comedy; and (nearest to the spectator) Menander represents the New Comedy. Before them Thalia presents herself with her crook and mask; she is followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre, Euterpè on the lesser lyre, Clio with the long pipes, and Terpsichore, the muse of action. Three attendant nymphs representing the Hours, are crowned with pine leaves, and in succinct tunics, seem to watch the Pegasus. The third sitting figure looking from the portico is Æschylus, the father of Tragedy, holding an open scroll upon his knee; his attention is fixed upon the opposite figure of Minerva. Between them stands Bacchus leaning on a fawn, commemorative of the Greeks having represented dramas in honour of Bacchus. Melpomene is placed behind Minerva, holding a dagger and mask; Orestes appears followed by two furies, whilst he supplicates Apollo for protection. The god is represented in his quadriga. This latter groupe describes part of the tragedy of Orestes, by Æschylus.

THE MODERN DRAMA is described by the figure of Shakespeare sitting; his seat ornamented with masks, the lyre, &c. (he seems to look from the portico). His right hand is raised as though exercising the following characters in the Tempest: Caliban laden with wood; Ferdinand sheathing his sword; Miranda entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover; Ariel appears to fascinate the groupe, and is playing on a lyre. This part of the composition is terminated by Hecate descending in her car drawn by oxen. She is attended by lady Macbeth grasping the daggers, followed

lowed by Macbeth, turning with horror from the body of the murdered Duncan.

Milton occupies the centre, looking towards the portico; he is also seated and contemplating Urania, who appears seated in the clouds; this is descriptive of a passage in Paradise Lost: at his feet is Sampson Agonistes in chains. The remainder of the groupe is a representation of some of the characters in Comus; the two brothers driving out the bacchanals with their staggering leader Comus. The enchanted lady is seated in the chair, and the series is closed by two tygers, the transformation of Comus's devotees.

The INTERIOR of the theatre is equally magnificent as the outside. The grand entrance hall from Bow Street is of stone, and about forty feet square; the staircases are also of stone, with stone landings, ornamented with red porphyry pillars, the capitals and bases of which are of white marble. The walls are of white veined marble.

THE ANTE ROOM is adorned with red porphyry pilasters, having gold capitals and vases. A beautiful statue of Shakespeare, seven feet high, on a pedestal of yellow Sienna marble, is so placed in the room as to front the grand staircase. The figure is executed by Rossi.

The CORRIDORS, surrounding the boxes, are nine feet wide, and paved with stone.

The SALOON is sixty feet long, with red veined marble pilasters at each end, paintings in chiaro oscuro on both sides, and sophas with scarlet covers and black velvet borders. The prevailing colour in the corridors and saloon is green.

The ENTRANCE FROM THE PIAZZA is by a double flight of stone steps; the walls are also of stone, and the whole is lighted by antique lamps, placed on bronzed tripods. There are also very extensive and powerful means for obtaining water in cases of future danger, as well as to rectify the air throughout the building.

The STAGE is very spacious, of admirable dimensions, and well adapted for scenic shew, processions, &c. The BOXES are not suffered to intrude upon the *proscenium* or front

front of the stage; on each side of the stage are two lofty pilasters in *scagliola* marble, with gilt capitals, between which are the boxes appropriated for the managers, and the stage doors. These support an arch (the segment of a circle): the soffit painted in light relief, from which descends the crimson drapery over the curtain. This is surmounted by a bold and simple entablature, with the royal arms resting on its centre. In each spandrel of the arch is an emblematical antique celestial figure, holding the wreath, torch, &c. excellently executed in relief. The entablature, devices, and the whole frontispiece, are in the same light relievo as the cupola; which the cieling is painted to represent, in square compartments. The character of the decorations is perfectly Grecian.

The MACHINERY of the stage is most admirably contrived for expedition and facility of application. On each side of the stage are apartments appropriated to the use of the performers; and there are three spacious and elegant GREEN ROOMS.

The BOXES consist of three tiers, dispersed in a circular form, affording a perfect view of the stage in every direction; the front of the boxes are of cream colour, with Grecian ornaments in gold, upon a pink ground, and gold mouldings; they are also supported by fluted gilt columns. Each box contains three rows of seats; and the three circles of boxes are ornamented by large chandeliers, elegantly mounted, and of chaste and beautiful design, after the style of Piranesi, forming a graceful canopy of the rich cut drops, of which there are at least twenty-five thousand.

The PIT, besides its lateral passages, has two central entrances, which extend its whole length from the front boxes to the orchestra. The seats are gradually elevated, so as greatly to conduce to the convenience of the audience; they are twenty five inches broad.

The UPPER GALLERY is divided into five compartments, and may be thus considered as a tier of five boxes, with a separate door at the back of each; these doors open into a spacious lobby, one side of which is the back of the gallery,

lery, and the other the exterior wall of the theatre, with the windows into the street. The LOBBY to the middle gallery is similarly situated.

Under the gallery a row of PRIVATE BOXES constituted the third tier; they consisted of twenty-six in number, with a private room behind each. The access to these boxes was by a beautiful staircase, exclusively appropriated to them, and not connected with any other part of the house; with a saloon, exclusively spacious and magnificent in the extreme. The saloon adorned with magnificent columns of Sicilian marble, of a *verd unique* colour, instead of porphyry. Busts of Shakespeare, Milton, &c. introduced in various parts; drawings in *chiaro oscuro*, principally from the works of our dramatic poets, executed in an elegant and scientific manner; splendid lustres and chandeliers, and the most sumptuous furniture, contributed to the decoration of this magnificent apartment, which for convenience, taste, and elegance, was to become another Ranelagh to satiate the refined caprice of the nobility, who were extravagant enough to occupy them. The furniture was to be the most costly, equal to the fancy, or the whim, of those exalted personages.

The LOWER BOXES appear to be upon the *old* plan, except that on account of an additional seat, each box will hold three more persons.

A very excellent mode for escape, in case any accident should occur when the audience is present, is, that the doors, by means of springs, slide back, and leave an uninterrupted opening to the avenues and the streets.

Having thus given what may be called a *professional* sketch of Covent Garden Theatre, it is necessary that a few remarks be added, as a *set-off* to the above, which seems to have been published *by authority*. "Unfortunately a meanness in the projectors spoiled all the magnificent ideas of the architect, and the ingenuity of the artist. The galleries, divided into unnecessary and inconvenient compartments, were so small, and so ill adapted for an advantageous view of the stage, that in derision they were

were denominated PIGEON HOLES. The PRIVATE BOXES, above described, raised almost to an equal elevation, were generally disliked; and as the whole intention seemed to evince a desire to exclude part of the audience, or to tax them by high prices, the measure was so obnoxious to the public, that when the theatre opened on the 18th of September, 1809, the managers discovered that they had made their calculations on false principles; for the audience commenced such a din of uproar throughout the house, that the play was rendered a mere pantomime. This was continued for about sixty nights, in opposition to all the terrific power of judiciary intimidation, the reading of the riot act, and seizing the supposed offenders. The result was, that the managers finding that the finances of the concern materially suffered by their obstinacy, thought it their interest to compromise with the public, and besides a reduction of prices, to promise a removal of the *private* boxes, which had trenched upon the space before occupied by the galleries. This alteration was to take place before the next season, and every one seemed satisfied.

Previously to opening the theatre a second time, the following alterations took place:

The interior had undergone a material alteration, since the last season, of which the expence is estimated at not less than 7000*l*. This was occasioned principally by the necessity of forming a communication for the public with the tier of private boxes. To effect this, it became necessary to take down the paltry winding stairs; and, in their place, a flight of stairs much more commodious, though by no means so spacious as such a building demands, has been substituted. The stairs are all of stone, as also the passages of the corridors: to support which, flat brick arches have been turned, springing from the beams which sustain the floors.

The grand saloon, from which the public were excluded last season, is now thrown open. The corridor of the tier forms an extensive promenade, of which the beauty is, however, considerably diminished by a congeries of massive square pillars, each occupying, at the least, five times the space

space of circular cast-iron pillars. This defect, added to the lowness of the roof, takes materially from the effect which otherwise would be produced.

The twelve centre boxes of the *ci-devant* private circle, were partially thrown open; in each box there are three benches, calculated to contain, in the whole, ten persons; the first and second three each, and the third four, so as to accommodate one hundred and twenty spectators. The depth here confined to three benches, whilst the lower front boxes contain six, this part of the house will be found the most commodious. The *coup d'œil* from the pit is greatly improved by throwing open this part of the circle, which, by the partitions between the boxes looked extremely heavy. The long dark staircase, from the second to the fourth tier of boxes, is altered to a much more commodious ascent, and the upper passage is improved.

The two shilling gallery, which, in its original state, excited a suffocating sensation, has been essentially improved. The space above the head has been increased, by cutting away the ceiling as close as possible to the floor of the upper gallery. This alteration at once improves the visual powers of the spectators, and gives more room to breathe; which, in truth, was greatly wanted. There are ten benches in this gallery, the lowest of which has not been moved, but the other nine have been raised about two inches each; the top of the upper seat being eighteen inches higher than before. In the upper gallery, and the side pigeon-holes, there is no alteration. The baize, with which the benches of the pit were covered, is removed, and they are all neatly painted, the practice of standing on the benches being found to produce so much dust, that they could not be conveniently kept in order. The doors of the pit have been re-hung, upon a plan which precludes the possibility of the frequent noise, that was so great a nuisance. The banging of the box benches is also prevented by the end of the flap falling on a stuffed cushion. Every vacancy in the floors and partitions of the house has been completely stopped, in order to prevent that interruption to the communication of

sound, which has been conjectured to be the cause of the imperfect manner in which the performers were heard. And, lastly, the vacancies between the different floors have been all filled, so as to prevent the scraping noise of the feet of persons in the upper boxes from being heard by those below them. These, with the customary annual painting and gilding, appear to be the objects on which the proprietors have incurred so heavy an expence.

But the grand object was not gained; the proprietors had not abided by the tenor of their faith given to the public by the total change of the private boxes, and therefore the season of 1810, commenced with a repetition of the clangor which had distinguished the performances of the preceding year. The public were determined, and after an interruption of a week, the proprietors thought it consistent with their welfare to abide by what had been called "their contract;" and on Monday, September 24, the theatre was opened upon the old principle, amidst the applause of an immensely crowded audience.

Whitehall Chapel.

P. 243, *l.* 2, *after* "besides," *add,*

This chapel, when the present commander in chief, Sir David Dundas, came into office, was appointed to be the place of worship for the use of the horse guards, to the exclusion of a number of respectable persons who were constant attendants. Dr. Randolph, bishop of London, was applied to, when his lordship, as dean of the chapels royal, resisted the innovation upon his right; but compromised the business, by granting his permission that the soldiers should resort to Whitehall chapel, in the intermediate space of the usual times of worship.

Chapel of Henry VII.

P. 270, *l.* 20, *from bottom, after* "chapel," *add,*

The improvements commenced on this beautiful national structure, by authority of parliament, will be honourable to

the design and the undertaking. Mr. Wyatt has completed two pinnacles, and restored in a very masterly manner the antient mode of ornament; so that this chapel will again assume what it so much deserves, the appellation of "The eighth Wonder of the World."

The interior of this chapel contains a small tablet near the floor, at the east end, with the following inscription:

"The most Illustrious and Serene Prince
ANTHONY PHILIP, Duke of MONTPENSIER,
Descended from the kings of France, second son of the duke of Orleans, from his earliest youth bred to arms, and even in chains unsubdued; of an erect mind in adversity, and in prosperity not elated; a constant patron of the liberal arts, polite, pleasant, and courteous to all, nor ever wanting in the duties of brother, neighbour, friend, or the love of his country.

"After experiencing the vicissitudes of fortune, he was received with great hospitality by the English nation, and at length rests in this asylum for kings.

"Born July 3, 1773. Died May 18, 1807, aged 31.

"LOUIS PHILIP, duke of ORLEANS, erects this monument in memory of the best of brothers."

P. 295, l. 15, after "1799," add,

Next to this monument is placed a very striking resemblance of the departed hero,

LORD NELSON,

modelled in wax from a smaller one, for which his lordship sat, dressed in full uniform, and decorated with all his orders; the clothes (excepting the coat) were his lordship's. On his hat is represented the diamond chalengk, or plume of triumph, presented to him by the grand seignior; in the middle of the real chalengk is a large diamond, that can be set in motion by watch-work for two hours. The words "Victory, or Westminster Abbey!" done on the glass in gold letters, were used by his lordship previous to the battle, thinking this would be the place of burial.

P. 228, l. 17, after "equal," add,

JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq.—This monument was put up,

April 1809, and consists of a fine statue of the deceased, standing on a circular basement, about which are small figures of the nine Muses. The Latin inscription is to the following purport:—

"Whoever thou art, venerate the memory of Joseph Addison, in whom Christian faith, virtue, and good morals, found a continual patron; whose genius was shewn in verse, and every exquisite kind of writing; who gave to posterity the best example of pure language, and the best rules for living well, which remain and ever will remain sacred; whose weight of argument was tempered with wit, and accurate judgment with politeness, so that he encouraged the good and reformed the improvident, tamed the wicked, and in some degree made them in love with virtue. He was born in the year 1672, and his fortune being increased gradually, arrived at length to public honours. Died in the forty-eighth year of his age, the honour and delight of the British nation."

P. 294, *l.* 13, *after* "1804," *add,*

During the progress of this work the following additional monuments have been placed in the Abbey.

NORTH CROSS.

Dr. WARREN, bishop of Bangor.—The design and sculpture of this monument is greatly admired; the figure of Religion, in a mournful attitude, is leaning on a rock, whereon is written the inscription, holding in her hand a cross; on the other side is represented an angel pointing to the cross, as a source of consolation whereby we are saved—why weep? the rock implies firmness of faith. A mitre, crosier, &c. are at the bottom: to which is added a long inscription, describing the virtues of the deceased.

Dr. SAMUEL ARNOLD, late organist to this church, died October 22, 1802, aged sixty-two years. This monument was erected by his afflicted widow.

"Oh, let thy still-loved son inscribe thy stone,
And with a mother's sorrow mix his own."

A sickle cutting the lyre is represented below.

SOUTH

SOUTH AISLE.

PASQUALE DE PAOLI.—A bust, strongly resembling the deceased, with the following inscription under it:—

"To the memory of Pasquale de Paoli, one of the most eminent and most illustrious characters of the age in which he lived. He was born at Koslino, in Corsica, April the 5th, 1725, was unanimously chosen, at the age of thirty, Supreme Head of that island, and died in this metropolis February 5, 1807, aged eighty-two years. The early and better part of his life he devoted to the cause of liberty, nobly maintaining it against the usurpation of Genoese and French tyranny; by his many splendid achievements, his useful and benevolent institutions, his patriotic and public zeal, manifested upon every occasion. He, amongst the few who have merited so glorious a title, most justly deserves to be hailed the Father of his Country. Being obliged, by the superior force of his enemies, to retire from Corsica, he sought refuge in this land of liberty, and was here most graciously received, amidst the general applause of a magnanimous nation, into the protection of his Majesty, King George the Third; by whose fostering hand and munificence, he not only obtained a safe and honourable asylum, but was enabled, during the remainder of his days, to enjoy the society of his friends and faithful followers, in affluent and dignified retirement. He expressed, to the last moment of his life, the most grateful sense of his Majesty's paternal goodness towards him, praying for the preservation of his most sacred person, and the prosperity of his dominions."

NEW GUILDHALL.

P. 310, *l.* 7, *after* "Cockerell," *add,*

This structure has been since completed.

P. 314, *l.* 7, *after* "breastwork," *add,*

From this point a new bridge, to be called VAUXHALL BRIDGE, is to be erected over the river Thames to Vauxhall turnpike, under the inspection of RALPH DODD, Esq. upon the same plan of STRAND BRIDGE, of which we have already spoken.

CARLETON

Carleton House.

P. 318, *l.* 1, *after* "world," *add,*

This valuable and unique collection is a museum not of arms only, but of various works of art, dresses, &c.; it is arranged with great order, skill, and taste, under the immediate inspection of his royal highness. It occupies five rooms in the attic story; the swords, fire-arms, &c. disposed in various figures upon scarlet cloth, and inclosed in glass cases; the whole is kept in a state of the most perfect brightness. Here are swords of every country, many of which are curious and valuable, from having belonged to eminent men: of these the most remarkable is a sword of the famous chevalier Boyard (Bayard) the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*; a sword of the great duke of Marborough; one of Louis XIV.; and one of Charles II.; the two last are merely dress swords. A curious silver basket-hilted broad sword of the Pretender's, embossed with figures and foliage. But the finest sword in this collection is one of excellent workmanship, which once belonged to the celebrated Hampden; it was executed by Bevenuto Cellini, a celebrated Florentine. The ornaments on the hilt and ferrule of the scabbard are in basso-relievo in bronze, and are intended to illustrate the life of David: it is a most beautiful piece of work, and in the highest preservation. In the armoury is a youthful portrait of Charles XII. of Sweden, and beneath is a *couteau de chasse*, used by that monarch, of very rude and simple workmanship. A sword of general Moreau's, and one of marshal Luckner's. In another room are various specimens of plate armour, helmets, and weapons, some Indian armour of curious workmanship, composed of steel ringlets, similar to the hauberk worn by the Knights Templars, but not so heavy, and the helmets are of a different construction; also some cuirasses, as now worn in Germany; a curious collection of fire-arms, from the matchlock to the modern improvements in the firelock, air-guns, pistols, &c. In this room are also some curious saddles, Mameluke, Turkish, &c.; some of the Turkish saddles are richly

richly ornamented with pure gold. Another room contains some Asiatic chain armour; an effigy of Tippoo Sultan on horseback, in a dress that he wore; also models of a cannon and a mortar on new principles; some delicate and curious Chinese works of art in ivory, many rich Eastern dresses, and a palanquin of very costly materials. In another apartment are some curious old English weapons, battle-axes, maces, daggers, arrows, &c.; several specimens also from the Sandwich and other South Sea islands, of weapons, stone hatchets, &c. Boots, series of them, as worn in various ages, which form a singular part of this collection. In presses are kept an immense assemblage of rich dresses of all countries; also sets of uniforms, from a general to a private, of all countries which have adopted uniforms, and military dresses of those who have not. All sorts of banners, colours, horse-tails, &c.; Roman swords, daggers, stilettoes, sabres, the great two-handed swords, and amongst the rest one with which executions are performed in Germany, on the blade of which is rudely etched on one side a figure of Justice, and on the other, the mode of the execution, which is this:—the culprit sits upon a chair, and the executioner comes behind him, and at one blow severs the head from the body. Besides the portraits of several dukes of Brunswick, and count de Lippe, are those of the emperor Joseph II. Frederick the Great, and of various princes and great men renowned for their talents in the art of war.

St. James's Palace.

P. 323, *l.* 14, *from bottom, after* "state," *add,*

On the 21st of January, 1809, part of this palace was destroyed by an accidental fire, which consumed the whole of the south-east angle, fronting Marlborough House, and extended to the first southern turret; consisting of the king's and queen's apartments; those belonging to the duke of Cambridge, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Cock, Mrs. Hunter, their majesties domestics, all the rooms under the colonade, the roof in the eastern apartments in the great court

court yard, the king's back stairs, the friary, and part of the German chapel.

Cleveland House.

Same page, l. 8, from bottom, after "title," add,

This house became the property of the late duke of Bridgewater; it is now possessed by the marquis of Stafford, whose gallery of pictures is one of the striking objects of curiosity at this part of the metropolis.

With exemplary liberality the marquis of Stafford has appropriated one day in the week (Wednesday) from the hours of twelve to five o'clock) during the months of May, June, and July, for the public to view the pictures in his spacious gallery. In consequence of almost innumerable applications, and in order to accommodate more pleasantly those persons who visit this splendid collection for the express purpose of examining the paintings, his lordship has found it necessary to adopt the following regulations.

No person can be permitted to view the gallery without a ticket. To obtain which it is necessary that the applicant be known to the marquis, or to some one of the family; otherwise he or she must have a recommendation from a person who is.

Applications for such tickets are inserted in a book by the porter, at the door of Cleveland House, any day except Tuesday; when the tickets are issued, for admission on the following day.

Artists desirous of tickets for the season must be recommended by some member of the Royal Academy.

It is expected, that if the weather be wet, or dirty, that all visitors will go in carriages.

All that part of the house west of the Old Gallery, with the stairs, have been erected by the marquis from designs by C. H. Tatham, Esq. The Old and New Galleries, are lighted from the top; but the other apartments, being fitted up and appropriated for domestic purposes, are lighted from the sides. The western end, facing the Green Park, presents a plain, chaste, and simple elevation: it is built of stone:

stone: the windows from the drawing and dining-rooms, project in two bows.

The apartments, &c. in which the pictures are placed, lord Stafford has denominated the NEW GALLERY, DRAWING ROOM, POUSSIN ROOM, PASSAGE ROOM, DINING ROOM, ANTI ROOM to the Old Gallery, OLD GALLERY, SMALL ROOM.

The pictures in this collection are numbered, with a small ivory ticket attached to each. A plan which would be very useful if adopted, in all public and private galleries; for as paintings are avowedly collected and displayed for the purpose of affording instruction or amusement to the spectator, this will be more readily effected by rendering every necessary information, respecting the subjects, and names of painters, as easy as possible*.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

P. 340, *l.* 8, *dele* "intended to be."

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

P. 345, *l.* 17, *after* "Surrey," *add*, "and lately appointed dean of Canterbury."

SWALLOW STREET.

P. 346, *l.* 19, *from bottom, after* "kirk," *add*, "the *late* Dr. Trotter."

RUSSELL SQUARE.

P. 384, *l.* 6, *from bottom, after* "Francis," *add*,

"has been erected by Mr. Westmacot, jun. and was opened for public inspection in August, 1809. The statue is colossal; the attitude well chosen, graceful, and manly; the folds of drapery are ample, yet sufficiently detailed. The duke rests on one arm on a plough, the left hand holds the gift of Ceres, conforming with the general plan of a monument, intended to mark the duke's fondness for agricultural pursuits. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter personified, in the endeared semblance of children, playing

* Mr. Britton has published a very judicious Catalogue Raisonné of these pictures, to which we refer our readers.

round the feet of the statue, whose apparent magnitude seems augmented by the contrast. The pedestal, in embellishments and size, is well adapted to the purposes of illustration and strength. To the four corners are attached bulls heads, in very high relief; the cavity beneath the upper moulding, with herds of cattle in recumbent postures. On the curved sides are rural subjects in *basso relievo*; the first representing the preparation for a ploughman's dinner; the husbandman's wife on her knees, attending the culinary department; a youth sounding a horn, two rustics, and a team of oxen at rest, finish the groupe. The second composition is made up of reapers and gleaners, variously employed; the young woman in the centre is delineated with the comeliness of a village favourite. These enrichments, the four Seasons, and the statue of the duke, are all cast in bronze, and so very successfully executed, that with the polish of high finishing they preserve the appearance of an original model. The massy material of the pedestal is Scotch granite, and, together with the superstructure, measures from the level ground to the summit of the monument, twenty-seven feet. The principal figure is nine feet high. The only inscription in the front is,

"FRANCIS Duke of BEDFORD;
Erected 1809."

BRITISH MUSEUM.

P. 393, *l.* 5, *after* "emoluments," *add,*

"A correct account of the history and contents of the British Museum having come into our hands, we have presented to our readers some essential parts of information respecting this celebrated foundation."

CONSTITUTION AND REGULATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT. This extensive repository, which in its aggregate, and considering the number of objects it embraces, is perhaps equalled by few in the world, is committed to the care of forty-three trustees*. These hold regularly quarterly general

* Twenty-one official trustees: seven nominated by the representatives of the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, and Townley families; and fifteen elected by the official and family trustees.

meetings,

meetings, monthly committees, and annual visitations, besides extra meetings of each description, according as exigencies may require. In these meetings are framed and enforced the bye-laws and the regulations for the government and preservation of the institution, the expenditure of the funds are here ordered and controlled, and every precautionary step is taken for the safety of the buildings, and the proper application of the whole for the intended purposes of public utility. Although paramount in their powers, yet are they, from time to time, called upon by parliament to lay before them statements of their accounts and various proceedings.

The establishment of officers consists, at present, of a principal librarian appointed by his majesty, and of four under and four assistant librarians, named by the three principal trustees, *viz.* the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor or lord keeper, and the speaker of the House of Commons. Each under librarian, jointly with one of the assistants, is particularly charged with the care of one of the departments, of which there are four, namely, 1. the library of printed books; 2. the library of manuscripts; 3. the department of natural history and modern artificial curiosities; and 4. the department of antiquities, coins, drawings, and engravings. The duties of these officers are to arrange and keep in order the several collections committed to their charge, to correct the old, and when required to compile new catalogues of their contents, to pay proper attention to visitors of distinction either for rank or learning, and some of them, in rotation, to attend the reading-room, which it is strictly ordered should never be left without an inspecting officer. Besides these, a secretary, a surveyor, five ordinary and eight extra attendants, a messenger, a porter, a gardener, and a few inferior servants, complete the establishment.

A very commodious apartment has been set aside, by the name of the Reading Room, which is open every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and to which persons not wholly strangers are freely admitted, and there readily supplied with whatever books, or manuscripts, they may desire to consult; as also with such productions of art or nature,

ture, of which they may wish to have a closer inspection than can be had in the cursory manner allowed to ordinary visitors.

The regulations made for the proper use of this privilege are found fully adequate for the intended purpose; and the intentions of the trustees that, as far as is consistent with the security of their important charge, every facility be afforded to those who wish to avail themselves of this part of the establishment, are fulfilled with promptness and fidelity.

For the admission of companies to a sight of the Museum (a popular, though far less useful application of the institution) various regulations have, from to time, been formed, every successive alteration having had for its object to add to the facility of access, and in every respect to the accommodation of the public. According to the present regulations, the Museum is open for public inspection, on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week (the usual vacations excepted*) from ten till four o'clock, and all persons of decent appearance who apply between the hours of ten and two, are immediately admitted, and may tarry in the apartments, or the gallery of antiquities, without any limitation of time, except the shutting of the house at four o'clock. Artists who are properly recommended, especially by a professor of the Royal Academy, are also allowed to draw from the antique marbles, or any other objects on which they may choose to exercise their skill. In general, every practicable facility is afforded that may render this institution really useful to science and the arts, for which it is chiefly intended, as well as gratifying to the curiosity of the multitude, who incessantly resort to it in quest of amusement.

Distribution of the Collections. The whole of these accumulated treasures are at present arranged in thirty-eight rooms, of the contents of which the following are the general titles.

Lower Floor. 1.—12. Library of printed books.

* The Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, on Thanksgiving and fast-days, and during the months of August and September.

Upper

Upper Floor. 1. Modern works of art.—2. Empty at present.—3. Lansdown manuscripts.—4. Sloanean and Birch's manuscripts.—5. Harleian manuscripts.—6. Harleian MSS. and additions.—7. Royal and Cottonian MSS. Grand saloon.—8. Minerals.—9. Shells, fossils, and herbals.—10. Insects, worms, corals, and vegetables.—11. Birds and quadrupeds, stuffed.—12. Quadrupeds, snakes, lizards, and fishes, in spirits.

Gallery. 1. Terra Cottas.—2. Greek and Roman sculptures.—3. Ditto.—4. Ditto.—5. Roman sepulchral antiquities.—6. Greek and Roman sculptures.—7. Roman antiquities.—8. Egyptian antiquities.—9. Ditto.—10. Greek and Roman sculptures.—11. Coins and medals.—12. Sir William Hamilton's collection.—13. Drawings and engravings*.

St. Agnes la Clair Baths.

P. 417, *l.* 16, *after* "deep," *add,*

"but the bath itself is of the depth of four feet; in clearing out the foundation for some repairs in these baths a few years since, many antient copper coins, lacrymatories, and other antiquities, were discovered."

P. 429, *l.* 4, *from the bottom, after* "1806," *add,*

"Aldgate House has been recently pulled down, and its site occupied by a chapel."

Whitechapel Church.

P. 431, *l.* 15, *from the bottom, after* "Aaron," *add,*

This window has been lately again opened, and painted glass, representing *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, fills the space. This performance does not appear to possess what might have been wished; the composition of the angels seems too crouded; and the vacant grin exhibited by the

* There are many other curious particulars respecting the grand national repository, published by authority of the curators; to which we refer.

young

young shepherd is devoid of all the feeling, which the sensibility excited by the description given by the angel ought to inspire.

ST. PAUL, SHADWELL.

P. 445, *l.* 6, *after* "gallery," *add,*

"The inhabitants are about (1810) to apply to parliament to erect a new parish church, and enlarge the churchyard of this parish."

APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY OF LONDON.

THE History of the Metropolis for the last ten years is comprized within a narrow compass; but as it is right, considering the bulk of information, already given, that something should be further recorded to bring down the chronology to the present period, we shall necessarily pass over facts of lesser, though probably of more general importance, and consolidate such transactions as are more immediately connected with the concerns of the city.

The first of these occurred in September 1801, when the preliminaries of peace with France, and the other belligerent powers, arrived in London, which caused universal rejoicing; and was followed by the treaty of Amiens.

1802, January 20, Joseph Wall, governor of Goree, was tried for murder during his government: he was executed on the 28th of the same month before Newgate.

On the 18th of February a very numerous meeting of the livery at Guildhall, entered into resolutions for applying to parliament for the abolition of the Income Tax.

March 19, Easter Monday, the prince of Wales and his royal brothers, dined with Sir John Eamer, lord mayor, at the Mansion House.

April 29. Peace of Amiens, was proclaimed in London.

1803. The Galvanic process first exhibited in London; as well as the vaccine inoculation.

War with France re-commenced,

July 20, first establishment of the society at Lloyd's coffee house, for the relief of widows and orphans of those who had died, or should die in defence of their country.

1804. May 18. The grand ceremony of presenting the colours given by the city to the London volunteers, took place on Blackheath.

1805. This year was marked by the victory of the British fleet off Cape Trafalgar, and the death of the gallant Nelson.

1806. Lord Nelson was buried at St. Paul's cathedral on the 9th of January, with unaccustomed honours, attended by the royal princes, the two houses of parliament, the lord mayor and aldermen, heralds at arms, and by the heroes who had shared his dangers and victories.

The commencement of this year was also distinguished by the public funeral of the great statesman, William Pitt, who was buried, attended by the two houses of parliament, in Westminster Abbey on the 22d of February. The month of September was productive of the decease of two valuable personages and eminent statesmen. Lord Thurlow on the 12th, at Brighton; and on the next day, at Chiswick House, Charles James Fox, who was also buried in a public manner.

1808. During the mayoralty of John Ansley, Esq. a cause was tried, in which the privileges of the city were most materially concerned. Mr. Garrow applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus to bring into the court of King's Bench, the body of Nathaniel Young, a freeman and liveryman of London, who had been impressed. The case was similar to that of Millachip in 1777.

Mr. Garrow stated, that Nathaniel Young was a freeman and liveryman in the Needlemakers company, and a waterman on the river Thames. He quoted several instances of persons in similar situations being discharged; and then mentioned, as the ground of exemption, the charter of Edward II. wherein it appeared, that, in consequence of the assistance given by the citizens to that monarch in storming the castle of Ledes in Kent, the king declared that it should not be made a precedent that they should be drawn out or sent to war out of the city.

Lord

Lord Ellenborough observed, that charters might be called in question tending to exempt permanently any class of persons from rendering such service to the country, and therefore did not think this a sufficient ground; and to grant the writ would be giving a sanction and consequence to a pretence of exemption for which there is no foundation. The writ was in consequence refused.

In 1809, during the mayoralty of Sir Charles Flower, a cause was brought into the King's Bench by the city against the proprietors of the London docks, respecting the right of the city gauger, to measure, &c. all goods imported into the port of London; when, extraordinary to relate, the city lost the cause, because it could not be ascertained what were the extent and boundaries of the port of London; though the charter of Charles I. distinctly recognizes that jurisdiction!

On the 25th of October, in this year, the jubilee, on account of his majesty George III. entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, was celebrated throughout the metropolis by rejoicings, illuminations, &c.

At this auspicious era we close our history, and, reflecting on the prosperous state of the metropolis during the present reign; the many stately structures that have been built; the utility of the canal navigation for the benefit of the city, by which an easy communication is opened to the most remote parts of the realm; the various conveniences by the construction of bridges, roads, &c. for extensive intercourse; and all these under the pressure and privations occasioned by the calamity of warfare; our venerated Sovereign may exult with Tamerlane upon the similar occasion of a jubilee on the 17th of October, 1404,

"LET NONE OF MY SUBJECTS FEAR TO COME BEFORE ME WITH THEIR COMPLAINTS; FOR WHEN A PRINCE IS JUST AND MERCIFUL, HIS KINGDOM IS CROWNED WITH BLESSINGS AND HONOURS!"

INDEX.

INDEX.

VOL. VI.

A.

ABBOTS Langley, 23;--the birth-place of Nicholas Breakespeare, otherwise Adrian IV. the only Englishman who ever attained to the papal supremacy, 24.
Acton, derivation of its name, and remarkable houses, 506.
Acgnells, a manor in the town of Redbourne, 104.
Addenda to the History of London, 577.
Alban, St. his birth, 111, n.—discovery of his relics, 112.
Alban's, *see St. Alban's.*
Albins, Essex, the seat of lady Abdy, 294.
Aldbury, or Aldborough Hatch, Epping, 53, 175.
——— Herts, formerly possessed by the earl of Montaigne, 36.
Aldenham, Herts, history of the manor of, 133.
Ambreys, or Ambrosbury banks, remains of an antient British camp, 286.
Amwell, a village of Herts, its situation and antient name, 65;—Emma's well, a spring of the New river, *ib.*—Monument to the memory of sir Hugh Myddleton, 68.
——— Bury, the villa of major Brown, 65.
——— Little, a manor of Hertford, 92.
Amphibalus, an early preacher of Christianity in England, 103.
Appendix to the History of London, 630.
Ashridge abbey, history of, 37.
Aspeden, history and descent of the manor of, to C. Boldero, Esq. 48.
Aveley, near Purfleet, antient history of, 205.
Auction Mart, the, description of, 586.

B.

Bagnigge wells, a place of public entertainment, formerly the residence of Nell Gwynn, mistress to Charles II. 363.
Balls, a manor of Hertford, the property of lord John Townshend, 95.
Bancroft's almshouses, Mile-end, 307;—anecdotes of the founder, 308.
Barbour Berns, or Barber's Barn, Hackney, 332.
Barking, town of, its situation, extent of the parish, &c 177, 185;—antient Benedictine nunnery, 178;—mansion in the vicinity, 179;—the church and benefaction, 181, 183;—the house of industry, and new gaol, 183;—antient history of the parish, 185.
Barnet, Chipping, or High, its names, situation, and history, 135.—Obelisk in memory of the defeat of the earl of Warwick by king Edward IV. 136.
——— East, its mineral spring, and properties of the water, 137.
Battle bridge, Gray's inn lane road, 366.
Baums, near Hoxton, the residence of the late sir George Whitmore, 349.
Bawrers, Burrowes, or Barrowes, a manor in the lordship of Writtle, 254.
Bayswater tea gardens, reservoir, conduit, Lying-in hospital, &c. 442.
Bedel's hall, a manor in the lordship of Writtle, 254.
Bedford, duke of, statue of, in Russel square, 625.
Bedfords, a manor of Romford, the property of J. Heaton, Esq. 194.
Beech-wood, the seat of sir J. Sebright, Bart. formerly a Benedictine nunnery, 39.
Bel house, an antient manorial mansion, near Purfleet, the property of sir T. B. Lennard, 205.—Murder of Thomas Barryt, squire to Henry VI. and lord Scales, 206.
Bellericay, hamlet, its market, ancient chantry, &c. 216.
Belle-vue house, the seat of C. Cooke, Esq. description of, 299.

Belmont castle, Essex, description, 207.
Benedict Otes, a manor of the lordship of Writtle, 254.
Bengoo, or Benjeo, Herts, an antient and once extensive parish, 64;—its picturesque situation, 65.
Bennington, formerly a residence of the Mercian kings, 48.
Bentley priory, the seat of the marquis of Abercorn, 423.
Berkhampstead, conjectures as to its former importance, 26;—etymology of its name, *ib.*—privileges granted to the men of this town by Henry II. during his residence here, 28.
———— place, the seat of John Roper, Esq. 31.
Bexfield, Essex, history of the manor of, 230.
Bifrons, near Barking, the seat of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq. 179.
Bishopsgate parish, Addenda to the history of, 585.
Bishop's hall, manor of, *see Chelmsford.*
———— or bishop Bonner's palace, at Bethnal green, account of, 309.
———— Stortford, its situation, &c. 53;—remains of the castle, and antient history, 54;—population, 55;—parliamentary representation, 56.
Blackmore, a hamlet of St. Andrew's parish, Hertford, 96.
———— a village of Essex, a favourite retreat of Henry VIII. 223.
Blackwall, its situation, docks, &c. 326;—Commercial road, 328.
Blackwater, or Pant, river, its course, 150.
Blunts' wall, a Roman antiquity in the hamlet of Bellericay, 217.
Borough English, or the right of the younger son to succeed to his father's estate, probable origin of, 145, n.
Bow, or Stratford le Bow, its name, bridge, &c. 328.
—— fair, originally held at Mile-end green, 309.
Box Moor, Herts, its distance from London, 26.
Boyton hall, manor of, its history and descent, 260.
Brandenburgh house, villa of the Margravine of Anspach, 537.
Brent, river, description of its course, 452.
Brentford, its situation, and parishes, 519;—battle between Edmund Ironside and Canute, 520;—markets and fairs, 521.
———— hamlet of, its situation, and antique chapel, 213.
Brewer's almshouses and free school, Islington road, 350.
Brickenden, a manor belonging to Hertford, 92.
Brill, the, at Pancras, opinions as to its origin, 372.
Brindwoods, an estate held under the rector of Chingford, singular antient tenure of, 296.
Brockmans, South Mims, the seat of P. Gaussen, Esq. 411.
Brocket hall, near Hatfield, the property of viscount Melbourne, 100.
Brockley hill, antiquities discovered in, 412.
Bromley, St. Leonard, village of, 328.
Brook house, Clapton, a receptacle for lunatics, 330.
Brookmons, a manor in North Mims parish, 133.
Brookstreet, a hamlet of Southweald, its ancient name, 214.
Broxbourn, a pleasant village of Herts, 76.
Buntingford, its situation, &c. 49;—benefactions, 50.
Burghsted, great, a manor of Essex, now belonging to lord Petre, 216.
Bush hill, Edmonton, seats at, 397.
Bushy, a village near Watford, 22.—Anecdote of Titus Silas, 23.
—— park, the seat of the duke of Clarence, 486.

C.

Caen Wood, Hampstead, *see Ken Wood.*
Calcot, or Caldecot, a manor in the parish of Southweald, 414.
Camden town, Pancras, when built, &c. 367.
Campden house, formerly a residence of queen Anne, 444.
Canning, Eliz. *see Enfield Wash.*

Canonbury house, antient history of, 376.
Canons, the villa of Mr. O'Kelly, at Whitchurch, 416.
Cantilows, *see Kentish-town.*
Capel, lord Arthur, biographical memoirs of, 12, n.
Carlton house, description of the armory at, 622.
Cashiobury, a manor of Watford, the residence of the kings of Mercia, 11.
Chad's well, Battle bridge, account of its waters, 366.
Chadwell, its springs, the source of the New river, 63.
Champion house, Hoddesdon, the seat of the marquis of Salisbury, 84.
Chandos, James, duke of, memoirs of, 416, n.
Chase, definition of a, and the laws by which it is governed, 171.
Chelmsford, its situation, antient name, &c. 232;—description and history of the town, 234.
———— manor, *alias* Bishop's hall, antique description of, 244, n.
Chelmer, river, its spring and course, 150.
Chelsea, its situation, and antient history of the manor, &c. 545.—Salter's or Saltero's coffee house and museum, 547;—the church and tombs, 548;—Royal military asylum, 563.—History and description of Ranelagh house, and the entertainments formerly given there, 565.
——— hospital, history of its origin, foundation, progress, and present state, 550—555.
Cheshunt, its antient names, situation, and history, as recorded in the Domesday book, 138.—The monks of Waltham abbey caught in a net on their return from a secret visit to the nuns of Cheshunt, 140, n. 276;—description of the church and principal monuments, 146.
Chigwell, parish and manors, 292;—history of the rectory, 293.
———— hall, the seat of H. Beach, Esq. 292.
———— row, hamlet of, its pleasant situation, &c. 294.
Chingford, history of, 295;—singular tenure of an antient estate, 296.
Chiswick, parish and village of, its situation and history, 524.
———— house, the property of the duke of Devonshire, its original state, and descent to various owners, 526.
City road, the, description of, and increase of buildings in its vicinity, 350.
— of London tavern, description of, 585.
Clapton, a hamlet of Hackney, 329.
Claybury, near Woodford bridge, its descent, 298.
Cockerells, manor of, in Rumford, 195.
Cocksted, a manor in the hamlet of Brentwood, 213.
Coldhawe, a manor subordinate to that of Ealing, 507.
Cold Kennington, a manor in the lordship of Sunbury, 473.
Colne, a river rising in Middlesex, and passing Herts, &c. 159.
Colney house, Herts, the seat of G. Anderson, Esq. 132.
Colet place, Stepney, its original design, 310.
Commercial road, the, description of, 328.
Cooke, sir Anthony, preceptor to Edward VI. memoir of, 191, n.
Cooke, C. Esq. his villa and plantation, 299.
Copfold hall, or Cold hall, Essex, the property of Wm. Vechel, Esq. 225.
Copt hall, or Copped hall, Epping forest, the seat of J. Conyers, Esq. 285.
Corbet's Tye, a hamlet of the parish of Upminster, 201.
Coveut garden theatre destroyed by fire, 610;—rebuilt, description, 611.
Cowley grove, Hillingdon, the residence of Mrs. Evans, 463.
Crabb, Mr. a singular character, memoirs of, 315.
Cranbrook house and manor, near Barking, its descent, 179.
Cranford, history of the village of, 500.
Cranham, parish of, its antient name, and owners, 201.
———— hall, the seat of sir Thomas Apreece, 201.

Cranmer, archbishop, circumstance that gave rise to his promotion, 282, n.
Craven hill, Paddington, given by the earl as a burying place in the time of the plague, 442.
Crossbrooks, a manor in the hamlet of Waltham cross, 149.
Couch, river, its source and progress to the sea, 150.
Crosseley, manor of, given to Caius college, Cambridge, 9.

D.

Dacres, a manor in the hamlet of Waltham cross, 149.
Dagenham, parish of, its ancient history, and manors, 186.
——— a manor in Romford parish, 195.
Derhams, or Durham, a manor in the lordship of South Mims, 411.
Desaguliers, Dr. J. T. biographical sketch of, 417.
Dimsdale, Baron, inventor of the small pox inoculation, 289, n.
Down hall, the seat of Thomas Selwin, Esq. 268.
Drayton, parish and manor of, 464;— description of the church, 465.

E.

Eagle insurance office, its capital, 577;—plan, 578.
—— place almshouses, Mile-end, 307.
Ealing, village and manor of, 506.—Sunday schools, 510.
——— grove, its descent to J. Baillie, Esq. 509.
——— house, the seat of E. Payne, Esq. 509.
Earles, a manor of Romford, the property of J. Heaton, Esq, 194.
Earl's court, Kensington, formerly the residence of John Hunter, Esq. 445.
East Barnet, *see Barnet.*
Eastbury, near Barking, a curious antique building, 179.
Easter hunt at Epping, description of, 174.
East India docks, Blackwall, description of, 327.
—— Tilbury, *see Tilbury.*
Edgware, its situation, 414;—singular entries in the court rolls, 415.
——— Boys, manor of, and its descent, 415.
Edmonton, parish of, its name and former distinction, 393;—history, 394.
Elstree, or Eaglestree, given by king Offa to St. Alban's monastery, 134.
Emma's well, a spring of the New river, near Ware, 65.
Enfield, its former name, condition and extent, 402.
——— chase, the seat of a royal palace in the days of Henry VII. 402.
——— park, the seat of S. Clayton, Esq. 403.
——— Wash, 407;—history of Elizabeth Canning's adventures at the Gipsey house, 408, n.
Epping, its distance from London, markets, &c. 286.
——— forest, its antient and modern extent, 166;—origin of forests, *ib.*
Essex, its boundaries, figures, extent, rivers, &c. 150—156.

F.

Fairlop oak, its antiquity, and present state, 172.
Finchley, village and common, 428.
Fitzroy square, Tottenham court road, 367.
Fitzwalters, Essex, the seat of T. Wright, Esq. 216.
Forest house, the property of S. Bonsanquet, Esq. 303.
Forests, their origin, &c. 166.
Forty hill, Enfield, why so named, 405.
Fox hall, in the parish of Upminster, the residence of general Poynter, 200.
Fruit conveyed to the London markets, method of, 510, n.
Fulham, its situation, &c. 540;—account of the gardens, 541.
Funeral fare, an antient bill of, 381.

G.

Gadesden, great, history of the manor of, its former possessors, 39.
——— little, its romantic appearance, 37;—the church, 39.
Gaines, a manor in the parish of Upminster, the residence of Peter Esdaile, Esq. 200.

Giddy hall, near Romford, the seat of captain Black, 195.
Gipsey house, *see Enfield Wash.*
Gobions, a manor in the parish of North Mims, 133. *See Up. Haveringe.*
Golden hill, the seat of Mrs. Clay, 295.
Gooshays, manor of, in Romford parish, 195.
Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, the seat of viscount Grimstone, 104.
Grange hill, Chigwell, an antient palace, now the property of R. J. Adeane, Esq. 293.
Grays Thurrock, its distance from London, situation, market, fair, &c. 207.
Greenfield common, Laleham, the spot where Julius Cæsar received an embassy from the Trinobantes, 470.
Greensted, description of its curious church, 288.
——— hall, the seat of John Redman, Esq. 280.
Green street house, East Ham, said to have been built by Henry VIII. for Anne Boleyn, 159.
Gresham lectures, observations on, 577.
Grove Barnes, a manor in Staines parish, 469.
Guildhall, repairs of, and its elegant windows of stained glass, 587.
Gunnersbury, a manor subordinate to that of Ealing, 507.

H.

Hackney, parish of, its extent, hamlets, &c. 329.
Hadham, great or much, history of the parish and manor of, 56.
——— little, subject to the yearly payment of a fat buck and doe, 53.
Hadley, village of, 138.
Haggerston, the birth place of Dr. E. Halley, the mathematician, 333.
Hainault forest, adjoining Epping forest, 172.
Halley, Dr. E. biography of, 333—349.
Hall house, or Cromwell house, Kensington, 444.
Ham, East, parish of, 159;—its spring called the Millers' well, *ib.*
—— West, parish of, 158;—charitable institutions, &c. 159.
Hamels, an estate of the Mellish family, 52.
Hammersmith, 535;—boarding school called the nunnery, *ib.*
Hampstead, its situation, prospects, and distance from London, 428.
Hampton, history of, 476;—the bridge, church, &c. 486.
——— court, palace of, built by cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Henry VIII. 477;—partly rebuilt by William III. 478.
——— house, the villa of Mrs. Garrick, its statues and paintings, 485.
——— Wick, its situation, 486.—Bushy park, *ib.*
Hanwell church, and rectory, 505.
Hanworth, its distance from London, origin of its name, &c. 473.
Harefield, its antient possessors, &c. 455;—manor of Moor hall, 456.
Harlington, or Hardington, 468;—extraordinary yew tree in the church yard, 468.
Harlow, history of the manor and rectory of, 269.
Harmondsworth, parish and manor of, 465.
Harrow-on-the-hill, its situation, name, and history of the manor, 424.
Harsnett, archbishop, memoirs of, 293.
Hatfield, Bishops', its name, and history of the manor, 98;—the manor house and park, the residence of the marquis of Salisbury, 100;—catalogue of the fine paintings, *ib.*—Hamlet of Totteridge, *see Totteridge.*
——— house, the seat of the marquis of Salisbury, 100.
——— Broadoak, or Kings' Hatfield, its extent, 263.
Haven-end, Herts, Danish Tumuli, or Barrows at, 64.
Havering bower, a ward or hamlet of Horn church parish, 195.
——— liberty, its manors, and name, 187.
Hayes, village, church, and manor house, 465;—its park, *ib.*
Hearts, the seat of J. C. Jervoise, Esq. at Woodford, description of, 298.

Hemel Hempstead, formerly Haen Hempstead, or Old Hempstead, 24; —once the residence of the Saxon kings, *ib.*
Hempstead Bury, *see Hemel Hempstead.*
Hendon, its situation, name, and history, 426;—villas, 427.
——— place, the residence of G. Peters, Esq. 427.
Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, repaired, 618.
Hertford, hundred and town of, 85;—descent of the manor through various hands, 87.
Hertfordshire, its boundaries, form and extent, principal rivers, &c. 3.
Hertingford bury, history of the manor of, 97;—pictures of the Kit-cat-club, 98.
Heston, history of the manor of, 502.—Description of Osterley park, 503.
Higham hall, Walthamstow, the seat of J. Harman, Esq. 297.
Highbury barn, or gardens, place, and terrace, 376.
Highgate, hamlet of Hornsey, history of, 384.
Highlands, Epping forest, the seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. 175.
Highwood Quarter, a wood near Chelmsford, 255.
Hill, Mr. Robert, the celebrated linguist, anecdotes of, 32, n.
—— hall, Essex, the elegant seat and park of sir W. Smyth, 299
Hillingdon, parish of, and descent of the manors, 463.
Hitchin, general account of, 43;—fairs, *ib.*
Hoddesdon, history of the manor of, 83.
Holland house, Kensington, description of, 443.
Homerton, a hamlet of Hackney, 330.
Hook's farm, a demesne for the support of six almshouses, 255.
Hooper, J. his house and gardens at Amwell, near Ware, 65.
Hornchurch, parish of, its wards, &c. 196;—origin of its name, 187, 196.
Horndon, West, or little Thorndon, a manor belonging to lord Petre, 212.
Hornsey parish, its rural situation, 383.
Hounslow, a hamlet of the parish of Isleworth, and Heston, 504.
Hensdon, history of the manor of, 59;—description of the church, 60.
Hyde, the, near Ingatestone, its fine collection of coins, 223.
—— park, description and history of, 573.

I & J.

Ickenham, its former names, and manors, 458. *See Swakeley.*
Ilford, great, a hamlet of the parish of Barking, 176.
Ingatestone, a post town of Essex, its great thoroughfare, 218.
———— hall, description of, 219.
Isle of dogs, why so called, its extent, &c. 318.
Isleworth, its situation, distance from London, fruit grounds, and method of conveyance to the London markets, 510.
Islington, its name, extent, division and antiquities, 373.
——— Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells, 357.
Jack Straw's castle, a name given to two antient embankments, 373.
Jews, society for converting, 581.
—— hospital for aged poor, and the education and employment of youth, 504.

K.

Kelveden hall, the villa of lady Clive, 289.
——— hatch, parish of, 289.
Kensington, history of the manor of, 441;—description of Holland house, 443.
Kensworth church, a curious specimen of Norman architecture, 40.
Kentish town, or Cantilows, a manor in Pancras parish, 367.
Kenton, B. Esq. memoirs of, 311.
Ken wood, or Caen wood, the seat of earl Mansfield, 370.
Kilbourne, priory of, its origin, 437;—descent of the manor, 438.

King's hold, a manor in the lordship of Hackney, its antient possessors, &c. 331.
Kingsland, its antient hospital for lepers, 333.
——— Langeley, formerly the residence of Henry III. 23.
Knebworth, its name, market, and fair, 47.
Knightsbridge, situation, parishes, manor, and principal inhabitants, 570.

L.

Laindon hills, Essex, their elevation and beautiful scenery, 211.
Lake, sir Thomas, memoirs of, 419.
Laleham, village of, its rural situation, and advantage for angling, 470.
Lambourne, lordship of, and condition of its tenure, 291.
Langley Bottom, a rural retreat near the source of the New river, 67.
Latton priory, antient remains of, 271.
Lea, a river of Bedfordshire, source, and its course, through Herts, Essex, &c. 3.
Lilley, or Lilley Hoo, history of the manor of, 42.
Limehouse, parish and church, description of, 318.
Linsters, a manor of Rickmersworth, 11.
Lock hospital, Grosvenor place, account of, 573.
London, Addenda to the description of, 577.
Loughton, formerly a lordship of Waltham abbey, 295.
Loxford hall, near Barking, the seat of Mr. Hulse, 180.
Luton, its distance from London, manufacture of straw hats, 40.
——— Hoo, the seat of the marquis of Bute, 41.

M.

Marine excise office, 580.
Market Cell, Herts, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, 40.
——— street, its origin and situation, 40.
Marks, a manor in Romford town ward, 194.
Middlesex, its name, boundaries, shape, extent, rivers, &c. 303—306.
Mile-end, hamlet of, 306;—Trinity almshouses, *ib.*
Milk-maids almshouses, Islington road, 350.
Mill-green house, Essex, the elegant mansion of Mr. Smith, 224.
Mint, the new, at Tower hill, description of, 579.
Monmouth, Henry Cary, earl of, biographical sketch of, 8.
Monument in remembrance of the fire of London, 580.
More, the manor of Rickmersworth, 9.
Morehall, a manor in the lordship of Writtle, 254.
Moulsham, hamlet of, 225;—history of the manor, 226.
Mountney's Ing, or Munassing, its name, and antient owners, 217.
Museum, British, constitution and regulations of, 626.
Muswell hill, derivation of its name, 387.
Myddleton, sir Hugh, 358,

N.

Nasing, history of the parish of, 272.
Navestock hall, a seat of the Waldegrave family, 289.
Nether hill, Essex, remains of, 276.
Nettleswell, parish of, 271;—school, and monuments in the church, *ib.*
Newdigate, sir Richard, anecdotes of, 456.
Newland hall, formerly the property of king Harold, 261.
New river head, near Ware, Herts, 4, 63, 65.
North end, a hamlet of Fulham parish, 542.
——— Mims park, the seat of H. Brown, Esq. 133.
——— Ockingdon hall, the residence of R. Higgs, Esq. 204.
Norwood, a dependency of the parish of Hayes, 505.

O.

Ockingdon, North and South, their antient name and descent, 204.
Offley, Great, formerly a palace of king Offa, in which he died, 42.

Ongar, Cheping, formerly a Roman station, 287.
——— hundred of, account of an antient custom observed in, 263.
Osterley park, its various possessors, 503.
Otes hall, formerly the residence of John Locke, Esq. 271.
Owen, lady, her free school and almshouses, Islington road, 350.

P.

Paddington, its situation, and church, 439.
Pancras, parish of, its extent, increase of buildings, 367.
Pentonville, history of its rise and increase of buildings, 372.
Perry's wet dock, Blackwall, description of, 326.
Pitshanger, a manor of Ealing, its descent to J. Soane, Esq. 507.
Pope's house and gardens, at Twickenham, description of, 495.
Poplar, its name, almshouses, West India dock, &c. 318.
Porters, Herts, the seat of the marchioness of Sligo, 132.

Q.

Quaker's working school, Goswell-street road, 350.
Quarles, Fr. Esq. cup bearer to the queen of Bohemia, 193.

R.

Ranelagh house, formerly a place of entertainment, 595.
Rickmersworth, or Rickmansworth, its situation, &c. 6.
Rolls, a manor in Chigwell, the seat of admiral Harvey, 293.
Romford, origin of its name, markets, &c. 188.
Russel, lord, *see Ryehouse.*—his execution, 72, 73, n.
——— square, statue of the late duke of Bedford, erected in, 625.

S.

Sadler's wells, description, and origin of, 256.
St. Alban's, borough of, its situation, name, &c. 112.
— George's hospital, Hyde park corner, 574.
— Paul's cathedral, monuments erected in, 592.
Sion house, a seat of the duke of Northumberland, history of, 514.
Smithfield market, 596,—proceedings for the removal of, *ib.*
Staines, its name, situation, government, markets and fairs, 468.
Stanwell, history of, 466;—the church, and tombs, 468.
Stepney, village and parish of, 308.
Stevenage, its antient name, 46.
Strand bridge, originally projected by Mr. Gwynne, 607.
Strawberry hill, late the residence of Horace Walpole, 489.

T.

Teddington, its distance from London, origin of its name, &c. 487.
Theatres destroyed by fire, list of, 611, n.
Theobalds, an appanage to the lordship of Cheshunt, 141.
Tilbury fort, description of, &c. 210.
Tottenham, village and manor of, its antient name, and history, 287.
Tring grove, Herts, 32.
Twickenham, its situation, and distance from London, 481.

V & U.

Veterinary college, Pancras, its establishment, offices, &c. 368.
Uxbridge, a hamlet of Hillingdon parish, 459.

W.

Waltham abbey, its distance from London and origin, 277.
Wanstead, village of, 160;—description of the new church, *ib.*
Watford, its antiquity and descent to the earls of Essex, 11.
West India docks, Poplar, description of, 318.
Westminster abbey, recent monuments, erected in, &c. 619.
Woodford, village of, 297;—its church, *ib.*

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Yeverney, a manor in the parish of Staines, 469.

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LIST OF THE EMBELLISHMENTS

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HISTORY OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS,

With Reference to the Volumes and Pages in which they are described.

No.		Vol.	Page.
1	FRONTISPIECE.....*to face*.....	I.	Title
	Portrait of George III...	I.	3
2	View of the West India Docks.....	VI.	318
3	——— Bank..	III.	31
4	View of Greenwich Hospital.....	V.	87
5	——— Drury Lane Theatre.....	IV.	191
6	——— Kensington Palace.....	VI.	445
7	——— Westminster Abbey.....	IV.	263
8	——— Chelsea Hospital.	VI.	553
9	View of the Palace at Kew.....	V.	381
10	——— Military Asylum.....	VI.	564
11	View of Croydon.....	V.	308
12	——— Knights Hill.....	V.	58
13	——— Hackney	VI.	324
14	——— Bermondsey Priory.....	IV.	459
15	View of the East India House.....	II.	147
16	View of Harrow.....	VI.	424
17	View of the London Docks.....	IV.	448
18	——— Mansion House.....	II.	513
19	——— British Museum.....	IV.	388
20	——— Villa of John Rolls, Esq.....	V.	59
21	View of Fulham	VI.	540
22	——— Sion House.....	VI.	514
23	——— Battersea....	V.	326
24	——— Waltham Abbey.....	VI.	277
25	——— Trinity House.....	II.	213
26	View of the Great Hall, Charter House.....	III.	608
27	View of Richmond.....	V.	374
28	——— Barnett.....	VI.	135
29	——— Beddington.....	V.	302
30	——— Bengeo Church.....	IV.	65
31	——— Westminster Hall.....	IV.	250
32	——— Sheen Palace.....	V.	374
33	View of the Villa of Dr. Lettsom.....	IV.	45
34	View of Walthamstow.....	VI.	301
35	——— Column at Hadley.....	VI.	136
36	——— Enfield.....	VI.	402
37	——— Wimbledon Villa.....	VI.	394
38	——— Rye House.....	VI.	69

EMBELLISHMENTS, &c.

No.		Vol.	Page.
39	View of Isleworth	VI.	510
40	——— Mitcham	V.	289
41	——— North Mims	VI.	410
42	——— Lord Nelson's Villa	V.	292
43	——— Claybury Hall	VI.	298
44	——— Edmonton	VI.	398
45	——— Hornsey	VI.	334
46	——— Kingston	V.	369
47	View of the Seat of G. Drummond, Esq	VI.	422
48	View of Tottenham	VI.	390
49	——— Carshalton	V.	397
50	——— Rochester	V.	185
51	——— Chingford	VI.	296
52	——— Merton	V.	292
53	——— Sutton	V.	297
54	——— Dartford	V.	151
55	——— Rochester Cathedral	V.	193
56	——— Paddington	VI.	439
57	——— Tottenham High Cross	VI.	390
58	——— Traitors Gate	II.	225
59	——— Waltham Cross	VI.	148
60	——— Old Cheapside	I.	175
61	——— Woolwich	V.	125
62	——— Edgware	VI.	415
63	——— Antient Buildings in Bishopsgate Street	II.	397
64	——— The Oaks	V.	311
65	——— Maidstone Bridge	V.	237
66	——— Somerset House	IV,	183
67	Plan of London	II.	99
68	View of Erith	V.	145
69	View of the Egyptian Hall	II.	515
70	View of Hanwell	VI.	505
71	——— Wormley Bury	VI.	75
72	——— Bush Hill	VI.	397
73	——— Theobalds	VI.	144
74	View of the Seat of A. Goldsmid, Esq	V.	293
75	View of Tooting	V.	288
76	——— Antient Buildings, Fleet Street	V.	288
77	View of the Bank of England	III.	296
	Arms of the Bank of England, &c. &c		
78	View of Broxbourn	VI.	78
79	——— Hampton Court Palace	VI.	477
80	View of the Interior of St. Stephens, Walbrook	II.	509
81	View of Amwel	VI.	65
82	——— Southwark	IV.	498
83	——— Grays	VI.	207
84	——— Gravesend	V.	171
85	A Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress	IV.	582
86	View of Severn Droog Castle	V.	136
87	——— Guildhall	III.	245
88	——— Woodford	VI.	297

EMBELLISHMENTS, &c.

No.		Vol	Page.
89	View of the Savoy Chapel	IV.	200
90	View of Chiswick	VI.	542
91	——— Hendon	VI.	426
92	A Merchant, and a Merchant's Wife	IV.	581
93	Entrance to London by Oxford Street	IV.	354
94	View of Stanmore	VI.	421
95	London Bridge in the Year 1757	II.	316
96	Fish Street Hill	II.	320
97	Ancient English Dresses	IV.	563
98	The Temple in Chiswick Gardens	VI.	533
99	View of Purfleet	VI.	206
100	——— Scotland Yard	IV.	233
101	——— Aldgate House	IV.	428
102	Costume of London in the Year 1640	IV.	563
103	View of Tilbury Fort	VI.	210
104	——— Trent Place	VI.	404
105	The Powder Mills, Waltham Abbey	VI.	283
106	View of Ember Court	V.	363
107	——— St. Paul's Cathedral	III.	503
108	——— Lansdown House	IV.	351
109	Monument to the Earl of Chatham	III.	261
110	View of Leatherhead	V.	317
111	Map Twenty Miles round London	V.	Title
112	Entrance at Mile End	VI	306
113	View of Islington	VI.	373
114	View of the Villa of John Soane, Esq	VI.	507
115	New Three per Cent Office	III.	103
116	View of Little Stanmore	VI.	415
117	——— Westminster	IV.	245
118	——— Deptford	V.	73
119	——— Enfield Wash	VI.	407
120	——— South Lodge, Enfield Chace	VI.	404
121	Portraits of Stow and Gresham Arms of London, &c	II.	169
122	Figures in Front of Bethlem Arms of Grocers, &c	III.	31
123	Portraits of Myddleton and Wren Arms of Ironmongers, &c	IV.	18
124	View of Southwark from Chatham Place Arms of Goldsmiths, &c	IV.	451
125	Monument to Alderman Beckford	III.	260
126	View of the Interior of Westminster Abbey	IV.	271
127	View of Cheshunt House	VI.	139
128	——— Belle vue House, Walthamstow	VI.	299
129	Ancient view of St. James's	IV.	319
130	City Gates	I.	451
131	View of London in the Year 1666	I.	218
132	View of the Interior of St. Paul's	III.	529
133	Fortified Plan of London	I.	183
134	Sir J. John Evelyn's Plan for rebuilding London	I.	248
135	View of Carlton House	IV.	317

EMBELLISHMENTS, &c.

No.		Vol.	Page.
136	Sir C. Wren's Plan for rebuilding London.....	I.	245
137	View of St. Albans.....	VI.	112
138	——— Covent Garden Theatre.....	VI.	610
139	New Mint, Tower Hill.....	VI.	579
140	Entrance at Islington.....	VI.	374
141	View of Tylney House.....	VI.	161
142	——— Windsor.....	V.	400
143	Entrance at Shoreditch.....	IV.	419
144	Entrance by the Obelisk.....	IV.	504
145	New River Head.....	VI.	63
	Arms of Leather Sellers, &c.....		
	Ditto Tylers and Bricklayers, &c.....		
146	View of the Villa of John Elsee, Esq.....	VI.	294
147	View of Guildford.....	V.	343
148	Plan of London in the Reign of Elizabeth.....	I.	141
	Arms of Apothecaries, &c.....		
	Ditto Blacksmiths, &c.....		
149	View of Richmond Palace.....	V.	375
150	——— Belvidere House, Erith.....	V.	148
	Arms of Curriers, &c.....		
	Ditto Fruiterers, &c.....		
	☞ The Arms of the City Companies to face, *p.* 136, *vol.* IV.		

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